

THE  
BEAUTIES OF ENGLAND:

GIVING  
A DESCRIPTIVE VIEW  
OF THE

Chief Villages, Market-Towns, and Cities;

ANTIQUITIES,  
PARKS,  
PLANTATIONS,

SCENES,  
AND  
SITUATIONS,

ENGLAND AND WALES,

INCLUDING THE  
SEATS OF OUR NOBILITY AND GENTRY,

AND THE  
TWO UNIVERSITIES.

THE WHOLE INTENDED  
AS A TRAVELLING COMPANION,  
TO POINT OUT  
WHATEVER IS CURIOUS EITHER IN ART, OR IN NATURE.

By PHILIP LUCKOMBE.

VOL. II.

THE FIFTH EDITION, ENLARGED.

L O N D O N:

PRINTED FOR W. RICHARDSON, J. MURRAY, W. GOLD-  
SMITH, AND R. BALDWIN.

M DEC XC1.



THE  
BEAUTIES of ENGLAND.

---

C A M B R I D G E S H I R E,

INCLUDING the Isle of Ely, is bounded by part of Lincolnshire and Norfolk on the N.; by another part of Norfolk and the county of Suffolk on the E.; by Essex and Hertfordshire on the S.; and by Huntingdonshire, Bedfordshire and Northamptonshire on the W.; being 44 miles long, 26 broad, and 160 in circumference; containing 428,800 square acres, or 670 square miles; divided into 17 hundreds, 163 parishes, and 279 villages; one city, Ely; one university, and 8 market towns, viz. Cambridge, Royston, Linton, Wisbeach, Caxton, Mersh, Soham, and Newmarket. It is in the province of Canterbury, diocese of Ely, except a small part in the diocese of Norwich, and is included in the Norfolk circuit. The rivers are the Ouse, Cam, Welney, and Nene. The most remarkable places are, Balsham and Gogmagog hills, Newmarket-heath, Soham and Streatham Meers, Royston cave, the Devil's ditch, Stourbridge field, &c.

The face of the country affords great variety. The N. part, comprehending the Isle of Ely, is all meadow and fen ground, and feeds vast herds of cattle; the numerous lakes, rivers, and canals, which divide the fens, and abound in fish and wild-fowl, give the inhabita-

habitants an easy communication with several counties, as well as with the sea, which creates a very brisk trade. In the Isle the air is damp, foul, and unwholsome, but in the S. E. parts of this county it is more pure and salubrious. Its chief products are cattle, saffron, game, poultry, and river fish; and they make great quantities of malt. It sends 6 members to parliament, viz. 2 for the county, 2 for the University, and 2 for Cambridge, pays 9 parts of the land-tax, and provides 480 men to the national militia. The tide runs with that violence up the Nen, as far as Wisbeach, about either equinox, that it will overset any boat; and the salt waves dashing against each other, in the night-time appear like streams of fire; this is generally called the Eager, from the impetuosity of its course.

CAMBRIDGE, 52 miles from London, is so called from its situation on the banks of the Cam, which forms several islands on the W. side, and divides the town into 2 parts, which are joined by several stone bridges. It is very ancient, being well known in the time of the Romans by the name of Camboritum. William the Conqueror built a castle here, of which the gatehouse is still standing, and used for the county gaol. The town is divided into 10 wards: has 14 parish churches; containing upwards of 1200 houses, and about 6000 inhabitants.

Cambridge-castle was built by William the Conqueror, as one of those many which he erected in divers parts, to curb his rebellious new subjects. It was strong and stately, and had in it, among other spacious apartments, a magnificent hall. This being neglected, the stones and timber of it were afterwards begged of Henry IV. by the master and fellows of King's College, towards the building of their chapel. Nothing is now standing but the gatehouse, which is the county gaol, and an artificial high hill of a steep ascent, and level at top.

Adjoining to the town-hall of Cambridge, is a Shire-house, built with brick and stone, at the expence of the county; wherein are two courts; one for

*nisi*

*nisi prius*, the other for criminal causes; which were opened by Lord Chief Justice Willes, and Mr. Baron Clarke, August 11, 1747.

The town is large; but most of its streets are narrow, the houses ill-built, and the greatest part of them much out of repair; so that were it not for the colleges, and other public edifices, it would make but a mean appearance.

The town is governed by a mayor, high-steward, recorder, 13 aldermen, 24 common-councilmen, a town-clerk, and other officers; but with regard to the government of the university, that has a chancellor eligible every three years, *aut manere in eodem officio durante tacito consensu senatus Cantabr.* The chancellor hath under him a commissary, who holds a court of record of civil causes for all privileged persons and scholars, under the degree of master of arts, an office resembling a recorder.

They have also an high steward, chosen by the senate, and holding by patent from the university.

The vice-chancellor is annually chosen on the 4th of November, by the body of the university, out of two persons nominated by the heads of the colleges.

Two proctors are also annually chosen, as also are two taxers, who, with the proctors, have cognizance of weights and measures, as clerks of the market.

The university has a custos archivorum or registrar; three esquire beadles, one yeoman beadle, and two library-keepers.

The proctors visit the taverns, and other public-houses, and have power to punish offending scholars, and to fine the public-houses who entertain them.

This UNIVERSITY, for antiquity, privileges, beautiful colleges, good discipline, number of students, plentiful revenues, and all other necessaries for the advancement of learning, may challenge equality with any other in Europe. We have no authentic account of the university of Cambridge, farther back than the reign of Henry I. who succeeded William Rufus in

1100. About this time the monastery of Crowland, or Croyland, in Lincolnshire, being consumed by fire, Geoffroy, the abbot, who was possessed of the manor of Cottenham, near Cambridge, sent thither Gislebert, his professor of divinity, and three other monks. These monks, being well skilled in philosophy and the sciences, went daily to Cambridge, where they hired a barn and read public lectures; a number of scholars were soon brought together, and in less than two years they were so multiplied, that there was not a house, barn, or church in the place large enough to hold them. Inns and halls were soon after built for the accommodation of students. The University now consists of 16 colleges and halls, is a corporation in itself, and sends two members to parliament, a privilege granted them by James I.

The two Universities of Cambridge and Oxford are so much the glory of this nation, that it would be an almost unpardonable defect in such a work as this, not to take particular notice of them. I shall refer that of Oxford to its proper place; and here give as brief an account as I can of this of Cambridge, and of the originals and founders of the several colleges, together with the favours and advantages that have been within these few years conferred upon it.

PETER-HOUSE, founded by Hugh Balsham, bishop of Ely, anno 1257, when only prior of Ely. But at first the scholars had no other conveniences than chambers, which exempted them from the high rates imposed on them by the townsmen for lodgings. The endowment was settled by the same Hugh, when bishop, anno 1284, for a master, 14 fellows, &c. which number might be increased or diminished according to the improvement or diminution of their revenues.

This college is the most ancient, and is the first on entering the town from London, on the Western side of Trumpington-street. It consists of 2 courts, separated by a cloister and gallery. The court has lately undergone a general repair, having been cased with stone in a proper manner. The lesser court, which is next

next the street, is divided by the chapel, a fine Gothic building, having a fine organ, given the college by Sir Horace Mann. Over the window is a very fine window of painted glass, containing the Crucifixion, whose figures are almost as large as life. The master's lodge, a modern building, is on the opposite side of the street. There are three colleges in Oxford that dispute the antiquity of priority with this.

CLARE-HALL, founded in the year 1340, by Richard Badew, chancellor of the university, and in the year 1347, was rebuilt by lady Elizabeth Burgh, third sister and coheiress of Gilbert, Earl of Clare, wife of John de Burgh, lord of Connaught in Ireland. Dr. Badew had before built an house called University-hall, wherein the scholars lived upon their own expence for 16 years, till it was accidentally destroyed by fire. The founder, finding the charge of rebuilding would exceed his abilities, had the kind assistance of the said lady, through whose liberality it was not only rebuilt, but endowed for the maintenance of 1 master, 10 fellows, and 10 scholars, and she gave it the name of Clare-hall. This college consists of one grand court, all of free-stone, of the Tuscan and Ionic orders, adorned with pilasters, and two noble porticos; it is one of the neatest and most uniform houses in the university, and is delightfully situated, the river Cam, or Grant, running by the garden and walks. It had a beautiful chapel added to it in 1765, which cost 7000l. The altar is a fine painting of the Salutation by Cipriani. This college has an elegant stone bridge over the river, which leads to a lawn, thro' a fine vista of lime trees, terminated by an extensive prospect of the country. The front of this college next the fields is noble, and has a magnificent appearance. The hall of this college is a fine room, and the library the handsomest of its dimensions in the university.

PENBROKE-HALL, founded in the year 1343, by the lady Mary St. Paul, countess of Pembroke, third wife to Audomare de Valentia, Earl of Pembroke;

who, after his death, intirely sequestered herself from all worldly delights, and among other pious acts, built this college, which has been since much augmented by the benefactions of others. The chapel, built by Sir Christopher Wren, is one of the most elegant and best proportioned chapels in the universit.

This college, or hall, is situated a little N. E. of Peterhouse. The hall which divides the two courts is handsome, and the library large and well finished. They have a fine large garden. The cup of the foundress is still preserved here, and used on public days, as are several very curious and antique pieces of plate.

**CORPUS-CHRISTI, OR BENNET COLLEGE,** founded by the society of friars of Corpus-Christi, in the year 1350. This rose out of two guilds or fraternities, one of Corpus Christi, and the other of the Blessed Virgin, which after a long emulation, being united into one body, by a joint interest built this college, which took its name from the adjoining church of St. Benedict. Their greatest benefactor was Dr. Mathew Parker, once master of the college, and afterwards archbishop of Canterbury, who, by his prudent management, recovered several rights of the college; and besides two fellowships and 14 scholarships, and the advowson of the living of St. Mary Abchurch, in London, gave a great number of excellent MSS. to their library, which were mostly collected out of the remains of the old abbey libraries, colleges, and cathedrals, and chiefly relate to the history of England.

This college consists principally of one square court, the master's lodge and the hall forming the South side. The chapel is neat, and has an elegant altar-piece. The library is the most eminent in England for ancient MSS. The windows of the hall are ornamented with fine painted glafs. The master's lodge has several paintings of eminent men, formerly of this college. Among the plate is a horn of great antiquity. This college is intended to be rebuilt by benefactions; Dr. Mawson, the late

## C A M B R I D G E S H I R E.

7

late bishop of Ely, &c. left 3000l. towards it, the plan being already engraven. .

TRINITY HALL, founded in the year 1351, by William Bateman, bishop of Norwich. It was built upon a place which once belonged to the monks of Ely, and was an house for students before the time of Bishop Bateman, who, by the exchange for the advowsons of certain rectories, got it into his own possession. He was a great master of civil and canon law; whereupon the master, 2 fellows, and 3 scholars (the number appointed by him at the first foundation), were obliged to follow those two studies. It has since been much augmented by benefactors, and has been all new cased with stone. This college is intended to be greatly enlarged, by a benefaction in reversion of 20,000l. of John Andrews, Esq.

GONVILLE and CAIUS COLLEGE. Anno 1348, Edmund Gonville founded an hall, called after his name, upon the place where now are the orchard and tennis court of Bennet-college; but, within five years after it was removed into the place where it now stands, by bishop Bateman, founder of Trinity-hall. Anno 1557, John Caius, doctor of physic, improved this hall into a new college, since chiefly called by his name; and it has of late years received considerable embellishments, &c. The fellowships in this college are appropriated to the counties of Norfolk and Suffolk. This college is on the North side of the Senate-house, and consists of three courts divided by elegant gates. The chapel, tho' small, is much admired, and has a good painting at the altar, of the Annunciation, by Carlo Maratti. The library is well furnished.

KING'S COLLEGE, founded in the year 1441, by King Henry VI. It was at first but small, being buile by that prince for a rector and 12 scholars only. Near it was a little hotel for grammarians, built by William Bingham, which was granted by the founder to King Henry, for the enlargement of his college. Whereupon he united these two, and having enlarged them,

## CAMBRIDGESHIRE.

by adding the church of St. John Zachary, founded a college for a provost, 70 fellows and scholars, 3 chaplains, &c. This college is between Trumpington-street and the river, over which it has an old stone bridge leading to a grove of old elms. This college, on many accounts, may be deemed the most magnificent foundation in Europe; and contains several detached piles of buildings. The master's lodge, on the East of the chapel, is now undergoing a general repair, and will, when the additional parts are annexed to it, form, with a hall, the E. side of a quadrangle upwards of 300 feet long. On the N. side of this quadrangle stands the chapel belonging to this college, which is deservedly reckoned one of the finest Gothic buildings now remaining in Europe. It is 316 feet long; its breadth, including the cells or burial places on each side, is 84 feet without, and 40 within; its height to the battlements is 91 feet; and to the top of the corner towers it is 147 feet; it has not one pillar in it, though it has two roofs, the first of stone, and the other of timber covered with lead, between which a man may walk upright. It is remarkable, that the walls of the anti-chapel are much more ornamented than those of the choir or chapel. The East end, under the fine painted window, has been lately fitted up with great taste in the Gothic style, at the expence of 1500l. from the designs of the late Mr. James Essex, architect, of Cambridge; which erection has received its finishing by a very valuable painting, presented the college by the Earl of Carlisle, of Daniel de Volterra, tho' some say by Raphael. The subject is the Taking down from the Cross. The ornaments of the roof of this chapel, the embellishments of the walls, with the superb screen under the organ, with the back part of the upper stalls in the choir, are all astonishingly grand, and executed in the most masterly manner. The windows of this magnificent chapel are 25 in number, and of the Gothic form, are not to be equalled in Europe, either for design or colouring. The great Western window is left

## CAMBRIDGESHIRE.

left plain for the benefit of the light. It is impossible to convey by words the grandeur and superior excellency of this structure, which constitutes one side of a large square; for the royal founder designed, that the college should be a quadrangle, all of equal beauty; but the civil wars in which he was involved with the house of York, prevented his accomplishing it; and the prosecution of his good design was referred to our own time. On the Western side is the New Building, which is of Portland stone, runs from the West end of the chapel, a little detached from it, to the Southward, makes another side of the square, and contains spacious chambers and apartments, being 236 feet in length, 46 in breadth, and near 50 feet high.

February, 1734, the workmen, digging for the foundation of the New Buildings of this college, found a great number of broad pieces of gold, of the coin of King Henry V. exceeding fair. As soon as it was known, the governors of the college got out of the workmens hands a considerable number, which they made presents of to their particular benefactors, and divided among themselves, and the fellows of the college; but it is supposed, that the workmen secreted many; for this coin was very scarce before, but after this was much easier to be met with.

QUEEN'S COLLEGE, founded by Queen Margaret of Anjou, wife of King Henry VI. in the year 1448, but the troublesome times that followed would not give her leave to complete the fabric. The first master of it, Andrew Ducket, procured great sums of money from well-disposed persons, towards finishing this work; and so far prevailed with Queen Elizabeth, wife of King Edward IV. that she perfected what her professed enemy had began. The reverend Mr. Ferdinando Smythes, senior fellow of Queen's college, who died in November 1725, gave 1500l. to the same, to be appropriated to the use of 3 bachelors of arts, till the time of their taking their masters degree.

This college is situated on the verge of the river near the King's mill, or what is called Small Bridges, between the river and Catherine-hall, and contains 2 courts, besides a pile of buildings near the gardens. The principal court is 96 feet long and 84 broad. The other court is surrounded by a cloister about 330 feet in circuit. The chapel has lately undergone a general repair. The hall large, well proportioned, and embellished with some good pictures, particularly lady Elizabeth Grey, Erasmus, &c. The library is well furnished; and its gardens and grove beautifully disposed on both sides the river.

CATHARINE HALL, founded in the year 1459, by Dr. Robert Woodlark, third provost of King's college, and the hall was built over-against the Carmelites house, for one master and three fellows. The numbers have been since greatly encreased, as well as the revenues, by a late considerable benefaction, and a new building is added, at the East end of the master's lodge, and the whole is parted from the street by an handsome brick wall, with stone columns and iron gates. Dr. Thomas Sherlock, late bishop of London, gave, in his life-time, 650l. for fitting up an handsome room, as well for the reception of the college library, as of his own books, which were placed therein after his decease. He likewise gave the iron palisades, at the West front of the college.

This structure is situated near the foregoing, and its principal front is on the Western side opposite Queen's college. The court is 180 feet long by 120 broad. The chapel on the North side, the master's lodge on the South, and the Eastern side open to Trumpington-street, from which it is divided by pallisadoes and a spacious area of ground planted with elms.

JESUS COLLEGE, founded anno 1497, by John Alcock, bishop of Ely, out of an old Benedictine nunnery dedicated to St. Radegund, given him by King Henry VII. and Pope Julius II. on account of the scandalous incontinence of the then nuns, in order to

order to be by him converted to this use. And this prelate established in it a master, six fellows, and six scholars ; but their numbers have been much increased by after-benefactions.

It is pleasantly situated, detached from the buildings of the town, surrounded by groves and gardens, with extensive meadows. The principal front is towards the South, regularly built and fashed. The entrance is by a magnificent gate, to the principal court 141 feet long, and 120 broad, open on the Western side, where it is divided by only a dwarf wall and iron pallisadoes. The chapel is in the conventional form, with a large square tower over the nave, raised on arches, the hall is handsome, and has some good paintings. Its cloister is like those in nunneries and convents surrounding a court. The master's lodge is one of the pleasantest in the university.

CHRIST'S COLLEGE, founded by the lady Margaret countess of Richmond and Derby, mother of King Henry VII. anno 1506, upon the place where God's house formerly stood. She settled there a master and 12 fellows, &c. which number in King Edward VI's time being complained of as favouring of superstition, by alluding to our Saviour and his 12 disciples, that prince added a 13th fellowship, with some new scholarships. This college has been, within these few years past, adorned with a very fine new building, and the whole court cased with stone, and fashed on the inside, in a handsome manner.

This college is situated North of Emanuel, and opposite St. Andrew's church. It has one grand court 138 feet long by 120 broad, formed by the hall, chapel, and master's lodge. The principal entrance is from the street. It has also a uniform and elegant stone building next the gardens, 150 feet in length, from which there is an extensive and fine view of the adjacent country. The chapel is very neat and well embellished. The hall handsome, and the fellows garden well laid out, enjoying a cold bath.

ST. JOHN'S COLLEGE, founded in the year 1509, by the same lady as Christ's college, upon the place where, anno 1134, Nigel or Neal, second bishop of Ely, founded an hospital for canons regular; which, by Hugh de Balsham, was converted into a priory dedicated to St. John, and by the executors of the said countess of Richmond, into a college, under the name of the same saint. For she died before it was finished, which retarded the work for some time; but it was afterwards carried on by her executors; and in the beginning of the reign of King James I. was greatly enlarged with fine new buildings. This college, which consists of 3 quadrangles, pleasantly situated by the river, is no less remarkable for its number of students, and its beautiful grove and gardens, than for its strict and regular discipline. It has a noble library, which was greatly augmented by the accession of the library of Dr. Gunning, bishop of Ely, and that of Matthew Prior, Esq. who continued fellow of this society till the day of his death, or nearly so. One side of the first court, which is 228 feet long and 216 broad, opposite to the chapel, has been lately in a manner rebuilt, and the rooms all new laid out, sashed, and faced with stone. This court is entered by a magnificent gate from the street. On the North side of it is the chapel, which with the anti-chapel is full 120 feet long and 27 broad. On the Western side opposite the grand entrance to this court is the hall. Between the hall and anti-chapel is the master's lodge, which has a gallery well furnished with paintings. The second court is upwards of 270 feet in length and 240 broad. The master's gallery takes up the whole North side. The third court is entered by a grand open arch, and is the least of the three. The library takes up the North side, and has a communication with the master's lodge thro' the gallery. The library is a spacious room exceedingly well furnished, and looks more like a library for a university than for a single college. A good bridge leads from the college to a noble walk; at the end

end of which is the fellows garden, containing a bowling-green, &c. and commanding an extensive view of the country beyond it.

MAGDALEN COLLEGE, founded anno 1542, by Thomas Audley, lord chancellor of England, and was afterwards enlarged and endowed by Sir Christopher Day, lord chief justice of England. This college stands by itself on the North-west side of the river, and hath been of late years improved and adorned by a handsome piece of building. A fellowship of a considerable value has been lately founded at this college, which is appropriated to gentlemen of the county of Norfolk, and called The Travelling Norfolk Fellowship.

This college consists of two courts, the largest of which is 111 feet long by 78 broad, with a neat chapel and master's lodge on the North, and the hall on the East sides. The altar-piece of the chapel is in alto relieve, representing the Resurrection, in plaster of Paris, and worthy notice. The old library is in the first court; the new one in the second court over the cloisters, and contains a collection of books and MSS. given by Samuel Pepys, Esq. secretary to the admiralty during the reigns of Charles II. and James II. as also great numbers of papers relating to the navy and admiralty. The benefactor bequeathed the presses, as well as the books and papers; and they are kept in the manner he left them.

TRINITY COLLEGE was founded anno 1546, by King Henry VIII. out of three others: St. Michael's college, built by Hervie of Stratton, in the time of Edward II.; King's hall, founded by Edward III.; and Phiswick hotel. Its worthy master, T. Nevil, dean of Canterbury, repaired, or rather new-built, this college, with that splendor and magnificence, that, for spaciousness and the beauty and uniformity of its buildings, it is hardly to be surpassed.

This college is situated between the High-street on the E.; the river on the W.; St. John's college on the N.; and Trinity hall, with Caius college, on the S.; and contains two spacious quadrangles. The first court,

next

next the street, is 344 feet long on the W. side, and 325 on the E.; 287 broad on the S.; and 256 on the N. It has a most magnificent gate on the E. side (with an observatory over it, constructed by the great Sir Isaac Newton), by which you enter this court from the street; the avenue to which has been lately considerably enlarged. On the S. side of this Court is another noble gate, called the Queen's-gate. On the N. side is another gate to correspond with it, called the Clock-gate, which stands at the W. end of the chapel, a grand and elegant structure, 204 feet in length, 34 broad, and 44 high, throughout which reigns a most beautiful simplicity. The altar, which has been lately erected, is by West; the subject, St. Michael driving the rebellious Angels out of Heaven. On each side of the altar are two fine antique pieces of painting on the wall, discovered some years since by accident, as they had been white-washed over. The wainscotting of this structure, and superior neatness of the whole, with its beautiful pavement, strikes every visitant with admiration and pleasure. In the anti-chapel is that noble marble statue of Sir Isaac Newton, which is allowed, by the best judges, to be a complete master-piece of the celebrated Mr. Roubiliac, and is thus described by an ingenious modern poet:

Hark! where the organ, full and clear,  
 With loud hosannas charms the ear!  
 Behold (a prism within his hands)  
 Absorb'd in thought great Newton stands!  
 Such was his brow, and look serene,  
 His serious gait, and musing mien,  
 When, taught on eagle wings to fly,  
 He trac'd the wonders of the sky;  
 The chambers of the sun explor'd,  
 Where tints of thousand hues were stor'd.  
 SCOTT'S *Ode to Sculpture.*

On the W. side is the master's lodge, in which are some noble apartments, wherein the king always resides and is entertained whenever he visits the university.

Here

Here also the judges reside during the assizes. The conduit in the center of this court is a curious and beautiful structure, the cover of which resembles an imperial crown.

At the S. end of the master's lodge is the beautiful and venerable hall, 100 feet long, 40 broad, and 50 high, with two grand bow-windows of an extraordinary depth. Here are a great number of valuable portraits of learned men on all subjects of literature; such, and so many, as no college can equal. At the end of this hall, which you ascend by a noble flight of stone steps, you pass into another noble court, named Nevil's court, the most regular in either this university, or that of Oxford, 228 feet on the S. side, 223 on the N. 132 on the E. and 148 on the W. encompassed on 3 sides by a spacious piazza, and the fourth by the hall, in the front of which is a grand tribunal, upon a terrace, with a handsome flight of steps and balustrade. Over the S. and N. piazza are excellent apartments; and over the W. the library, the grandest of the kind in Europe, 190 feet long, 40 broad, and 38 high, ascended by a spacious staircase wainscotted with cedar, the steps of black marble, and entered by folding doors at the N. end. It appears inexpressibly grand. The floor is marble, with 30 spacious classes, containing a great number of scarce and valuable books and MSS. an Egyptian mummy, an Ibis, &c. &c. Here are the portraits of several eminent men, and their busts in marble are placed over the book cases. The library is terminated by an elegant window of painted glass, designed by Cipriani, and executed by Pickitt of York, representing his present Majesty on the throne, under a magnificent canopy: Sir Isaac Newton and Lord Chancellor Bacon are presented to the King by the genius of the place, attended by Minerva, &c. The window contains near 140 square feet of glass, and cost about 500l. In the library staircase is a valuable collection of ancient Roman monuments, collected by Sir J. Cotton, who presented them to the university; also an ancient marble,

marble, with a long inscription, from Sigeum, bequeathed the society by Edw. Wortley Montagu, father of the Countess of Bute. This library, for its erection, had 20,000l. subscribed; and for elegance, taste, and judgment, displayed in it, is justly styled the first gallery in Europe; and its external appearance is proportioned to its internal. W. of the library are the beautiful walks belonging to this college, to which you pass over a fine new stone bridge of three arches. These walks, which have a remarkably fine visto of lofty elms, together with those of St. John's, Clare hall, King's, and Queen's colleges, skirt the whole W. side of the town. There are few places in Europe where so many elegant edifices may be taken into the eye at once on one side, and a rural landscape of native simplicity on the other.

**EMANUEL COLLEGE**, founded anno 1584, by Sir Walter Mildmay, chancellor of the exchequer to Queen Elizabeth, in a place where was formerly a convent of Dominicans, founded in the year 1280, by the lady Alice, countess of Oxford. After the suppression of monasteries, it came into the possession of Mr. Sherwood, of whom Sir Walter seems to have bought it. It has a very neat chapel, built by the bounty of Dr. William Sancroft, archbishop of Canterbury, and others: and the library belonging to it received a fine addition by the valuable collection of books of the same archbishop, given to it on the decease of that prelate.

This college is situated on the S. E. part of the town, and enjoys an extensive prospect of the adjacent country. On the W. side, next the street, has lately been erected a very handsome building, which makes the principal court a very beautiful one. On the E. side of this court is a fine cloister with arches, and a handsome gallery over it, containing portraits of the founder, &c. In the middle of the cloister is the entrance to the chapel, a neat building, with a marble floor, and in the middle an elegant cut-glass chandelier. The hall is on the N. side of this court, and esteemed one of the most elegant in the university. The library of this

this college is well furnished, and is a good room. The gardens are extensive and pleasant, with a bowling-green and cold bath.

SIDNEY-SUSSEX COLLEGE, founded in 1598, by virtue of the will of the lady Frances Radcliff, countess dowager of Sussex, who died anno 1589, and by her will left 5000l. for the founding of a college, to be called Sidney-Sussex. It was erected on the place where formerly the monastery of Grey friars, built by King Edward I. had flourished. But though this college owes its rise to the bequest of this lady, and the care of her executors, it is exceedingly improved by the benefactions of Sir Francis Clerk, who, besides erecting the buildings in the second court, augmented the scholarships, and founded four fellowships more: and, moreover, Sir John Brereton left to it above 2000l.

This college is situate on the E. side of Bridge-street, and consists of two courts, built of brick. The hall is one of the most elegant of the kind in the university. The library is well furnished. There is a human skull, perfectly petrified, or rather incrusted with a hard sand stone, except the teeth, which are white, hard, and sound, and not at all changed. It was found in the isle of Crete, and brought to England in 1627.

These are the sixteen colleges or halls in this university.

We must not omit to mention, that a new college is in contemplation to be built, which is to be called Downing college, pursuant to the will of Sir Jacob Downing, bart. who bequeathed a considerable sum for that purpose. A piece of ground has been purchased, and the university have passed a grace to signify their consent to admit the same into their corporation.

The whole number of fellows in the university is 406, and of scholars 666; besides which there are 236 inferior officers and servants of various kinds, who are maintained upon the foundation. These, however, are not all the students of the university; there

there are two sorts of students, called pensioners, the greater and the less: the greater pensioners are, in general, the young nobility, and are called fellow-commoners, because, though they are scholars, they dine with the fellows; the less are dited with the scholars; but both live at their own expence. The nobility, which includes baronets, are called, and rank as, noblemen; and as such are intitled to degrees, without waiting the statutable time. There are also a considerable number of poor scholars, called sizars: these, though not absolutely of the foundations, are capable of receiving many benefactions, called exhibitions; which assist them greatly in passing through such an expensive education.

The Schools and Public Library are situate on the W. side of an intended square. On the ground floor are the Schools, surrounding a small court; on the W. side whereof are the Philosophy schools; on the N. side of this court is the Divinity school; and on the S. end that for Law and Physic. In the same court is the Repository for Dr. Woodward's valuable collection of fossils, &c.

At the S. E. corner of this quadrangular building is an elegant geometrical staircase, which leads to

The University Library, first built by Rotheram, archbishop of York, who, with Tonstal, bishop of Durham, furnished it with choice books; few whereof are to be found at present. But it contained, nevertheless, about 14000 books; when his late majesty King George I. was graciously pleased, in the beginning of his reign, to purchase the large and curious library of Dr. John Moor, bishop of Ely, who died July 30, 1714, and, as a mark of his royal favour, to bestow it upon this university.

There have been very lately great additions and alterations made in the library, for the better disposition of this valuable royal present, which consisted of upwards of 30,000 volumes, and cost the king 6000 guineas; to which he added 1000l. more, to fit up

up apartments for their reception. And Charles, the first lord viscount Townsend, having understood that the university, to shew their gratitude, and do honour to the memory of his majesty King George I. intended to erect a statue of that monarch, was pleased to cause the same to be carved, at his own expence; which generous tender was received by the university in the manner it deserved, and with circumstances equally to their own and his lordship's honour. In the month of October, 1739, a fine marble statue of George I. was erected in the Senate-house of the university.

The Old Library consists of 18 classes, and is over the S. side of the quadrangle. The W. and N. sides contain Dr. Moor's collection, and contain 26 very large classes. In the S. W. angle is an elegant room, lighted from a cupola, fitted up for the reception of the MSS. and contains a valuable cabinet of oriental books and curiosities. In the W. side are classes that contain a very large collection of prints and early printed books, &c. and a valuable MS. of the Gospels and Acts of the Apostles, on vellum, in Greek and Latin capitals, given the university by Theodore Beza, and generally believed to be as old as any MS. extant; an Egyptian mummy, &c. &c. The E. room was rebuilt in 1755, and fitted up with great elegance, and contains the modern publications of merit.

The Senate-house forms the N. side of the intended quadrangle, as the Schools and Library do the W.; St. Mary's church the E.; and on the S. another building is designed, of the like form of the Senate-house, in which are to be the Consistory, Registrar's office, Printing-office, &c. The Senate-house is a magnificent and elegant building, of the Corinthian order: the outside is of Portland stone, adorned with pilasters between a double row of sash windows, and a stone balustrade surrounds the top. In the middle of the grand front, on the S. is a magnificent triangular pediment, supported by four fluted columns, whose capitals are beautifully carved; and at the E. end is another pediment, supported

supported by the same number of similar columns; where is the usual entrance. The inside beautiful, the cieling elegant, and the marble floor attracting. It is supposed to be the most spacious room in England, being 101 feet long, 42 broad, 32 high, with a gallery capable of holding 1100 persons, and is said to have cost 15000l. The throne for the vice-chancellor is at the W. end, with semicircular seats on each side for the heads of colleges, noblemen, and doctors. Here all matters respecting the university are determined.

On the S. side, as you enter the Senate-house, is a very fine marble statue, by Rysbrack, of Charles, duke of Somerset, who was chancellor of this university for above 60 years. It was placed in July, 1756, and exhibits a noble figure of the duke, in the younger part of his life, raised on a square pedestal, and in the Van-dyke dress, with the ensigns of the Order of the Garter, leaning in an easy posture on his left arm, and holding out a roll in his right-hand.

On the N. side, as you enter the same building, is an Italian statue of Fame, by Barotta, brought from Cannons, the seat of the late Duke of Chandos, which was presented to the university by Peter Butrel, junior, esquire, 1748.

In the year 1766, his grace the duke of Newcastle, chancellor of the university, placed a fine statue of King George II. by Wilton, in the Senate-house, opposite to that of his royal father, George I.

Among the numerous benefactions to the town and university are the following, within a few years past:

On the death of Mrs. Addenbroke (March 1720), widow of an eminent physician of that name, the sum of about 4000l. devolved to this university; which, by the doctor's will, was to be applied to the building and furnishing a physical hospital in Cambridge, in which poor diseased people were to be admitted for cure, *gratis*. The master and fellows of Catharine-hall were appointed trustees of this charity. This hospital was erected a few years after; but one of the executors of

Mrs.

Mrs. Addenbroke, in whose hands the money was lodged, failed, which put a stop to the completing of this building. But in the year 1758, the university having obtained a decree in Chancery for a sum of money arising from the estate of the trustee in whose hands the money had been, they finished the building, and opened it for a Public Infirmary, under the sanction of an act of parliament, in 1766. Dr. Walker, sub-master of Trinity college, who died December 15, 1764, in his life-time purchased for 1600l. near five acres of ground for a Botanic garden, and made a donation of it to the university, and by his will left 50l. a year for the support of it; and the late Rev. Mr. Edward Betham, fellow of Eton college, gave 3000l. by his will for its further support. It is a commodious piece of ground, towards the E. end of the town, near Benet college, well watered; to which belonged a large house that formerly was in the possession of the Augustine friars. A large green-house, 100 feet long, was built at first by subscription, and furnished with a great variety of curious exotics. The old house was soon after sold on very advantageous terms, and a new one, for the use of the lecturers in botany and chymistry, erected on a piece of ground adjoining the garden, with stoves of the best construction for preserving exotics. This garden is under the government of the chancellor, or vice-chancellor, and the heads of three colleges, viz. King's, Trinity, St. John's, and the Regius professor of Physic; and is superintended by a lecturer and a curator.

Dr. John Woodward, who died April 25, 1728, left to the university of Cambridge a sum of money, for erecting a lectureship for Natural Philosophy, with a provision of 150l. per annum for the support and maintenance of the same for ever. He likewise bequeathed to the said university his collection of fossils and other natural curiosities, now deposited in proper apartments under the Library, near the Divinity-school.

Thomas Lowndes, esq; who died in 1748, bequeathed his estate at Overton and Smallwood, in Cheshire, to found

found a professorship of Geometry and Astronomy in this university, to be called by his name.

John Norris, esq; of Witton, in Norfolk, by will, founded a professorship in Divinity, which was established in the year 1780. He likewise left 12l. a year for a medal, &c. as a premium for the best prose English essay on a subject in divinity proposed annually by his professor.

The Rev. Mr. Jackson, in 1782, founded a professorship in Experimental Philosophy, the Materia Medica, Anatomy, Botany, Natural History, or Agriculture, who is to read annually 36 lectures.

His present majesty has bestowed 100l. per annum on the professor of Anatomy, the same sum on the professor of Botany, and the like on the professor of Chymistry.

ELY, 12 miles from Cambridge, 68 from London, is an ancient city, situated on a hill, in the fenny country, called the Isle of Ely; and, being surrounded by the Ouse and other streams, is unhealthy, though it stands on a rising ground. It was made an episcopal see by Henry I. The cathedral is a noble structure, and was repaired and considerably beautified a few years since, when the choir was removed from the nave to the E. end of the church. St. Mary's chapel, now a parish church, was built at the time, and after the manner, of King's-college chapel, Cambridge. The cathedral, St. Mary's church, and the Bishop's palace, are its chief ornaments; the former has a remarkable dome and lanthorn, supposed to be the only work of its kind in Europe, which seems to totter with every gust of wind; and was in the Saxons time a monastery. The bishop enjoys the right of royalty, of being superior in all causes criminal and civil; to denote which, he has a sword of state carried before him in procession, and he appoints his own judge, jailer, &c. and has the power of life and death over convicts. The bishop's palace is a good building, which has lately been thoroughly repaired and modernized, so as now to be one of the best

best episcopal palaces in the kingdom. The chief street, which is on the E. side of the city, is full of springs, which generally flow to pits from one to another all the way down the hill. This city is so encompassed with gardens, that all the country towns in the neighbourhood, especially Cambridge and St. Ives, are supplied with garden-stuff from hence. They are particularly noted for strawberries.

MARCH, or MERSH, in the Isle of Ely, 9 miles S. of Wisbeach, and 80 from London.

WISBEACH, 26 miles from Ely, 89 from London, is situated among the fens and rivers in the northern border of the Isle of Ely, where William the Conqueror erected a castle; which in the reign of Q. Elizabeth was converted into a prison for Romish priests and Jesuits. This is at present the best trading town in the whole Isle of Ely, having the benefit of a fine navigation.

ROYSTON, 37 miles from London, is a populous and well-built town, and stands on a chalky soil. Some part of the town lies in Hertfordshire, and in 5 parishes.

NEWMARKET, 10 miles from St. Edmund's Bury, 60 from London, a handsome well-built town, consisting of one long street, the N. side of which is in Suffolk, is famous for horse-races, and prodigiously frequented by persons of all ranks. The town is not modern, as the name imports; for it was of note in Edward the IIId's time, but being burnt down in 1683, was afterwards rebuilt. Besides the parish church of St. Mary, there is also a small church, All-Saints, which is, properly speaking, only a chapel of ease to Wood-Ditton, in Cambridgeshire. It is a healthy place, and on a spacious heath, which is the finest course in England. Here are several very wide, steep, and long ditches, which were cut by the East Angles, to keep off the Mercians; one of which, being a stupendous work, much superior to the rest, has obtained the name of the Devil's Ditch; which runs many miles over

over the heath. The king has a house here for his own residence when he comes to the races, built by Charles II.

BARNWELL,  $1\frac{1}{2}$  mile E. of Cambridge, a village that has repeatedly suffered by fire; the last of which, in 1731, nearly destroyed the whole. Here was a priory, the chapel of which now serves the inhabitants, as the village stands in 3 parishes.

SOHAM, 4 miles from Ely, and 70 from London, is a little town on the E. side of the river Cam. It has a charity-school for near 100 children, and is remarkable for the ruins of a church burnt by the Danes.

CAXTON, 7 miles from Cambridge, 49 from London, was the birth-place of William Caxton, the first printer in England, and that of the celebrated historian Matthew Paris. A Roman way from Arington and Holm goes through this place to Papworth.

LINTON, 8 miles from Cambridge, 45 from London: near this town a Roman military way joins the Ikenild-street.

THORNEY ABBEY, founded in the year 972, is situated among the fens to the N. W. of Ely, and formerly called Ankeridge, from the Anchorite monastery there. The church is the remains of its magnificent abbey, now obliterated.

RECHE, formerly a market-town in the hundred of Stone: a fortification, with a large ditch and rampart, begins here, and extends over Newmarket-heath.

GOGMAGOG HILLS, 50 miles from London, have on the top of them the remains of a fort, which some think was an encampment of the Romans. From the brow of these hills a Roman highway ran to the S.

ARBURY, near Cambridge, has a large camp of a squarish figure; Roman coins have been found near it.

STOURBRIDGE FIELD, so called from a bridge over the brook Stour, where the most famous fair in England is kept; some years ago it was supposed to be the largest in Europe. The quantities of wool, hops, woollen cloth, and other articles, sold during this fair, are

are incredible. It begins September 18th, and continues 14 days. It is kept in a common field, where a large town of booths, ranged out into regular streets, arise in a few days: and such a concourse of people resort to it, that fifty hackney coaches from London have found employment here in a season. Wool and hops are the chief articles of trade, but people resort hither to buy toys, curiosities, mercery goods, &c. and to see the shows and entertainments of the place. A large causeway was cast up here leading to Newmarket, and at the end of it a ditch called Seven-mile dyke.

The most memorable event that appears in the history of this county, of a private kind, happened at Burwell, a little village near Cambridge, Sept. 8, 1727. Unhappily some strollers had brought down a puppet-show, which was exhibited in a large thatched barn. Just as the show was about to begin, an idle fellow attempted to thrust himself in without paying, which the people of the show preventing, a quarrel ensued: after some altercation the fellow went away, and the door being made fast, all was quiet; but the person to gain admittance privately clambered over a heap of hay and straw, which stood near to the barn, and accidentally set it on fire. The spectators of the show, alarmed by the flames, which had communicated to the barn, rushed to the door; but it happened unfortunately that the door opened inwards, and the crowd pressing violently against it, there could be no escape. Thus the whole company, consisting of more than 160 persons, were kept confined till the roof fell in, and covered them with fire and smoke: six only escaped with life; the rest, among whom were several young ladies of fortune, were reduced to one indistinguishable heap of mangled bodies, totally disfigured. The friends of the dead, not knowing which were the relics that they sought, a large hole was dug in the church-yard, and all were promiscuously interred together, and a tablet erected in the church to perpetuate the melancholy event.

## ANTIQUITIES WORTHY OBSERVATION.

Anglesey abbey, near Waterbeach.  
 Barnewell abbey, near Cambridge.  
 Cambridge castle, Round church, colleges, &c.  
 Pythagoras' school, near the Great bridge, Cambridge.  
 Camps castle, near Linton.  
 Denny priory, near Waterbeach.  
 Devil's ditch, on Newmarket heath.  
 Ely cathedral, and St. Mary's church.  
 Grantchester wall.  
 Inkleton nunnery, near Foulmere.  
 Royston cave.  
 Soham church, near Ely.  
 Spiney abbey, near Soham.  
 Stourbridge chapel.  
 Thorney abbey, near Peterborough.  
 Whittlesea church.  
 Wilbeach palace.

*There are Roman, Saxon, or Danish Encampments at*

Grantchester, near Cambridge.  
 Gogmagog hills.  
 Royston.  
 Arbury, near Cambridge.  
 Belfars hill, near Audre.

## GENTLEMEN'S SEATS IN THIS COUNTY ARE,

Abington, near Linton.  
 Baberham, near Linton, an ancient seat, built by Signior Pallavicini, in Q. Elizabeth's reign.  
 Barrington, near Cambridge.  
 Bottisham hall, near Newmarket.  
 Bourne, 7 miles from Cambridge.  
 Camps Shady, 14 miles from Cambridge, near Linton.

Catley,

Catley, near Linton.  
Catlidge, near Newmarket.  
Cherry Hinton, 3 miles from Cambridge.  
Chevely, near Newmarket.  
Chippenham hall, near Newmarket.  
Connington, near Caxton.  
Croxton, near Caxton.  
Dalham hall, near Newmarket.  
Dodington, Isle of Ely.  
Drayton-Dry, near Cambridge.  
Dullingham, near Newmarket.  
Ely palace, at Wisbeach.  
Exning, near Newmarket.  
Foudham abbey, near Newmarket.  
Fulburn, near Cambridge.  
Gogmagog hills, 5 miles from Cambridge.  
Gamlingay park, 15 miles from Cambridge.  
Great Swaffham, near Newmarket.  
Hatley St. George.  
Hilderham, near Linton.  
Hinkeston, near Linton.  
Histon, 3 miles from Cambridge.  
Hoggington.  
Horseheath, near Linton.  
Ickleton, near the borders of Essex, by the river  
Granta.  
Impington, near Cambridge.  
Kneeworth, near Royston.  
Long-Stanton, 8 miles from Cambridge.  
Madingley, 3 miles from Cambridge.  
Newton, 5 miles from Cambridge.  
Pampisford, 8 miles from Cambridge.  
Qui hall, near Cambridge.  
Shelford, 5 miles from Cambridge.  
Soham, near Ely.  
Snailwell, near Newmarket.  
Stapleford.  
Thorney abbey.  
Trompington, 2 miles from Cambridge.

B 2 Waddon,

## S U F F O L K.

Waddon, near Royston.  
 Weston-Colville, 11 miles from Cambridge.  
 Westow, 13 miles from Cambridge.  
 West-Wratting, near Linton.  
 Wilbraham temple, 7 miles from Cambridge.  
 Wimble, near Caxton.

*The most extensive Views are from,*  
 Gogmagog hills, near Cambridge.  
 Cambridge-castle hill.  
 Newmarket heath.

## S U F F O L K

**I**S bounded on the E. by the German ocean; on the W. by Cambridgeshire; on the S. by Essex; on the N. by Norfolk. It is about 55 miles in length, 35 in breadth, and 230 in circumference; containing 1460 square miles, or 984,400 square acres, divided into 22 hundreds, 29 market-towns, viz. Ipswich, Aldborough, Bilston, Beccles, Budesdale, Bungay, Orford, Dunwich, Eye, Clare, Leostoff, Woodbridge, Southwold, Stowmarket, Hadley, Halesworth, Haverhill, Ixworth, Lavenham, Debenham, Mendlesham, Mildenhall, Needham, Saxmundham, Neyland, Clare Framlingham, Sudbury, and Bury St. Edmund's; 575 parishes, 95 vicarages, and 1550 villages. It is in the province of Canterbury, diocese of Norwich, and is included in the Norfolk circuit. The principal rivers are the Little Ouse, Waveney, Blyth, Ore, Stour, Berton, Orwell, Deben, and Ald. It produces corn, cattle, rye, hemp, cheese, salt, excellent butter, &c. game in great plenty of all kinds, fish of every sort, timber, wood, manufactoryes of bone-lace, woollen goods fine and coarse, and carries on extensive commerce to Holland, Germany

many, Denmark, Sweden, Russia, Prussia, &c. It sends 16 members to parliament, 2 for the county, and 14 for the following boroughs; Ipswich, Dunwich, Orford, Aldborough, Sudbury, Eye, and Bury; pays 20 parts of the land-tax, and provides 960 men to the national militia. On its coast are Leostoff Point, Easton Ness, Orford Ness, Burgh-castle, &c. with Sowl Bay, Mismere, Orford, Baudsey and Orwell Havens, with Aldborough harbour. The most noted places are Angel-hill, Slaughden valley, several woods, and Stour Meer.

IPSWICH, 69 miles from London, and 12 from Harwich, was once in a very flourishing state, as appears from the great number of ships that belonged to it, when its harbour was more commodious, and had 12 churches. The tide rises here 12, sometimes 14 feet. The town is populous, about a mile long, and something more in breadth, forming a sort of half moon on the bank of the river Orwell, over which it has a good bridge of stone. It is a corporation; and its chief manufactures are linen and woollen. It is but thinly inhabited, the buildings ancient, and the streets dirty. There are, besides the 12 parish churches, and St. George's chapel, now a barn, the ruins of 7 more parochial or conventional, also some meeting houses; a town-hall, council chamber, a large market-place with a cross in the middle, a shire hall for the county session, a free-school, 5 charity-schools, 2 hospitals, and several alms-houses, a good library, an hospital for lunatics, called Christ's-hospital; a noble foundation for poor men and women, and lofty shambles in the market-place, built by Cardinal Wolsey, who was born here, the son of a butcher. It appears to have been once fenced about with a wall or rampart, of which 3 gates remain. St. Matthew's gate was rebuilt and made the town gaol in the reign of Henry VI. The most distinguished charity set on foot here, and continued through the county, for relief of widows, and orphans of poor deceased clergymen, was began in 1704: which rose from a subscription of 6l. for the first year, to 312l. in

the year 1740 : for those 37 years the whole amounted to 4416l. 9s. 6d. Christ-church, one of the religious houses formerly in this town of the Black Friars, has been converted to a mansion house, where is a fine park and bowling-green. Another of them is a court of judicature, where the quarter sessions is held for Ipswich division, and part of it is a gaol. A college begun here by Cardinal Wolsey, on the ruins of a small college of Black-canons, though left unfinished by him, still bears his name. At the lower end of St. Clement's church, near the two roads to the heath, over against Caldwell hall is a famous holy spring. The country round Ipswich is chiefly applied to the production of corn, considerable quantities of which are shipped off for London, and sometimes for Holland. This county likewise has an inexhaustible store of timber, of which they send large quantities to the king's yard at Chatham, often running it over from the mouth of the river at Harwich in one tide. Here is a convenient quay and custom-house, and no place in Britain is thought to be so well qualified for the Greenland fishery, since the same wind that carries a ship out of the harbour is quite fair for the Greenland seas.

DUNWICH, 99 miles from London, and 9 from Aldborough ; is a town corporate, sends burgesses to parliament, and though only a parcel of poor cottages, is still chargeable with 80l. a year to the crown. It is supposed to have been a Roman station, several of their coins have been found here. It was fortified on the E. and W. sides with a rampart and ditch, of which here are some remains. It has a market and a fair. Its forest and woods have been swallowed up by the sea. It was formerly a bishoprick, but now only a deanery. It had 3 churches in Domesday, now one. Here was a priory, whose precinct walls and gate remain, the latter converted to a town-hall. Henry VI. had a mint here.

CLARE, on the river Stour, 14 miles from St. Edmundsbury, 56 miles from London. Here are the ruins of a priory. The house is entire, occupied by

by a farmer, who uses the chapel for a barn. The church is a large handsome building, wherein were buried Joan of Acres, Lionel Duke of Clarence, &c. &c. It is a little, poor, dirty place, the streets being unpaved; yet it has a manufacture of says; and the civil and spiritual courts are held at it. The market is on Friday, and 2 fairs.

ORFORD, 3 miles from Aldborough, 88 from London, stands at the mouth of the river Ore; the towers of its castle and church are a sea mark for those who come from Holland. There is also a light-house at the Nefs, being a guide especially for colliers and coasters; and the point of land affords great shelter for them when the sea is ruffled by a strong N. E. wind.

ALDBOROUGH, 93 miles from London, 9 miles from Dunwich, has a good harbour and fishing trade, is pleasantly and strongly situated in the valley of Slaughden, which extends from the Thorp to the Haven of Orford. It has two streets about a mile long, is clean though meanly built, and has a good quay on the river Ald, many ware-houses and fish-houses for drying fish; abundance of sprats, soals, and lobsters are caught hereabouts. It trades to Newcastle for coals, and transports corn.

SUDBURY, 56 miles from London, has a neat bridge on the river Stour, which almost surrounds the town; barges come up as far as Neyland, which is of great benefit to this place: it is an ancient corporation, has 3 handsome churches, and a good trade in woollens, serges, &c. The buildings are good, but the streets unpaved. Here are the remains of some religious houses converted to dwellings. It was one of the first towns in which Edward III. introduced the woollen manufactory, by settling the Flemings here.

IWXWORTH, 79 miles from London, is a thoroughfare between Bury and Yarmouth. It has a small market, several Roman coins have been dug up here.

EYE, a small town, 90 miles from London, 12 from Ipswich, 17 from Norwich, stands in what is called an

island, because almost surrounded by a brook; its streets are dirty. The chief manufacture is bone-lace.

ST. EDMUND'S BURY was so called from an abbey built here by King Canute, A. D. 1025, in honour of St. Edmund the last King of the E. Angles, who was martyred by the Danes in 886, but not buried here till 903. This town is 72 miles from London, and 10 from Newmarket; is an ancient town in a good air, and fruitful part of the country.

Instead of the many chapels and oratories which were formerly in the town, there are now only two magnificent and stately churches, standing in the same church-yard: the one dedicated to St. Mary, is 139 feet long by 67 and a half broad, and the chancel of it is 74 by 68: the roof of the nave of St. Mary's church is truly magnificent: there is a fine ascent of six steps to the altar, on the N. side of which is the tomb of Mary Queen of France, daughter of Henry VII. and afterwards married to Charles Brandon, Duke of Suffolk. This Queen of France was buried in the great church of the monastery, and was removed after the dissolution of it into St. Mary's church; her body is covered with lead, resembling an human shape, and on her breast is inscribed, "Mary Queen of France, 1533." Her tomb was not only simple and unadorned, but for a long series of years entirely neglected. It was even without any inscription till the year 1758, when a gentleman of the town, out of a pious regard for antiquity, and especially for so valuable a possession, had the tomb repaired at his own expence, and a marble tablet inserted into it. A lock of hair was procured by Sir John Cullum, Bart. from the corpse, which he presented to the late Duchess of Portland; and at the sale of her Museum, in May 1786, it sold for the moderate price of six guineas.

The other church dedicated to St. James, was finished in the reign of Edward VI. It is 137 feet long by 69 feet wide, the chancel is 56 by 27 feet; at the W. end of the S. aisle are two large monuments. In this church

is

is an organ lately erected, and a library, but which has no curiosities, except a manuscript of Bede's Ecclesiastical History, and Demetrius Chalcondyla's Edition of Homer.

The steeple of the church of St. James, and the abbey-gate, are buildings which must excite the attention of the curious: the former was anciently the grand portal, that led to the great church of the monastery; the arches of the tower are all of a round Saxon form, and seem to be much older than Henry III's time. The abbey-gate, which conducted you to the private court of the abbot, is a master-piece of Gothic architecture; it was built in the reign of Richard II. the townsmen having demolished the former gate in his grandfather's time, upon a quarrel with the monks: the inside of it is adorned with the arms of Holland, Duke of Exeter, and of Edward the Confessor, who was the favourite Saint of Richard II.

On the 20th of February, 1772, some workmen who were employed in the ruins of the abbey digging for stone, found a leaden coffin, made after the ancient custom, exactly the shape of the body. This had been inclosed in an oak case, which by the length of time was decayed, but the lead remained quite perfect, and enclosed an embalmed body, as fresh and perfect as at the time of its interment; the nails on the fingers and toes as perfect as when living, and the hair of the head a chesnut brown, with some mixture of grey ones. The corpse was done up in a pickle, and the face wrapped up in a sarcloth. A surgeon in the neighbourhood was sent for, who made an incision in the breast, and declared the flesh cut as firm as in a living subject, and there was even an appearance of blood. At this time the corpse was not the least noisome, but being exposed to the air it presently became putrid and offensive. The body was cut and mangled, the skull was sawed in pieces, where the brain seemed wasted indeed, but perfectly inclosed in its proper membrane, the cheeks likewise were cut through, and his arms cut off and carried away.

It was soon found that the coffin contained the remains of Thomas Beaufort, third son of John of Gaunt, Duke of Lancaster, by his third Duchess Lady Catherine Swinford. He was by his half-brother, King Henry VI. created Duke of Exeter, Knight of the Garter, Admiral and Governor of Calais, and in 1410, Lord High Chancellor of England, created Earl of Perth in Normandy, and Earl of Dorset, in England, was guardian to Henry VI. and dying at E. Greenwich, January 1, 1427, was (as he had in his will directed) interred in the church of Bury St. Edmund's, near his Duchess, at the entrance of the chapel of our Lady, close to the wall on the N. side of the choir. His monument was demolished with the rest of that grand building, at the Dissolution, in 1540.

The labourers, for the sake of the lead, which they sold for about 20s. stript the body of its coffin, throwing the body promiscuously among the rubbish; but upon discovering whose it was, the mangled remains were inclosed in a strong oak coffin, and buried near the large N. E. pillar which formerly assisted to support the belfry.

In this monastery were interred 12 of the ancient royal family.

The rest of the public buildings are the guild-hall, the grammar-school endowed by King Edward VI. the market-cross, the wool-hall, and the shire-house; nor must we omit the butchery.

The free grammar-school, founded by King Edward VI. was originally in the Eastgate-street, but being inconvenient there, it was removed into the Northgate-street, and rebuilt by contributions, but King Edward bears the name of the Founder still. His bust stands over the door in front, and under his arms at the upper end of the school, is an inscription.

The church gate, a noble Saxon structure, formerly the entrance to the great church of the abbey; but since its dissolution, has been made use of as a steeple to St. James's church. It is very evident it was not first intended

tended for that purpose, by its antiquity, and distance from the body of the church. Between them there is a coffee-house.

In the church yard is Clopton's hospital, an uniform and handsome building.

Near this house is the shire-hall, or sessions-house, lately built, in which are held the assizes for the county.

The Guild-hall gives name to the street in which it stands. It is very ancient, but has been lately much improved. The town sessions are held here, &c.

The market cross is a spacious and lofty building. The upper part is converted into a theatre, used only during the great fair by the Norwich Comedians.

Opposite the cross in the same square, stand the new shambles, built with free-stone, in 1761.

On the Hog-hill, or beast-market, stands the common Bridewell, formerly a Jewish synagogue, built of flint and free-stone.

At the Reformation there were five hospitals, one college, called Jesus College, in College-street, which is now converted into a workhouse, fifteen chapels, whose names and places where they stood are still known, though the buildings have been immemorially destroyed, together with a hermitage at Westgate, and 13 other chapels, whose places are not known, from the many alterations that time, fire and other accidents have made in this town; so that there have been above 40 churches and chapels in all, and most of them amply endowed, as appears from the value of the first fruits and tenths, which afforded maintenance as well as employment for 40 or 50 clergymen, under a dean and archdeacon, who officiated in the several churches, colleges, chapels, and hospitals.

There are two market-days, Wednesdays and Saturdays. There are also three annual fairs, and a grammar-school. Angel hill where the fairs are kept, and where is a handsome spacious plain, affords great amusement and entertainment for the gentry, especially at the time of the fairs, which last a fortnight. This place

is called the Montpelier of England, for the beautiful rise of the town and its open and extensive prospect, the uniformity of its buildings, the regular situation of the streets, which in general cut each other at right angles. The river Bourn, or Larke, on which it stands, is navigable from Lynn to Farnham.

**STOW LANGTOFT**, near Ixworth, has a handsome church, which stands within a double trenched camp. Near it was found in 1761, a pot full of Roman coins, of the lower empire. A fine tessellated pavement was discovered in the adjoining parish of Peckenham, in a farm called Red Castle.

**BRANDON**, 78 miles from London, and 7 from Mildenhall, has a bridge over the Little Ouse, and a good harbour, where is a ferry about a mile from the bridge, for conveying goods to and from the Isle of Ely. It is a pretty well-built town, and had formerly a market.

**MILDENHALL** or **MILNALL**, 69 miles from London, and 12 from Bury, is a large populous town, on the river Larke; has a handsome church and lofty steeple, the streets regular, and a market well supplied with fish and wild fowl.

**HALESWORTH**, an ancient, large and populous town on the river Blythe, has a manufacture of linen yarn, and a very good market.

**SOUTHWOLD**, 104 miles from London, 14 from Halesworth, is a small corporation on the coast, with a draw-bridge on the same river. It has a good harbour, is a populous town, strong by its situation, and has also some fortifications. It stands pleasantly, has a large church almost surrounded by the river Blythe on the W. and the sea on the S. especially at high tide; drives a great trade in salt and in the herring fishery. The sea has gained on the coast here very considerably, above a mile in about 700 years. The bay is generally called Soles Bay, and is remarkable for the defeat of the Dutch fleet in 1666, and again in 1672.

MENDLE-

MENDLESHAM, 82 miles from London, in the road from Needham to Norwich, stands near the rise of the river Deben. The market is not much frequented, because of its situation in deep mirey roads; but though it is a poor dirty town, it has a handsome church.

LESTOFF, or LEOSTOFF, 117 miles from London, 6 from Beccles, a little town that seems to hangs over the sea. Fishing is the employment of the inhabitants in general; for cod in the N. sea, and for herrings, mackerel and sprats at home.

BECCLES, 108 miles from London, 6 from Leostoff, on the river Waveney. It is a large populous town, and the streets well paved, but the buildings many of them mean. It has a noble church and steeple, and two free-schools well endowed.

BUNGAY, a large handsome town upon the same river, which surrounds it, and is navigable hither from Yarmouth by barges; was a very strong town in the reign of Stephen; the ruins are now to be seen. Bungay castle, the seat of the Bigods Earls of Norfolk, was then so strong, that Hugh Bigod wrote these boasting lines upon it:

Were I in my castle of Bungay,  
Upon the river Waveney,  
I would not value the King of Cockney.

BILSTON, 6 miles from Stow market, and 63 from London, is noted for the woollen manufactory, and has a good church, but it is a dirty place, and the buildings are mean.

BUDDESDALE, 87 miles from London, 7 from Ixworth, is a long mean dirty town, with a poor market, in the road from Bury St. Edmund's to Yarmouth. Near it was the stately house of Westhorpe, the residence of Charles Brandon Duke of Suffolk, with his third wife Mary the French Queen, sister to Henry VIII. who died there.

FRAMLINGHAM, 87 miles from London, 3 from Debenham, is a large town of note. The castle is a remarkable piece of antiquity, being supposed to have been built by some of the first Kings of the E. Angles. It was a large beautiful fabric, and very strong, both by art and nature; the area, within the walls, now standing, being above an acre and a rood of land, the walls 44 feet high and 8 thick, with 13 towers 14 feet above them. Most of the chimnies are wreathed and are now standing, surrounded by a ditch. Hither Queen Mary retired, when Lady Jane Grey (her sister) and she were competitors for the crown. The ruins of the hall, chapel, &c. remain, and one of the towers is converted into a workhouse. The town stands on a clay-hill, in a fruitful soil and healthy air, near the source of the river Ore, and has a spacious market place; its greatest ornament is its church, a large edifice of black flint, reckoned the best in the county, with a steeple 100 feet high. Here are several of the monuments of the Howard family.

DEBENHAM, 83 miles from London, so called from the river Deben, which runs by it; though some will have its true name to be Deepenham, from the deepness of its roads; for which reason it is but little frequented.

STOW-MARKET, is a large town, 75 miles from London, on the banks of the Orwell, in the center of the county, with a well stored market, a manufacture of tammies and other Norwich stuffs. It has a spacious beautiful church, with a large steeple and lofty pinnacles.

NEEDHAM, 73 miles from London, 9 from Ipswich, consists of one good street, and deals in broad cloths.

WOODBRIDGE, 76 miles from London, is a large populous town, very beautifully situated, with a good market-place, and in the midst of it a shire hall, 6 miles from the sea, consisting of one good street on the river Deben, which being navigable by ships of considerable burthen to the town, its inhabitants drive a good trade to London, Newcastle, Holland, &c. in sackcloth, salt,

salt, hemp, and cordage. It has 4 or 5 docks for building ships, with commodious quays and warehouses.

LANHAM, or LAVENHAM, 61 miles from London, 10 from Stow, is a large pleasant town, has a gradual rise to the top of the hill, where its church and a spacious market-place, encompassed with 9 streets or divisions, are situated in a very healthful air. It was formerly very famous, and much enriched by a staple trade in blue cloths, and was divided into 3 guilds or companies, which had each their hall. It has still a good manufacture, and there is a wool-hall, of which many hundred packs are sent from hence in a year. The church and steeple is 137 feet high: the roof finely carved, and the 2 pews belonging to the families of the Earl of Oxford, and the Springs, at whose expence it was repaired, are hardly to be equalled by any in Henry the VIIIth's chapel; and in the Church is Mr. Spring's statue in brass.

SAXMUNDHAM, 89 miles from London, in the road from Woodbridge to Halesworth, is a small straggling town, with one large church, and a dissenting meeting-house.

HAVERIL stands partly in Essex and part in this county, 55 miles from London, appears, by the ruins of a church and castle still to be seen, to have been of much greater consequence formerly than now. It has a charity school, with a market on Wednesday, and fairs.

At Letheringham, near Debenham, was a priory which was converted to a dwelling-house, and the church, with all its curious monuments, went to ruin since 1780.

BLITHBOROUGH, now a village, was known to the Romans, and their coins and urns have been dug up here. Its having the gaol for the division of Beccles is evidence of the sessions being held here. The church is ancient and curious, and it had a priory.

The village of EASTON, near Eastonness, is almost entirely swallowed up by the sea.

WINGFIELD,

## S U F F O L K.

**WINGFIELD**, near Stradbrook, where are the ruins of a noble castle, which is situated about a quarter of a mile N. W. of the church, in a plain surrounded by woods, moated round. It is situated low, without any earthworks for its defence. The S. front or principal entrance is entire; the W. end is now a farm-house. The church, built of various coloured flints and stones, makes a very beautiful appearance as a very uncommon one; and its chancel is of a rich style of architecture. Here are several fine monuments of the De la Pole family. It formerly had a college which stood on the S. side of the church; the W. side of its quadrangle making now a farm-house. Here is a charity-school.

**HADLEY**, 64 miles from London, 8 from Sudbury, is a large populous town, but being in a bottom is dirty. Its markets are commonly well stored with provisions. It is of some note for its manufactory of woollen cloths. It has a handsome church with ancient monuments. Here are the remains of a venerable brick house built in 1490 with two hexangular towers.

**NEYLAND**, 57 miles from London, has a handsome bridge over the Stour, which by reason of its low situation often overflows it, but makes it amends by bringing plenty of coal, which must otherwise be fetched at a great distance. It is a large town, has a manufactory of baize and says, but formerly was much larger. What is most remarkable, is the number of marble monuments inlaid with brass to the memory of clothiers who had formerly lived here, and had besides bequeathed considerable charities that perpetuated their memories.

**LONG MELFORD**, 50 miles from London, 3 from Sudbury, stands near the Stour, as it runs from Clare to Sudbury, one of the best and largest villages in England, and has divers handsome houses. Lady Rivers, widow of John Earl Rivers, had her house plundered here in the civil wars in King Charles the 1st's time, by which she lost near 50,000*l.* In the church is a remarkable fine tomb for Sir William Cordall, speaker of the house of commons, member of Queen Mary's privy council.

WICKHAM,

WICKHAM, 4 miles from Woodbridge, on the river Deben; though but a village, is as large as several market towns. From its church, though but 23 yards high, being situated on an eminence, you have, in a clear day, a prospect of near 50 parish churches.

STRATFORD, 12 miles from Ipswich, 56 from London, has a bridge on the Stour; and is a thoroughfare stage from Ipswich to London. It carries on a considerable trade in the woollen manufacture.

REDGRAVE, 2 miles from Buddesdale, was for many years the seat of the descendants of Sir Nicholas Bacon, the first baronet in England. Its church has a fine marble monument to the memory of Lord Chief Justice Holt.

### GENTLEMEN'S SEATS ARE

- Acton, near Lavenham.
- Ampton, near Ixworth.
- Arwerton, near Harwich.
- Ashington, near Nayland.
- Aspall, near Debenham.
- Ash park, near Wickham market.
- Bacton, near Mendlesham.
- Badwell, near Ixworth.
- Badmondsfield, near Hertling.
- Barham, near Stowmarket.
- Barningham park, near Ixworth.
- Bedingfield, near Eye.
- Belings Magna, near Woodbridge.
- Barton hall, near Bury St. Edmund's.
- Belfsted, near Ipswich.
- Benacre park, near Beccles.
- Benhall lodge, near Saxmundham.
- Beddlesham.
- Bottesdale.
- Boughton (Great), near Ipswich.
- Boxted hall, near Clear.
- Boxford, near Hadley.

Bramfield

## S U F F O L K.

Bramfield, near Blithborough.  
Bandiston, near Framlingham.  
Bradfield, near Woodbridge.  
Bramford hall, near Ipswich.  
Brent Ely, near Lavenham.  
Brettenham, near ditto.  
Brome, near Eye.  
Browston hall, near Yarmouth.  
Brasted, near Framlingham.  
Buxton, near Aldborough.  
Cavendish, near Clare.  
Cavenham, near Mildenhall.  
Chedston, near Halesworth.  
Chetbury, near Bury St. Edmund's.  
Chilton hall, near Sudbury.  
Christchurch, at Ipswich.  
Cuddenham hall, near Hadley.  
Coldham hall, near Bury St. Edmund's.  
Campsey Ash, near Orford.  
Cowlish, near Hertling.  
Cranley hall, near Eye.  
Cropley park, near Chevely.  
Crowfield, near Stow-market.  
Culford, near Bury St. Edmund's.  
Dunstan hall, near Clare.  
Dalham, near Newmarket.  
Darsham, near Dunwich.  
Denham, near Bury St. Edmund's.  
Dunwich.  
East Creating, near Stow-market.  
Easton, near Framlingham.  
Edwardston, near Sodbury.  
Euston hall, near Thetford.  
Felsham, near Stow-market.  
Fornham St. Geneveve, near Bury St. Edmund's.  
Fornham St. Martin, near ditto.  
Finborough Magna, near Stow-market.  
Flixton hall, near Bungay.  
Fordley, near Dunwich.

Freckenham,

Freckenham, near Mildenhall.  
Freston tower, near Ipswich.  
Frostenden, near Eastonness.  
Gedding, near Wulpit.  
Glenham Magna, near Saxmundham.  
Glenham Parva, near ditto.  
Grinston hall, near Ipswich.  
Gareley, near Newmarket.  
Hasketon, near Woodbridge.  
Hagford, near Ipswich.  
Halstead, near Bury St. Edmund's.  
Hardwick, near ditto.  
Hartest, near Lavenham.  
Hawkden, near Clare.  
Hessel, near Walpit.  
Helmingham, near Debenham.  
Hengrave, near Bury St. Edmund's.  
Henham, near Blithborough.  
Henley, near Ipswich.  
Holbrook, near ditto.  
Holywell row, near Mildenhall.  
Heavningham hall, near Halesworth.  
Hintlesham, near Ipswich.  
Hoxne, near Eye.  
Homerfield, near Harlstone.  
Horning heath, near Bury St. Edmund's.  
Hunstan, near Ixworth.  
Huntingfield hall, near Blithborough.  
Ixworth, near Bury St. Edmund's.  
Kennet, near Mildenhall.  
Kentwell hall, near Sudbury.  
Ketton, near Clare.  
Knoll's hall, near Saxmundham.  
Lakenham, near Mildenhall.  
St. Laurence, near Beccles.  
Leyston, near Saxmundham.  
Leyston abbey, near ditto.  
Livermere, near Ixworth.

Londhall

44 S U F F O L K.

Londhall, near Woodbridge.  
Long Melford, near Sudbury.  
Lothingham, near Framlingham.  
Market Weston, near Budesdale.  
Melford hall, near Sudbury.  
Milden hall.  
Milding, near Lavenham.  
Nacton, near Ipswich.  
Orford.  
Owsden hall, near Newmarket.  
Palgrave, near Diss.  
Parham, near Wickham-market.  
Peteſtree, near Woodbridge.  
Peyton hall, near Hadley.  
Polſted, near Hadley.  
Rattleden, near Stow-market.  
Red house, near Ipswich.  
Redgrave, near Budesdale.  
Rhymer house, near Thetford.  
Roydon, near Blithborough.  
Rusbrook, near Bury St. Edmund's.  
Sackford hall, near Woodbridge.  
Satterley, near Beccles.  
Saxfield, near Framlingham.  
Saxham Parva, near Bury St. Edmund's.  
Saxham Magna, near ditto.  
Saxted, near Framlingham.  
Saxmundham.  
Shrubland, near Ipswich.  
Sibton, near Dunwich.  
Somerlayton hall, near Leostoff.  
Sotterley hall.  
Southwood park, near Bury St. Edmund's.  
Sproughton Chantry, near Ipswich.  
Sudburn hall, near Orford.  
Spexhall, near Halesworth.  
Sutton hall, near Manningtree Water.  
Stoke, near Nayland.

Stoke

Stoke Clare, near Clare.  
Stoneham Parva, near Stowmarket.  
Stowmarket.  
Sudbury.  
Stavender park, near Orford.  
Tattington place, near Ipswich.  
Thislow hall.  
Thorington hall, near Halesworth.  
Thorp Morieux, near Lavenham.  
Thornham Magna, near Eye.  
Thrandiston, near Eye.  
Thurlow Parva, near Haverill.  
Thurlow Magna, near ditto.  
Thwaite, near Mendlesham.  
Toftstock, near Bury St. Edmund's.  
Troston, near Ickworth.  
Thruchells hall, near Clare.  
Welnetham, near Bury St. Edmund's.  
Waldingfield Parva, near Lavenham.  
Waldingfield Magna, near ditto.  
Washbrook, near Ipswich.  
Waybread, near Harleston.  
Wenhauston, near Blithborough.  
Westhall, near ditto.  
Weston hall, near Beccles.  
West Stow, near Mildenhall.  
Westwood, near Blithborough.  
Whersted, near Ipswich.  
Wickham house, near Clare.  
Wickham Skeyth, near Eye.  
Wilnesham, near Ipswich.  
Wolverston, near ditto.  
Woodhall, near Sudbury.  
Wrentham, near Beccles.  
Yaxley, near Eye.  
Yoxford, near Saxmundham.

ANTIQUITIES IN THIS COUNTY ARE,

At OFFTAN, on a chalky hill, the ruins of an old castle, said by Camden to have been built by Offa, king of the Mercians.

Between Wulpit and the river Orwell, on a high hill, are the remains of an old fortification, called Hawlee-castle, containing 2 acres.

BURSTER CASTLE, in the N. E. part of the county, at the mouth of the river Waveney, was built by the Romans; large parts of the walls are still remaining.

HOXNE, formerly called HEGILSDEN, on the river Waveney, is the place where King Edward suffered martyrdom from the Danes, who bound him to a tree, and shot him to death with arrows.

BUTLEY PRIORY, and LEISTEN ABBEY, both founded by Robert de Granville, the former 1171, the latter 1183.

At Walton are the remains of a Roman castle, 187 yards long, 9 feet thick, where plenty of Roman coins and antiquities have been found.

At Southwold are the ruins of a Danish camp.

BURGH CASTLE, said to be one of the forts erected by the Romans, on the Yare, against the Saxon pirates. It is an irregular parallelogram, the E. wall 14 feet high, 214 yards long, and 9 feet broad. The S. and N. walls the same height, but only half the length. In the E. wall are four solid round towers. The whole area somewhat less than four acres and three quarters. The wall and towers consist of flints with strata of bricks of 18 inches by 12. Numbers of urns, coals, bones, burnt wheat, coins, &c. have been found in the field E. of the castle.

LIDFORD-CHURCH, which stands on a remarkable high hill, is strongly intrenched with a deep ditch; where undoubtedly was a castle of which history has preserved no account. The inhabitants call it King John's

## S U F F O L K.

47

John's castle, whose ruins to this day are dug up to repair the roads.

METTINGHAM CASTLE, built by John de Norwich, in the reign of Edward III.

*Other Antiquities in this County are,*

Alderton church.

All Saints church, at Dunwich.

Arwerton hall gate.

Blyborough priory.

Bungay church and castle.

Campsley abbey, near Orford.

Bury St. Edmund's abbey, St. Mary's church, &c.

Edwardston church, N. of Neyland.

Eye abbey.

Flixton abbey, near Bungay.

Felixton castle, near the mouth of the Deben.

Framlingham castle and church.

Gipping chapel, N. E. of Stowmarket.

St. Gregory's church at Sudbury.

Haughley castle, N. W. of Stowmarket.

Hoxne abbey, near Eye.

Ipswich gates, college, &c.

Lavenham church.

Leiston abbey.

Linsey priory, near Hadley.

Letheringham church, S. W. of Debenham.

Mendham priory, near Harleston.

Mettingham castle and college, E. of Bungay.

Offron's castle, S. W. of Needham.

Orford castle, S. W. of Aldeborough.

Ousden castle, near Chevelly.

Rumburg abbey, near Haleworth.

Shape abbey, near Aldeborough.

Stoke Neyland church.

Stone castle, near Languard fort.

Trinity church, at Ipswich.

Walton

## SUFFOLK.

Walton priory, near Languard fort.

Wingfield church and castle, N. E. of Eye.

Winchelsea castle.

Woodbridge castle.

Baldwin de Petteur held the manor of Hemington, near Needham, by being obliged every Christmas-day, in the presence of the king to exhibit a *Saltus*, a *Sbuffatus*, and a *Bumbulus*; in plain English, to cut a caper, puff with his mouth, and let a f--t. Such was the indelicate humour of the times.

Among the curiosities of this county, may be reckoned the periodical rendezvous of swallows along this coast, from Orfordness to Yarmouth; for about the end of summer an incredible number of these birds gather here into a body, where they wait the first northerly wind, to transport themselves out of Britain, probably to some warmer climate. They are sometimes windbound for several days; but it no sooner blows fair, than they all take wing together, and never appear till the following spring, when they arrive here in vast bodies, and from hence distribute themselves all over Britain.

*The places most remarkable for beautiful and extensive Views are,*

Wickham steeple, S. of Framlingham.

Burftall, W. of Ipswich.

Stoke Neyland, S. E. of Sudbury.

From Ipswich to Harwich by water.

The high grounds in Stoke.

Wolverston on the Orwell.

## NORFOLK.

## N O R F O L K

IS bounded on the S. by the rivers Waveney, and the lesser Ouse, which divide it from Suffolk; by Cambridgeshire on the W. and on the N. and E. by the German Ocean. It is about 70 miles in length, 46 in breadth, and 210 in circumference; containing 2350 square miles, or 1,504,000 square acres; divided into 31 hundreds, one city, 31 market towns, viz. Thetford, Lynn Regis, Walsingham, Yarmouth, Burnham, Aylesham, North-Walsham, Buckenham, Harleston, Harling, Attleborough, Fakenham, Loddon, Caston, Cromer, Dereham, Diss, Downham, Foulsham, Hingham, Holt, Methwold, Reepham, Seeching, Snetisham, Swaffham, Watton, Windham or Wymondham, Worsted, Clay, and Hickling; 660 parishes, 164 vicarages, and 730 villages. The rivers are the great and lesser Ouse, Wisbeach, Yare, Waveney, Windsor, Thurn, Lynn, and some lesser streams.

The principal lakes (called broads or meres) in this county are, the Breyden, or Broad-end, above Yarmouth, through which the navigable rivers Yare and Waveney have their channel: it is three miles in length, and in most parts half a mile wide. Hickling-broad is a beautiful sheet of water, about one mile over; near to it are several smaller lakes of irregular form; and about two miles East is Horsey-mere, or broad, covering forty acres. Near to Stalham is a broad one mile long, but scarcely a furlong wide; and below it is Barton-broad, of the same length, though much wider towards the middle. Filby-broad extends a mile and a half, but is so shallow, narrow, and ill-shapen, that nothing more need be said of it. By the river Bure are several broads, as Wroxham, Hoverton, Woodbastwick, Ranworth, and South Walsham, all of which are said to cover 500 acres. Quidenham,

Diss, and Hingham, have each a mere, but they are small with respect to those above mentioned.

The most remarkable places are Winterton Ness, Easton Ness, Yarmouth Sands, Boston and Lynn Deep, Wells Harbour, Clay Harbour, Havens Mouth, Hitcham Haven, Weyborne Hope, Yarmouth Roads, Cromer Bay, the Salt Marshes, and Linden Trees near Deepham.

This county produces rich pastures, corn, honey, saffron, great plenty of various game and water fowl; all kinds of river and sea fish, rabbits, sheep, cattle, wood, &c. It abounds with heaths; the marshy and watery places are aguish and unwholesome; but in the sandy or clayey part it is pleasant and healthy. The villages are large and well inhabited, particularly in the Eastern part; and the soil in this county is more various than perhaps in any other county, and comprehends all the sorts that are to be found in the island. It sends 12 members to parliament, 2 for the county, and 10 for the following places, viz. Norwich, Thetford, Lynn Regis, Yarmouth, and Castle Rising; pays 22 parts of the land-tax, and provides 960 men to the national militia. It is in the province of Canterbury, diocese of Norwich, and in the Norfolk circuit.

This county not only contains the greatest number of parish churches of any in the three kingdoms, but also exceeds any other in population; and the vast resources the army finds by the recruiting service is almost beyond conception: and no men make better soldiers.

The county hath the honour of having raised the first battalion of militia, which marched out of the county, and did duty at Hilsea-barracks, near Portsmouth in 1759. It also claims the credit of having made the first turnpike road in the kingdom.

There were seventy-seven monasteries and religious houses in Norwich and the county of Norfolk, at the time of the general dissolution by Henry VIII. in the year 1535.

NORWICH,

NORWICH, 109 miles from London, 27 from Yarmouth, is a large city near the conflux of the rivers, Windsor and Yare, 30 miles from the sea by water, and 16 by land, is an ancient city, which had a castle so long ago as the 7th century. It was even in Camden's time reckoned among the most considerable cities in Britain, and is situated on the side of a hill. It was first destroyed by Sweno the Dane; but recovered so soon, that, in the reign of Edward the Confessor, it had 1320 burghers; but in the reign of William the Conqueror, it being the seat of a civil war raised against him by the Earl of the East Angles, it was so impaired as to be reduced at most to 560.

The cathedral was founded here 1096, on the translation of the bishop's see hither from Thetford. This place was built a-new, and first made a corporation by King Stephen. It has a cathedral, which is encompassed with a very deep trench, over which there is a strong bridge, with a very large arch. The castle is now the gaol for the county. Henry IV. made it a county of itself, and gave the inhabitants leave to chuse a mayor and two sheriffs; and they built a very beautiful town-house, near the market-place. In 1348, near 58,000 people died here of a pestilence; and in 1505, it was almost entirely consumed by fire. Tho', as it has been said, it is a populous city, yet there is void enough in it for another colony; and from the intermixture of its houses with trees, it is called a city in an orchard.

Its manufactures are generally sent to London, tho' considerable quantities are exported from Yarmouth, to Holland, Germany, Sweden, Norway, &c. It had a flint stone wall, now much decayed, 3 miles in compass, which was finished in 1309, and had 40 towers. The city is now reckoned 6 miles in compass, being near 2 miles long and 1 broad. It has 12 gates, and 6 bridges over the Yare, about 7500 houses, and 45,000 inhabitants, out of whom is formed a regiment of trained bands, besides an artillery-company. It had 54

parochial churches and chapels formerly, besides monasteries, and has now 32 churches, besides the cathedral, chapels, and 4 dissenting meeting-houses. The roof of the cathedral, whose steeple is higher than Grantham's, is adorned with historical passages of the Bible, expressed in little images. The church is 400 feet long, and 180 North to South. St. Mary's chapel at the East 70 feet by 30. The choir was thoroughly repaired in 1781. The bishop's palace had a hall 110 feet long 60 broad, now no more. Four gates of the close remain. The great one for the bishop's Registray, Erpingham's, and two more.

St. Peter's of Mancroft is reckoned one of the chief parish-churches in England for stile, ornament and painted windows. St. Julian's is thatched, as are St. John's, and All Saints in part. There are 2 churches for the Dutch and French Flemings, who have singular privileges, which are strictly preserved. The churches are all of them crusted with flints curiously cut, tho' the town stands in a clay soil, 20 miles from any flints or chalk. Its guild-hall was formerly a monastery; the choir of whose church is now used by the Dutch, and the room over the porch is the city library. The spire built in 1462 fell down in 1712. Here is a lofty market-cross of free stone, and a bridewell, which is a beautiful building of squared flint-stone. Here is that called the King's school, founded by Edward VI. for teaching grammar learning to boys that are nominated by the mayor and alderman. Here are 4 hospitals; one of them, St. Helen's, founded originally for the entertainment of strangers, was, by Henry VIII. appropriated to the poor of the city, and here are maintained 80 poor men and women, who are all clothed in grey, and must be 60 years old. There is another for 16 poor men and 8 women, whose livery is purple. The boys and girls hospital contain 30 of each, and the boys are from hence put out apprentices. Here are besides 12 charity-schools, where 210 boys and 144 girls are taught, clothed, and supplied with books. It is governed

governed by a mayor, recorder, steward, 2 sheriffs, 24 aldermen, and 60 common councilmen, with a town-clerk, sword-bearer, &c. The sheriffs are obliged by their charter to present the King with 24 herring-pies yearly, on the 23d of October, this city being possessed of the manor of Carlton, whose Lord holds it by that tenure. The worsted manufacture, for which this city has long been famous, and in which even children earn their bread, was first brought hither by the Flemings, in the reign of Edward III. and afterwards very much improved by the Dutch, who fled from the Duke of Alva's persecution, and being settled here by Queen Elizabeth, taught the inhabitants to make sarks, baize, serges, shalloons, &c. in which they carry on a vast trade, both at home and abroad, and weave camblets, druggets, crapes, and other stuffs, of which it is said this city vends to the value of 200,000l. a year. By a late calculation from the number of looms at work in this city only, it appeared there were no less than 120,000 people employed in their manufactures of wool, silk, &c. in and about the town, including those employed in spinning the yarn used for such goods as are all made in this city. There is a stocking manufactory also here, which has been computed at 60,000l. a year. Markets on Wednesdays, Fridays, and Saturdays; and 4 fairs. The Yare, which runs through this city, is navigable so far without the help of locks. The shire-house of the county, that stood on the hill near the castle, having been burnt down by accident, an act of parliament passed in 1746-7, for holding the summer assizes and general quarter sessions in the city, till a new shire-house was rebuilt. Two houses and gardens are opened on the brink of the Yare, called Spring Gardens; and on a hill on the other side of the river, are the remains of the castle of Kett, the tanner of Windham, by whose rebellion, in the reign of Edward VI. this city was reduced to a ruinous state. There is now but one parochial church in the suburbs, which formerly had 3, besides 3 chapels, a nunnery with its church, a

## N O R F O L K.

priory and church, an hospital and chapel, and 5 leper-houses at the gates, with their chapels; and the Jews had once a synagogue here.

**NORTH ELMHAM**, now a village, on the S. W. side of Repeham, and on the N. side of the Hier; though a small village now, was once a very considerable place; for, till within these 2 last centuries, it never was under any secular lord, and was once the see of a bishop, jointly with Dunwich, before it was removed to Thetford in 1075, and thence to Norwich in 1094. Here was formerly a castle on a hill, from which there was a passage under ground to the altar of the church. Near this place, in Feb. 1710-11, a great quantity of urns was discovered, which had generally nothing in them but ashes, and pieces of broken bones.

In 1779, in a close near it, the ground sunk in three places, circularly, several feet. The diameter of one hole was 12 feet, and 20 deep. The ruins of the palace yet remain, and the site of the cathedral visible, and near it some old wells, with several filled up. Over the church door are some very old carvings.

**WATTON**, 90 miles from Lond. is a great thoroughfare from Lynn, Downham, Thetford, Diss, &c. Great quantities of butter are sent hence to Downham-bridge; from whence the factors send it to London by water.

**METHWOLD**, 86 miles from London, is remarkable for breeding excellent rabbits.

**HICKLING**, in a marsh ground, near the sea, 16 miles N. W. of Yarmouth, and 139 from London,

**ATTLEBOROUGH**, 93 miles from London, in the road from Thetford to Norwich, was anciently not only a city, but a palace, and the metropolis of the county, and had a collegiate church. 'Tis still a considerable town, and has a good market, for fat bullocks, sheep, &c.

**YARMOUTH**, or **GREAT YARMOUTH**, 27 miles from Norwich, 123 from London, is a large, populous, well-built town, much increased of late years in shipping, buildings and people; and greatly superior to Norwich

Norwich in situation for trade. The road, a place defended by sands, is the principal rendezvous of colliers between Newcastle and London. The harbour is safe, but the inhabitants are at a considerable expence annually to clean it. It is considered as the center of the coal trade, and carries on a considerable traffic with Holland. But its herring fishery renders it a town of the greatest trade, on all the E. coast of England, except Hull. Forty millions of herrings are computed to be taken and cured annually in this place. This town is bound by its charter, to send to the sheriffs of Norwich a tribute of 100 herrings, baked in 24 pasties, which they ought to deliver to the lord of the manor of East Carlton, who is obliged to present them to the King wherever he is. Their fishing-fair is at Michaelmas, which lasts about a month, during which time all ships from any part of England may catch fish, and bring in and sell toll-free. The town is neat, compact and regular; and stands on a peninsula betwixt the harbour and the sea; walled and fortified; and is very commodious for trade, the river Yare being navigable from hence to Norwich, which is 32 miles, for keels of 40 tons burthen; besides there is a navigation by the Waveney to Bungay, the S. parts of Norfolk, and the N. of Suffolk. Its chief strength by land is the river or haven which lies on the W. side, with a drawbridge over it. The principal curiosity is the market-place, the finest and best furnished of any in England, and its quay or wharf is said to be the longest and largest of any in Europe, that at Seville excepted. The custom-house and town-house are both fine buildings. St. Nicholas's church has so high a steeple, as to serve for a sea-mark. Here is a noble hospital, and two charity schools.

A sand-bank of near a mile square was thrown up opposite to Scratby, four miles to the N. of Yarmouth, which becoming dry and firm land about the year 1578, was so much elevated above high water mark that grass grew there, and sea-fowls built their nests upon it. To

this place many of the inhabitants of Yarmouth frequently went in the summer season for recreation, and on the 2d of August, 1580, an elegant entertainment was given by the Bailiffs of Yarmouth to a select company of gentlemen, and formal possession was taken of it by the name of Yarmouth Island, imagining it would accumulate and become of importance to the town, but they were opposed in the possession by Sir Edward Clere, Knt. who claimed it as a parcel of the manor of Scratby, and erected a frame of timber upon it, as a testimony of his right. It was the more eagerly contended for on account of the many valuable goods cast ashore upon it from ships lost on the coast, particularly in the year 1582, when several parcels of silk and other valuable articles were there found and carried to Yarmouth as had been usual, and applied to the use of the town. The contest however between Yarmouth and Sir Edward Clere was of short duration, for in the very same year, a strong Easterly wind and boisterous sea, at once swept away the whole island.

SEECHING, 93 miles from London, and 4 S. of King's Lynn. It is seated on a small navigable river.

SNETSHAM, 10 miles N. E. from Lynn Regis, and 108 from London, upon the rise of the little river Ingol, was once a royal demesne, with many privileges. It is a pretty market town, and belongs to the Duchy of Lancaster.

FAKENHAM, 110 miles from London, 6 from the sea. Here were anciently salt-pits, tho' 6 miles from the sea. On a neighbouring hill is kept the sheriff's term and court for the whole county.

DEREHAM-EAST, 11 miles from Norwich, and 101 from London, is a fine large town, with several hamlets belonging to it, which was in 1679 almost burnt to the ground, and is now a handsome market town. The church is very ancient, and its old baptistery in 1752 was converted into a cold bath.

FOULSHAM, 4 miles N. W. of Reepham, and 111 from London. In 1770 the church and a great part of the

the town were destroyed by fire, but since handsomely rebuilt.

HOLT, 14 miles N. E. of Fakenham, and 122 from London, had a grant of a market from Edward II.

LYNN, or LYNN-REGIS, 102 miles from London, is a well-built ancient town, at the mouth of the Ouse, was a borough by prescription 1298. King John, because it adhered to him against the Barons, made it a free borough, with large privileges, appointed it a provost, and gave it a silver cup of about 73 ounces, doubly gilt and enamelled, as is King Henry VIII's sword, which he gave to the town, when it came into his hands by exchange with the bishop of Norwich; after which it was called King's Lynn, whereas before it was Bishop's Lynn. King Henry III. made it a mayor-town, for its serving him against the Barons. It has had 15 royal charters, and is governed by a mayor, high-steward, under-steward, recorder, 12 aldermen, and 18 common-councilmen. It has 2 churches, besides St. Nicholas, a chapel of ease to St. Margaret's, a presbyterian, and a quakers meeting-house, with a bridewell or work-house, and several alms-houses, a free-school, a good custom-house, with a convenient quay, and warehouses.

In 1682 a ruinous old chapel here was turned into a work-house, where 50 poor children are taught both to read, and spin wool, and when at fit age are put out apprentices. In September, 1741, the spires of its two churches were both blown down by a storm of wind; and that of St. Margaret's, which was 193 feet in height, having beat in the body of the church, it has been since rebuilt. This church was formerly an abbey, and afterwards one of the largest parish-churches in England. All-Saints church was built on the ruins of a monastery of White-Friars. The town-house, called Trinity-hall, is a noble old fabrick; and so is the Exchange, which is of free stone, with two orders of columns. St. Nicholas's chapel is very ancient, and reckoned one of the neatest and largest of the kind in

England. It has a bell-tower of free-stone, an eight-square spire over it, both which together are 170 feet from the ground. Here have been formerly several monasteries; but the only fabrick remaining here, that belongs to any religious order, is the Grey-Friars steeple, a noted sea-mark.

The situation of this town near the fall of the Ouse into the sea, after having received several other rivers, some of which are navigable, gives it an opportunity of extending its trade into eight different counties, by which many considerable cities and towns, viz. Peterborough, Ely, Stamford, Bedford, St. Ives, Huntingdon, St. Neot's, Northampton, Cambridge, St. Edmund's-bury, and the North part of Bucks, as well as the inland parts of Norfolk and Suffolk, are supplied with heavy goods, not only of our own produce, as coals and salt from Newcastle, but also of merchandise imported from abroad, especially wine; of which two articles, viz. coals and wine, this is the greatest port for importation of any place on all the Eastern coast of England; and those wherein the Lynn merchants deal more largely than any town in England, except London, Bristol, and Newcastle. In return for this, Lynn receives back all the corn which the counties just mentioned produce, for exportation; and therefore sends more of it abroad than any port, except Hull. The foreign trade of the merchants here is very considerable, especially to Holland, Norway, and the Baltic, and also to Spain and Portugal. The harbour is safe when ships are in it, but difficult to enter, by reason of the many flats and shoals in the passage; but they are well buoyed, and good pilots are always ready.

The town consists of about 2400 houses, and appears to have been very strong, by the ruins of the works demolished in the Civil Wars, which, however, are easy to be restored, and the town might be made defensible, at least, in a very few days. St. Ann's Platform at the N. end mounts 12 great guns, and commands all the ships passing near the harbour; and towards the land, besides

Besides the wall, a ditch. Four rivulets run through the town, and the tide of the Ouse, which is about as broad here as the Thames at London-bridge, rises 20 feet perpendicular. The town is supplied with fresh water, by conduits and pipes, from the neighbourhood. In the great market-place a statue was erected in 1686 of King James II. There is another spacious fine market-place, adorned with a statue of King William III. and a fine crois, with a dome and gallery round it supported by 16 pillars. The market-house is of free-stone, supported by 16 columns, and 70 feet high, erected on 4 steps, neatly adorned with statues, &c. Every first Monday in the month, the mayor, aldermen, preachers, &c. meet to hear and determine all controversies amicably, for preventing law-suits. This was first established anno 1588, and is called *The Feast of Reconciliation*. The markets are on Tuesdays and Saturdays, and two fairs.

There are more gentry, and consequently more gaiety, in this town than in Yarmouth, or even Norwich; here being such plenty of eatables and drinkables, that Spelman says Ceres and Bacchus seem to have established their magazines here; the E. side of the town abounding with corn, sheep, rabbits, hares, &c.; the W. side with cheese, butter, black cattle, swans, and the wild fowl common to marshes, besides the abundance of sea and river fish; so that he thinks there is no place in Great-Britain, if in Europe, has such a variety in so small a compass of ground. At a small distance from the town stands that called the Lady's Mount, or Red Mount, where was once a chapel dedicated to the Virgin Mary, which was a resting-place for pilgrims on their way towards her convent at Walsingham. The King's staith-yard or quay, where the greatest part of the imported wines is landed, and put into large vaults, is a handsome square, with brick buildings, in the centre whereof is a statue of King James I. People pass from hence in boats into the fen-country, and over the broad washes into Lincolnshire in boats, which are often lost by venturing

turing out at an improper season, and without guides. At the S. end of Lynn-Regis stood an oil-mill framed in Holland, that was brought from thence 100 years ago; but in the year 1737 it was consumed by fire.

The marsh lands over-against Lynn-Regis form a peninsula, almost surrounded with navigable rivers and an arm of the sea. It consists of about 30,000 acres, with ditches to carry off the water, over which there are 111 bridges; it feeds generally about 30,000 sheep.

**BUCKENHAM-NEW**, 96 miles from London, stands on the river Waveney, between Ipswich and Norwich, and is supposed to have had its name from the number of bucks in the neighbouring woods. Here was a fine strong castle, now destroyed, which stood on three hills, containing three acres, surrounded by a deep moat, with a keep 63 yards round, and the walls ten feet thick, but no other buildings except part of the gatehouse remain. The lords of this manor are butlers at the coronation of our Kings.

**THETFORD**, 10 miles from Bury, 16 from Newmarket, 80 from London, near the borders of Suffolk, lies in a pleasant open country, on two navigable rivers, the Thet and Ouse, of which the former runs through it.

What name this town had before the arrival of the Romans is not known, nor is it very material: the best towns belonging to the Britons were very obscure (as are those of all uncivilized people), and history does not furnish us with any particular account of them.

Camden says it was the ancient Sitomagus mentioned by Antoninus in his Itinerary; was formerly famous for being the seat of the Kings of the East Angles.

The town at first lay wholly on the Suffolk side of the river, had 13 churches and several monasteries, and is supposed to have been fortified by the Romans; this part now contains but few houses, and on approaching it, a traveller must be sensibly struck with the vestiges of antiquity which invite his attention on every side, and point out it's once flourishing condition: it has now the

## N O R F O L K.

61

the appearance of a decayed village. On the Norfolk side of the river are several streets constituting a town of considerable extent ; in which there are many well-built houses, but the streets are ill paved, and it has not by any means a prosperous appearance. It has a market on Saturday.

St. Peter's church stands on the Norfolk side of the river, and is now the principal church. It is built of free-stone and flint, whence it has the vulgar name of the Black church. It consists of a chancel, nave and 2 aisles, the chancel tiled and the rest leaded. Its square W. tower built on arches, which open on the N. and S. sides, is much cracked, and contains six bells.

The chief magistrate found here at the Conquest, was stiled a Consul, whence it is supposed to have been a Roman town. In the 11th century it was the see of a bishop, and then was a place of great note, but declined on the translation of the see to Norwich ; yet, in the reign of Henry VIII. it was a place of such consequence as to be made a suffragan see to Norwich.

It had formerly a mint, and was incorporated by Queen Elizabeth, with a mayor, recorder, and 10 aldermen, 20 common council-men, two of whom are generally chamberlains, a town-clerk, a sword-bearer, and two serjeants at mace ; and the Lent assizes for Norfolk are held in its guildhall. The gaol was rebuilt in 1781. Here is a mineral spring.

In the reign of James I. an act of parliament passed for founding an hospital and a grammar-school here, and for maintaining a preacher, to officiate four days in the year for ever, agreeable to the will of Sir Richard Fulmerston. Sir Joseph Williamson, Secretary of State to King Charles II. built a council-house here, and gave the corporation a sword and a mace. Here is a common gaol, a bridewel and a workhouse ; also an hospital for 6 poor persons.

On the E. side of the town stands a famous hill called the Castle-hill, which Camden confessed himself unable

able to determine, whether it was the work of the Romans or Saxons ; Martin thought the latter.

HARLESTON has a bridge on the river Waveney, 16 miles from Norwich and 100 from London. It is but a dirty town, with a small market.

CASTLE RISING, 3 miles from Lynn, 103 from London, took its name from its situation on a high hill, on which was a castle. It is a corporation, and borough-town, and has been a famous port till choaked up with sands. The castle was built in the stile of Norwich castle, consisting of a keep, whose walls are 3 feet thick, encompassed with a great circular ditch and rampart of earth, whereon are walls and towers. The entrance is by a stone bridge of one ruined arch with a gatehouse. It is supposed to have been one of Alfred's great castles, altered and improved in the reign of Henry I. as arches characteristic of his reign are remaining in a most beautiful manner, on the great staircase and elsewhere ; and is pronounced to be a true original Norman building of the first kind. On the W. side of the Castle-hill is a square mount of above an acre, much lower, surrounded by a ditch on all sides, except next the castle. Opposite the castle to the E. is another larger hill, round which is a ditch.

NORTH WALSHAM, in a level near the sea, 10 miles N. of Norwich, and 123 from London, has a plentiful market for corn, flesh, &c. and a free-school.

CASTLE ACRE, a small town N. of Swaffham. The castle on the Roman site, is circular, including 8 acres. The other side of the fortification, on the W. side of the circular one, is about 20 acres. The inner wall was 7 feet thick ; the outer wall on the ramparts had a deep ditch. Thro' the whole area of the castle now runs N. and S. a street of houses, at whose N. end is a stone gatehouse, and near it a ruined chapel ; at the S. end are traces of another gate, and on the E. side a third gate leading into the outer court of the castle. It seems to have been a Roman station, a vast square ditch running among, or behind the houses, to the right of the road

road thro' the town-gate, to which gate another corresponded. Several antiquities and coins, as well as a pavement, have been discovered here. A priory was founded here in 1085, the ruins of which are the finest and most venerable of any now remaining in the county. The W. front of the church, 74 feet wide, in a beautiful Saxon style, remains, with much of the nave, and the prior's apartments, now a farm-house, the gate-house, and a great part of the precinct wall, the ground within which measures 29 acres, 2 rods and 10 perches. The prior's dining-room may be traced, and a subterraneous passage to the abbey, where is a small altar.

SWAFFHAM, 94 miles from London, stands in an air highly commended by physicians. It has a sumptuous church ; the N. aisle of which is said to have been built by a travelling pedlar, who owed his riches to a lucky discovery he once made of a chest of money that had been buried in the earth. This traditionary story is told with abundance of fabulous circumstances : the pedlar, his wife, and dog, have, however, had the honour of being painted in several of the windows, and carved upon the pew-doors.

HARLING-EAST stands on a rivulet, between Thetford and Buckenham, 88 miles from London. Its market is chiefly for linen yarn, and linen cloth, and corn.

CROMER, 8 miles from Clay, 127 from London, a fishing town, remarkable for lobsters, of which great quantities are sent to Norwich and London. It has a neat church, and a mile to the E. of it a light-house.

AYLESHAM, 6 miles from Walsham, is a populous town, noted for knitters. It is situated on the river Bure, made navigable to this place in 1779. It is a little market-town much resorted to in summer for the vitriolic purgative spaw. It has a free-school and a county bridewell.

LODDON, 8 miles from Norwich, and 113 from London. It is a small inconsiderable town. A chapel here in 1762 was converted into a barn. In the front of a cottage

a cottage near the church, is a very curious horizontal dial, 12 feet diameter, cut in box. The hours and divisions neatly executed.

**WORSTED**, 12 miles from Norwich, is memorable for having given name to that sort of woollen yarn and thread, which is from this place called worsted. Here is a manufacture of worsted stuffs and stockings.

**CAWTON**, 19 miles from Norwich, 128 from London, has a bridge over the river Bure. It is noted for a brazen hand being carried before the steward of the demesne instead of a mace, in token of its being held in free socage of the Duchy of Lancaster. The church built in 1410 is a noble free-stone pile, with a tower 120 feet high, both strong and beautiful.

**BURNHAM-MARKET** is thus called on account of its being a market town, and to distinguish it from several villages in its neighbourhood, all known by the name of Burnham. This town stands in the N. W. part of the county, on the sea side, 123 miles from London; it has a good harbour, and drives a great trade in corn to Holland.

**REEPHAM**, 2 miles from Cawton, noted for having formerly had three churches in one church-yard, belonging to as many lordships, viz. Reepham, White-well, and Hackford; but having been long demolished, there is now only the ruins of one for public worship. Its chief trade is in malt.

**ST. FAITH'S** is a village with a pretty good street-way, noted for a fair of lean cattle, which the Norfolk graziers and others buy up to fatten.

**CLAY**, 6 miles from Walsingham, on the same coast as Cromer, has large salt-works, where a great quantity of salt is made for the Baltic and Holland. The haven is become very bad, so that scarce any merchants reside here, having no depth of water for shipping.

**MARHAM** and **WELLS** are two towns on the same coast, where is a very considerable trade carried on with Holland in corn, which is a great produce in this country, and in the return thence.

Diss,

Diss, 18 miles E. of Thetford, and 91 from London, in the most Southern confines of the county. It is a neat flourishing town, with one large church, a presbyterian and a quakers meeting. In the town is carried on manufactories of hempen cloths, hose, and the making of stays. Here is a charity-school.

The SEVEN BURNHAMS are seven towns, lying in the N. W. corner of the county, noted for its salt marshes, which are some advantage to the sheep. On the shore are many little hills, supposed to be the tombs of Saxons and Danes killed hereabout. Here was a priory, of which a beautiful gate remains.

WALSINGHAM, famous for the ruins of an abbey, where was a shrine of the Virgin Mary, called our Lady of Walsingham. The abbey church was 120 paces from E. to W. The present remains are a handsome W. gate, a lofty beautiful arch, forming the E. end of the chapel. The refectory is entire, now a barn, 78 feet by 27, and 26 high, with a handsome E. window and stone pulpit, 12 arches of the old cloister, the abbey wall a mile in circuit, a stone bath, and two uncovered wells described by Erasmus. New Walsingham is a market town, with a handsome church, a free-school and a bridewell. This and Old Walsingham have two parish churches.

DOWNHAM, 5 miles from Seeching, and 86 from London, has a port for barges. It is seated low on the river Ouse, over which there is a bridge, and is noted for the prodigious quantity of butter that is brought hither, and sent to Cambridge up the Ouse, from whence it is conveyed in the Cambridge waggons to London, and is generally known by the name of Cambridge butter.

WINDHAM, or WIMONDHAM, 100 miles from London, a pleasant market town and extensive parish. Here was an abbey. The choir is in ruins, and the other part of the church converted to a parish church, and still remains with the middle and W. tower, built in 1410. Here is a school founded by Queen Elizabeth.

It

It has had the honour of giving name to a flourishing family, that hath spread itself in several counties. In it is a church, formerly the abbey, built by William d'Albini, butler to Henry I. with a high steeple, on which Kit the Tanner was hanged by Sir William, Windham, sheriff of Norfolk, for rebellion, in the reign of Edward VI.

HINGHAM, 5 miles from Watton, 97 from London. It was nearly destroyed by fire in the beginning of the present century, but is now rebuilt. The church is a handsome tower, and in the chancel is a curious Gothic stone monument.

#### THE MOST REMARKABLE ANTIQUITIES ARE,

CASTOR, 3 miles S. of Norwich, the Venta Icenorum of the Romans, and a most flourishing city, or principal station, now only an inconsiderable village, opposite to Burgh castle. On the Romans quitting Britain it fell to decay, and the inhabitants retired to that spot whereon now stands Norwich. Now, setting aside the broken walls, inclosing a square of about 40 acres, the remains of four gates and two towers, which were visible in the year 1749, and the Roman coins, which are frequently at this day dug up, there are not any traces of its ancient magnificence left. The description of this place agrees exactly with those given by Polybius, Vegetius and others, concerning the ancient way of encampment among the Romans; the places also for the four gates, are still manifestly to be seen. The Porta Praetoria looked towards the E. opposite to which (without the Porta Decumana, and close by the river side) there still remain some ruins of a tower. The walls inclosing the camp were of flint and very large bricks.

TASBURGH was the Ad Taum of the Romans, where many coins have been found. The church stands in the middle of the old Roman fortification, which contains about 24 acres, and is square.

At

At AXNEAD, S. E. of Aylesham, in 1667 was discovered a piece of brickwork, several yards square, containing many vessels in holes, and different rooms, some of them containing liquor and its sediment, also silver coins of different Roman emperors.

HOLME ABBEY was a hermitage in 800, and destroyed by the Danes. Canute built a monastery, and mitred abbey, from whence as a baron, the bishop of Norwich has his seat in parliament. The walls are now said to inclose 40 acres. The foundations of the church, built with flints, with stone quoins, now remain for the most part round the church-yard. The gate-house supports a windmill.

BROMEHOLE PRIORY, founded in 1113. The cross here was made of the true cross, which used to be carried before the Greek Emperor in battle by an English priest, who on the emperor's death brought it hither. Here are considerable ruins of the priory, now converted into a farm-house, and the gate.

WAYBOROUGH has a circular camp, and on the E. of it is Camping hill.

South of Warham, near the river, are remains of a large Danish camp treble ditched, the ramparts 30 feet high. A windmill, in Wighton parish, stands on the corner of a-like entrenchment, but much defaced; and opposite to it, where a farm-house called Crab's castle stands, was a third.

At NORTH CREEK, near the Burnhams, are a number of tumuli of the Danes, and a Saxon fortification, whose entrance is still called Blood-gate. Here was a priory, the shell of the choir is still entire, and there are other remains of the church.

BRANCASTER is the Brannodunum of the Romans, where the camp attributed to them is regular. Coins have been dug up here in brass pots; and knives and two styles were found in urns here. Here is a free-school, and a remarkable large barn, or malt house.

WEARHAM PRIORY, near Downham, has several remains of free-stone buildings, part now converted to a farm.

farm-house, 35 feet by 30, supposed to have been the chapel. A little W. of it is St. Margaret's well.

**CASTLE RISING CASTLE**, already described with the town.

**NORWICH CASTLE**, &c. already mentioned.

**CASTLE ACRE**, near Swaffham, is described under that head already.

At **NARFORD** the Romans had a station, where Roman bricks, &c. have been dug up here, as well as a bronze vase, &c.

At **OXBURGH** are many tumuli, called Danes graves, with a large vallum W. of it, and many coins have been found there.

At **WORMGAY** are the remains of a religious building, converted to a stable, and opposite to it the foundations of a castle.

**BINHAM PRIORY**, built in the reign of Henry I. has the nave in the style of Waltham abbey, with ruins of the choir and gate-house yet remaining.

*To which may be added the following Antiquities.*

Buckenham castle.

Coxford abbey, near Raynham.

St. Margaret's church, at Lynn.

Malton Constable.

St. Nicholas church, at Lynn.

Thetford priory, &c.

Walsingham priory, castle, &c.

Wymondham abbey.

Yarmouth church.

Kit's castle, near Norwich.

West Barsham monastery, near Walsingham.

#### THE GENTLEMEN'S SEATS ARE,

Armingland hall, near Aylesham.

Armoring gate, near Norwich.

Attlebridge, near ditto.

Baconthorpe.

Baconthorp, near Holt.  
Bakenham house, near Thetford.  
Basingham, near Holt.  
Bedingfield, near Bungay.  
Bedingham, near ditto.  
Beeston, near Norwich.  
Bixley, near ditto.  
Blickling, near Aylesham.  
Bradfield, near ditto.  
Buckenham.  
Bungay.  
Carlton, near Wymondham.  
Castle Rising, near Lynn.  
Castle, near Yarmouth.  
Cley, near Holt.  
Coll Mapes, near Yarmouth.  
Cotesley, near Norwich.  
Cromer.  
Croswick, near N. Walsham.  
Dereham East.  
Ditchingham, near Bungay.  
Dickelburgh, near Diss.  
Docking, near Burnham.  
Durham, near Swaffham.  
Elenham, near Dereham.  
Felbridge, near Holt.  
Flitcham, near Snetsham.  
Ford, near Thetford.  
Garboldisham, near Buckenham.  
St. Giles's, near Norwich.  
Gissings, near Diss.  
Glandford, near Holt.  
Gunthorp, near ditto.  
Gunton, near Aylesham.  
Hainford, near Norwich.  
Hall, near Yarmouth.  
Harling (E.) near Thetford.  
Harling (W.) near ditto.  
Haverland, - near Aylesham.  
Heath hill, near Wymondham.

Hedenham

## N O R F O L K.

Hedenham hall, near Bungay.  
Hederset, near Norwich.  
Heydon, near Aylesham.  
Hillington hall, near Castle Rising.  
Hockham, near Burnham.  
Holkam, near ditto.  
Holme, near Downham.  
Honing, near N. Walsham.  
Horsham, St. Faith, near Norwich.  
Houghton, near Lynn Regis.  
Illington, near Thetford.  
Kimberley park, near Hingham.  
Kimbley hall, near Wymondham.  
Kirby Cane, near Bungay.  
Langley, near ditto.  
Letcham, near Baynham.  
Lodge, near Thetford.  
Manington, near Aylesham.  
Matlash, near Holt.  
Melton Constable, near ditto.  
Merton, near Watton.  
Mourningthorp, near Bungay.  
Narford, near Swaffham.  
Oldisham, near Thetford.  
Ormsley, near Yarmouth.  
Oxburgh, near Stokeferry.  
Oxned, near Aylesham.  
Paston, near N. Walsham.  
Quidenham hall, near Diss.  
Rackheath, near Norwich.  
Raynham.  
Ringsted, near Hunstanton.  
Santon house, near Thetford.  
Scottaw, near Aylesham.  
Seething, near Bungay.  
Shepdon, near Hingham.  
Smallburgh, near N. Walsham.  
Snetham.  
Stow, near Downham.  
Swafield, near ditto.

## NORFOLK.

72

Strawles, near Norwich.  
Suffield, near N. Walsham.  
Sprawston, near Norwich.  
Thetford lodge.  
Thorp-market.  
Thrigley, near Yarmouth.  
Thwalt, near Aylesham.  
Tasborough, near Snetsham.  
Tudenham, near Norwich.  
Walpole, near Lynn Regis.  
Walsingham.  
Walerton, near Aylesham.  
Walsham, (N.)  
Watton.  
Wells.  
Westwick, near Walsham.  
Whitwell, near Aylesham.  
Wickwere, near ditto.  
Winston hall, near Bungay.  
Witchingham Magna, near Norwich.  
Wood Dowling, near Aylesham.  
Wygenhall, near W. Lynn.

*The most extensive Prospects are from*

The church at Swaffham.  
Holkham.  
Norwich castle.  
Buckenham castle.  
Yarmouth.  
Easton, N. W. of Norwich.

HUNT-

## HUNTINGDONSHIRE.

IS bounded on the W. and N. by Northamptonshire; on the S. by Bedfordshire; and on the E. and N. by Cambridgeshire. It is about 30 miles in length, 24 in breadth, and 130 in circumference; contains 4 hundreds, 6 market towns, viz. Huntingdon, St. Ives, Kimbolton, St. Neot's, Ramsey, and Yaxley; 79 parishes, 29 vicarages, 279 villages, 2 rivers, 5 bridges, and about 264,960 acres. It sends 4 members to parliament; 2 for the county, and 2 for the town of Huntingdon; pays 4 parts of the land-tax; and sends 350 men to the national militia. The principal rivers are the Ouse, Nen, and Cam, with some smaller streams. The most remarkable places are King's Delf and Dykes; Ramsey, Whittlesea, and Ug meers; Warbridge forest, with Salom and Alconbury woods. This is one of the 7 counties that are contiguous without a city in either, viz. Bedford, Huntingdon, Bucks, Berks, Hertford, Essex, and Suffolk. The products of this county are corn, cattle, wood, game, fish from the meers, rich pasture, excellent cheese, and fine butter. The soil is rich, and the air, except in the fenny parts, good.

HUNTINGDON, 59 miles from London, stands on a small hill in the great N. road, on the N. side of the Ouse, over which it has a stone bridge. It is the constant place for the assize, as well as the county gaol, and is a populous trading town, consisting chiefly of one large well-built street, with a handsome market-place, and a good grammar school. It formerly had 15 churches, which were first reduced to 4, and since the Civil Wars to 2. The river is made navigable to Bedford. It has had an abbey, and a mint; and a castle, near the bridge, demolished by Henry II. It was incorporated by King John. More beautiful meadows are not to be seen any where than on the banks

of

of the river, which, in summer, are covered with numerous herds of cattle, and flocks of sheep. The bridge, or rather bridges, with the causeway, are ornaments, as well as benefits, to the town. This place is remarkable for having given birth to Oliver Cromwell.

**GODMANCHESTER**, on the other side of the Ouse, tho' not a market town, is reckoned one of the largest villages in England, and so remarkable for husbandry, that no town employs so many ploughs: it is also said that no people in the kingdom have so much advanced it: when K. James I. came from Scotland, the inhabitants met him with 70 new ones, drawn by as many teams of horses, for they hold their land by that tenure: and we are told that on a like occasion there has been a procession of 9 score ploughs. Here is a free grammar school of Queen Elizabeth's.

During the Romans it was a city, and their coins have been dug up; and in the time of the Saxons was the see of a bishop, and had a castle built by one of the Danish Kings.

Near this town is the tree, well known to travellers, called Beggar's Bush.

**St. NEOT'S**, 6 miles from Huntingdon, 58 from London, is a large well-built town, has a handsome church, a good stone bridge over the Ouse, and is famous for a medicinal spring.

At **HAILWESTON**, are 2 springs; one brackish, recommended for cutaneous disorders; the other fresh, for dimness of sight.

**St. IVES**, 2 miles and a half from Huntingdon, 59 from London, is a large handsome town. It takes its name from a Persian bishop, who, about the year 600, is said to have come over to England, preached the Gospel, and died at this place. It appears from an old Saxon coin (in the Philosophical Transactions) that it had formerly a mint; and was also once noted for its medicinal waters. Here Oliver Cromwell rented a farm, before he was chosen a burgess of Cambridge.

It is reckoned the largest market in England for cattle, except Smithfield.

**RAMSEY**, 6 miles from Huntingdon, has one of the best and cheapest markets in England for water fowl; Ramsey Isle is entirely encompassed with fens, except on the W. side, where it is connected with the terra firma, by a causeway 2 miles long. This town is surrounded with alders, reeds, &c. that in the spring make a beautiful shew; to which its gardens, corn fields, and rich pastures are no small addition. The neighbouring meers abound with fowl and fish, particularly eels and large pikes, called hakeds. There is a causeway called King's Delf, raised and paved at a great expence, which runs 10 miles from this place to Peterborough. Ramsey was formerly remarkable for its wealthy abbey, founded by Ailwin, Earl of the E. Angles, A. D. 969. In 1721 Roman coins were found here, supposed to have been hid by the monks, upon some incursion of the Danes. The town suffered much by fire 1731. There is little left of the abbey, besides a part of the old gatehouse, and a neglected statue of its founder; the keys and ragged staff in his hand denote his offices. This is reckoned a very ancient piece of English sculpture.

**YAXLEY**, 9 miles from Huntingdon, 77 from London, is a little town in the fens, upon Whittlesey meer. The houses are tolerable, and the church has a neat lofty spire.

**WHITTLESEY MEER**, 8 miles from Huntingdon, in the N.-part of the shire, is 6 miles long and 3 broad: the water clear, yet, like other meers, is subject to violent commotions. The air hereabout is thick, foggy and stinking; yet the abundance of fish, pastures, and turf, make amends; and, though the air is fatal to strangers, it is favourable enough to the natives.

**KIMBOLTON**, 6 miles from Huntingdon, 63 miles from London, has a castle which is reckoned an ornament to the west part of this county. The first Earl of

## HUNTINGDONSHIRE.

75

of Manchester spared no cost to beautify it; and his great grandson, Charles Duke of Manchester, in a manner rebuilt it.

### THE GENTLEMEN'S SEATS ARE,

- Benwick, near Ramsey.
- Broughton, near Huntingdon.
- Brampton, near Huntingdon.
- Buckden Palace.
- Bush Mead, near Stoughton Parva.
- Conington, near Sawtry.
- Chesterton hall, near Stilton.
- Denton, near Stilton.
- Doddington, near Buckden.
- Ellington Thorp, near Buckden.
- Elton-hall, near Wandsford.
- Erith.
- Everton, near Gamlingay.
- Farm-hall, near Godmanchester.
- Fenstanton, near St. Ives.
- Fenton, near Warboys.
- Glatton, near Stilton.
- Gidding Parva, near Hammerton.
- Godmanchester.
- Gransdon, Great, near Huntingdon.
- Graffham, near Kimbolton.
- Great Stoughton.
- Hemingford Grey, near St. Ives.
- Hertford, near Huntingdon.
- Higney near Sawtry.
- Hinchinbrook house, near Huntingdon.
- St. Ives.
- Kimbolton castle.
- Midloe Grange, near Buckden.
- St. Neots.
- Needingworth, near St. Ives.
- Offord Darcy, near Buckden.
- Overton Longville, near Peterborough.

## HUNTINGDONSHIRE.

Paxton, Little, near St. Neots.  
 Perten-hall.  
 Ramsey.  
 Ripton Abbots.  
 Somersham.  
 Stukeley, Great and Little, near Huntingdon.  
 Stoughton Great.  
 Sturtlow, near Buckden.  
 Upwood, near Ramsey.  
 Wadebridge, near Alconbury.  
 Washingley house, near Stilton.  
 Water Newton Lodge, near Wandsford.  
 Wolves, near Warboys.  
 Wooley, near Alconbury.  
 Whitehall, near Ramsey.  
 Worlick, near ditto.

*There are Roman, Saxon or Danish Encampments at  
 Dornford, N. W. of Yaxley—Stanground—Knu-  
 tyffs Dyke.—Bushmead, near St. Neots.—Chesterton.*

## OTHER ANTIQUITIES WORTHY OBSERVATION ARE

Buckden palace, S. W. of Huntingdon.  
 Conington church and castle.  
 Godmanchester bridge.  
 Hinchingbrook priory.  
 St. John's hospital, in Huntingdon.  
 Ramsey abbey, in the Fens.  
 Somersham palace, 3 miles N. E. of St. Ives.

## RUTLANDSHIRE

IS almost of a circular form, bounded on the E. and S. with Lincolnshire and Northamptonshire; on the S. and W. by Leicestershire; and on the N. by part of Leicestershire and Lincolnshire. It is about 19 miles in length, 18 in breadth, and 70 miles in circumference; containing 210 square miles, or 134,400 square acres; divided into 5 hundreds, 2 market towns, viz. Oakham and Uppingham, 111 villages, 48 parishes, and 10 vicarages; but hath more parks than any shire in England for its bigness.

The most remarkable places are the Quarries; the old Forest of Liefield; the Vale of Catmos; Whichley heath; and Five-mile cross. The rivers are the Gwash, Eye, Chater, and Welland. This county produces limestone, corn, cattle, sheep, wood, &c. It sends only 2 members to parliament, viz. for the shire; pays 2 parts of the land-tax, and provides 120 men to the national militia. This is the smallest county in the kingdom, but the most fruitful. The air is good; and the soil rich, especially in the Vale of Catmos. It is in the province of Canterbury, and diocese of Peterborough, and belongs to the Midland circuit.

OAKHAM, 96 miles from London, the shire town for the assize; is situate in the little but rich vale of Catmos, is indifferently well built, but famous for its market, fairs, castle, hospitals, and free-school. One Jeffery Hudson, a man born at Oakham in 1619, when he was seven years old, was not above fifteen inches high, though his parents, who had several other children of the usual size, were tall and lusty. At that age he was taken into the family of the Duke of Buckingham, and to divert the court, who, on a progress thro' this county, were entertained at the Duke's seat, at Burley on the Hill, he was served up to table in a cold

pye. Between the 7th and the 30th years of his age he did not advance many inches in stature, but soon after 30 he shot up to the height of 3 feet 9 inches, which he never exceeded. He was given to Henrietta Maria, consort to Charles, probably at the time when he was served up in the pye, and that princess kept him as her dwarf, and is said to have often employed him on messages abroad. In the civil wars he was made a captain of horse in the King's service, and he accompanied the Queen his mistress to France; from whence he was banished for killing a brother of Lord Crofts in a duel, on horseback. He was afterwards taken at sea by a Turkish Corsair, and was many years a slave in Barbary; but being redeemed, he came to England, and in 1678, upon suspicion of being concerned in Oates's plot, was taken up and committed prisoner to the gatehouse in Westminster, where he lay a considerable time, but was at last discharged, and died in 1682, at the age of sixty-three.

Oakham is particularly remarkable for an ancient custom still kept up, viz. that every peer of the realm the first time he comes through this town, shall give a horseshoe to nail upon the castle-gate; and if he refuse, the bailiff of the manor has power to stop his coach, and take the shoe from one of his horses. This is now called the Order of the Horse-shoe; and it is common for the donor to have a large one made with his name stamped on it, and often gilt. One over the judges seat in the assize hall is of curious workmanship. This castle was built in the reign of Henry II. by Walkeline de Ferrariis, younger son of the Earl of Derby. All Saints church here is a fine structure, and has a good spire.

UPPINGTON, 3 miles from Rockingham, 90 from London, is a neat compact well-built town, has a good market, an hospital, free-school, &c.

MARKE<sup>T</sup>, or MARGED OVERTON, had its later name from its situation on a hill. This is supposed to be the *Margidunum* of Antoninus, which is the more probable

probable from the great quantity of Roman coins that have been found here, from the exact correspondence of the distances from other stations, and from the British word *Marga*, i. e. lime-stone, with which the inhabitants manure their ground.

### THE ANTIQUITIES ARE

Oakham castle.

Twickencote church, W. of Casterton.

*The beautiful and extensive Views are from,*

North Luffenham, near Stamford.

The road from Stamford to Uppingham.

### THE GENTLEMENS SEATS ARE,

Alesthorp, near Oakham.

Ayston, N. of Uppingham.

Barrow, near Market Overton.

Beaumont, near Uppingham.

Brooke hall, near Brooke.

Belton, near Uppingham.

Bridge Casterton, near Stamford.

Burley-house, near Oakham.

Clipsham, near Market Overton.

Catsmore, N. of Burley.

Edithweston, near N. Luffenham.

Exton, near Oakham.

Flitteris, near ditto.

Glaston, near Uppingham.

Gunthorp, near Oakham.

Hambleton, near ditto.

Hardwicke, near Ryhall.

Kelthorp, near Uppingham.

Ketton, near S. Luffenham.

King's Lodge, W. of Uppingham.

Lambton hall, near Eſtendine.

## LEICESTERSHIRE.

Lee lodge, W. of Uppingham.  
 Lumley lodge, near Belton.  
 Martinthorp.  
 Maunton hall and lodge, N. of Uppingham.  
 Market Overton.  
 Mount Alstoe, near Burley.  
 Morecote, S. of Uppingham.  
 Normanton, near Luffenham.  
 Oakham castle.  
 Pilton, near Uppingham.  
 Preston, near ditto.  
 Ryall, near Bridge Casterton.  
 Ridlington park, near Uppingham.  
 South and North Luffenham.  
 Stocking, near Market Overton.  
 Stretton, near Exton.  
 Strickland lodge, near Ridlington.  
 Swan's lodge, near ditto.  
 Thrift house, near Ryall.  
 Tickencote, near Bridge Casterton.  
 Tolethorp, near Ryall.  
 Tidmarsh, near Bridge Casterton.  
 Twinwoods, near Exton.  
 Wiffenden, N. of Okeham.  
 Wood End, N. of Luffenham.  
 Wing, near ditto.

---

## LEICESTERSHIRE

**I**S almost of a circular form, bounded by Lincolnshire and Rutlandshire on the S.; Warwickshire on the W.; and Derbyshire and Nottinghamshire on the N. It is about 35 miles in length, 30 in breadth, and 170 in circumference; contains 790 square miles, or 505,600 square acres; is in the province of Canterbury, diocese

of

of Lincoln, and in the Midland circuit, divided into 6 hundreds, 12 market towns, viz. Leicester, Hinckley, Harborough, Loughborough, Melton Mowbray, Bosworth, Lutterworth, Ashby de la Zouch, Mount Sorrel, Hallaton, Bilston, and Waltham on the Wold; 200 parishes, 81 vicarages, 558 villages. Its chief rivers are the Stour, Welland, Wreck, Avon, Anker, Swift, Seme, and the Eye. The most noted places are Mount Sorrel, Charnwood and Leicester forests, Dalby wood, and several parks, with the Vale of Belvoir, and the memorable Bosworth field. It sends 4 members to parliament, viz. 2 for the county, and 2 for Leicester, pays 9 parts of the land-tax, and provides 560 men to the national militia. The chief products are corn, beans, cattle, hogs, fine sheep, large horses, rich pastures, long wool, and pit coal. It has a medicinal spring called Griffdam, near Cold Overton; a chalybeat one at Cadeley, near Ashby de la Zouch; another at Dunton Bassett; also at Holt, at Leicester, &c.

LEICESTER, the chief town, and the only one sending members to parliament, 99 miles from London. It is the largest, best built, and most populous in the shire, was a considerable town in the time of the Romans, supposed to be the *Rutæ* or *Rugæ Coritanorum* of Antoninus; it has suffered much by sieges, and has now but six parishes and five churches. The freemen are exempt from toll in all markets in England. There is an exquisite piece of workmanship in the High-street, in form of our Saviour's cross. The hospital built by Henry Plantagenet, Duke of Lancaster, is supported by some revenues of the Duchy of Lancaster, so as to be capable of maintaining a hundred aged persons decently: it was rebuilt in 1776, at his majesty's expence. But the most stately edifice now is the new Bede-house (called Wigton's hospital) built in the reign of Henry VIII. for 12 poor lazars, with a chapel and library. There is another near the abbey for six widows. The inhabitants have greatly improved in their manufacture of stockings wove in frames; and are

thought to return in that article 60,000l. per annum. Before the castle was dismantled, it was a noble work. Its hall and kitchen still remain entire, and the former is so lofty and spacious, that it is made the court of justice at the assizes. One of the gateways of this palace has an arch of curious workmanship, and in the tower over it is kept the magazine for the county militia. In a meadow near the town was formerly a monastery founded in 1143 by Robert Bosse, Earl of Leicester, where the famous Cardinal Wolsey died. It is now a dwelling-house, and the only thing worth seeing is the terrace walk, supported by an embattled wall, with lunettes hanging over the river, and shaded with trees. St. Margaret's church is a noble and elegant structure, and famous for a ring of six of the most tunable bells in the kingdom. It is said that King Richard III, who was killed in the Battle of Bosworth, was interred in it; and his coffin has been converted into a trough for horses to drink, at the White-horse inn here. Near this church is a piece of ground still called the Bishop's Barn-close; and a royalty called to this day, the Bishop's fee. There is a remarkable epitaph in St. Martin's church, shewing that Mr. Heyric, who died in 1589, aged 76, lived in one house with his wife 52 years, and in all that time buried neither man, woman, nor child, though they were sometimes 20 in family. And the widow, who died in 1611, aged 97, saw before her death, 143 children, grand-children and great grand-children. Most travellers stop near All Saints church, to see a piece of Roman antiquity, that was formerly dug out of a cellar there, supposed by some to be the table of Diana and Acteon (as related by Ovid) wrought in a pile of little stones, some white, others of a chestnut colour. There is an old wall here, called the Jewry-wall, where, the inhabitants say, the Pagans used to offer up their children to Moloch. It is composed of rag-stone and Roman brick; and not far off is a place, called Holy-bones, where have been dug up the bones of many oxen, supposed to have been sacrificed there. Great quantities

quantities of antiquities have been dug up, and discoveries of ancient buildings made, as well as Roman pavements, in different parts of the town. St. Mary's church was nearly destroyed by a storm in 1763, and again in 1783.

KEYM, or KEHAM, in the neighbourhood of this city, furnishes a still more remarkable instance of vigorous longevity. The register of that parish, in the hand-writing of Mr. Thomas Sampson, the minister, till near the time of his death, records his being minister there in 1563, and that he had eight children by his wife Thomasin ; of whom the first was born in 1630, and the last in 1644. He could not serve the cure before he was 22 ; consequently he was 89 years old at the birth of his first child, and 103 at the birth of the last. He was buried in 1655, when he had been minister of Keym 92 years, and was at least 114 years of age.

HARBOROUGH, 84 miles from London, stands on the river Welland, near its source, remarkable for its fair in Camden's time for cattle, which for want of fields belonging to the town, they were obliged to keep in the next parish, where the best of horses and colts are still sold. The market is on Tuesday, and it has a neat market-house, a good free-school, and a neat chapel. A mosaic pavement was discovered near Market Harborough in 1721. Near it is Neville Holt, where is the only water truly aluminous that Dr. Short could find in all his searches into the mineral waters in England. It was discovered in 1728. In digging up the hill in quest of the spring in the clay, through which the water is strained, great quantities of talc have been found.

BOSWORTH, 105 miles from London, stands pleasantly upon a hill in a wholesome air and fruitful soil both for corn and grass. Bosworth field is much noted in history for the decisive battle between the houses of York and Lancaster, in which Richard III. was slain, and where are frequently dug up pieces of armour, heads of arrows, and other weapons of war.

LUTTERWORTH, 87 miles from London, is chiefly famous for its petrifying water; and for having that great and good divine John Wickliffe, the morning star of our Reformation, for its rector. The parish church is very handsome, with a lofty spire; the old pulpit is still standing, in memory of that learned and pious divine, who died and was buried here in peace; yet by order of the council of Constance, his bones were taken out of his grave 40 years after and burnt. The Roman Watling-street runs on the W. side of this town.

ASHBY DE LA ZOUCH, 114 miles from London, has a handsome church, a plentiful market, and a neat stone cross. Its castle, where King Charles had a garrison, was demolished in 1648. The malt liquor of this town is thought not inferior to that of Burton. From the remains of the walls of the Earl of Huntingdon's castle here, it must have been one of the principal in England. James I. continued here with his whole court for several days; the dinner being served up every day by 30 poor knights, with gold chains and velvet gowns. Near this town is a noted mineral water called Griffydam.

MOUNT SORREL, 105 miles from London, is properly Mount Soar-hill, from the river Soar, on the W. side of it, over which it has a bridge, and a hill in the middle of the town. In the reign of Henry III. it had a castle, which was besieged and demolished by the country people, who had suffered much by the excursions of the garrisons. Market on Monday.

HINCKLEY, the second market-town in the county, and its parish is very considerable in extent. It is built on a rising ground nearly on the borders of Warwickshire, from which it is separated by the Roman Watling-street road. It is distant from Coventry and Leicester 15 miles each, 5 from Cleybrook, 11 from Lutterworth, and 100 from London. It has been much larger than it is at present, the back lanes between the orchards were evidently streets originally. The traces

of the town-wall and ditch are in many places yet visible. There are vestiges of two Roman works, viz. the mount near the river and the ruins of a bath, near St. Nicholas's church. Tesselated pavements have been dug up, the largest in 1750. The Jewry-wall is said to have been the temple of Janus. The castle was inhabited by John of Gaunt, but is now no more; the ground being converted into a gardener's ground, and the castle-hill considerably lowered, and a gentleman's house erected on it in 1770. The steeple of the principal church was built with some of the stones of the castle. The town is now divided into the Borough, and the Bond without the liberties. It enjoys a good market on Monday, and a fair August 26. The chief manufacture is stockings and fine ale. The town is said to contain about 750 houses. There are 2 churches, 1 chapel; and a place of worship for Roman catholics; besides 4 meeting houses. The old town-hall and school-house remain, but are ruinous. The hall-house is an old structure. The church is a neat large old structure, with a modern tower and spire: the body of it was built in the 13th century. Near it are three mineral springs. This town is said to be the middle and the highest ground in England, and from it 50 churches may be seen besides the gentlemen's seats. It received great damage by a fire, September 5, 1728.

BILLESDON, or BILSDON, 7 miles S. E. of Leicester, and 97 from London. It is a place of great antiquity, where are still to be seen the remains of a strong Roman camp that incloses 18 acres, and appears to have been fortified with a high rampart and deep ditch. Near it was one of the temples where the Romans sacrificed to their deities.

HALLATON, 7 miles N. E. of Harborough, and 93 from London. It has a market on Thursday, but is noted for its poverty amidst a rich soil.

MELTON MOWBRAY, a large but ill-built town, 108 miles from London, has the most considerable market for

for cattle in this part of England. Its church is remarkably large and handsome, and well built; in the form of a cross. The town is almost surrounded by the Eye, a little river, over which it has two fine bridges.

BURTON LAZERS, once noted for an hospital of Lazars or Lepers, the richest in England, all the inferior ones being subject to the master of this, as he was to the master of the Lazars of Jerusalem.

LOUGHBOROUGH, 109 miles from London, the third town in the county, was in the Saxons time a royal village, but has been greatly diminished by fires. It has a large church, a free-school, and a charity-school. It is still a very agreeable town, with rich meadow ground, on the Fosse, which runs here almost parallel with the river Soar. The new canal has made the coal trade here very extensive.

WALTHAM on the WOULD, 5 miles N. E of Melton Mowbray, and 113 from London. It is a poor town, beyond that hilly, barren, heathy tract, called Wrekin in the WOULD, but has a market on Thursday, and a charity-school.

### ANTIQUITIES IN THIS COUNTY ARE,

The BENNONES of ANTONINUS must be about Cleybrook, in the S. W. side of the county, from the ancient ways crossing here, and from the coins and foundations of buildings discovered on both sides the Roman way: Bensford-bridge, not far off, is thought to have some relation to the old Bennones. Near it is High Cross.

SEGS HILL, or SEX HILL, 7 miles from Leicester, where six parishes center, and set the marks of the bounds; it is one of the Roman tumuli.

RAWDIKES, half a mile S. of Leicester, is a double bank with a ditch between it, which Dr. Stukeley calls a British cursus.

At

## LEICESTERSHIRE.

17

At RATESV village, N. of Leicester, on the declivity of a hill near the springs, is a camp 280 yards by 115, the vallum from  $1\frac{1}{2}$  to 3 yards high, very bold, the fosse much filled up.

At THURMASTON is a large milliare that stood near it, on a base 3 feet 6 inches high. The oldest known in England, as well as the inscription the first found in the island.

At RODELY was a knights templars preceptory. The owner of this manor is entitled to a sum of money from every one making a purchase of lands within, what is called the soke, at so much per cent. on what is paid for the purchase. Here was found a tessellated pavement with coins of Constantine, broken urns, human skulls and bones, stags horns, and the remains of a very ancient wall.

At FOSMINGTON, near mount Sorrel, is a tumulus 350 feet long, 100 broad, and 40 high, called Shipley hill, said to be a monument of a Danish King.

BURROW HILL, near Darby, is a Roman station called Vernometum, where is a very large camp of 16 acres, on a very high hill with an extensive prospect, 800 feet long.

### OTHER ANTIQUITIES IN THIS COUNTY ARE;

All Saints church in Leicester.

Ashby de la Zouch Palace.

Bradgate N. N. W. of Leicester.

Grace Dieu Nunnery, E. of Ashby de la Zouch.

Hugh's castle at Hinckley.

Lutterworth church pulpit.

Leicester abbey, cross, Jewry walls, &c. &c.

Laund abbey.

Melton Mowbray church.

Mount Sorrel castle.

Oselweston priory, N. E of Bilsden.

Stokerston church, near Halidon.

Swinsford church.

Ulverscroft

Ulverscroft priory, W. of Mount Sorrel.  
Withcote church windows.  
Whitewick castle.

## GENTLEMENS SEATS IN THIS COUNTY.

Alton Grange, near Ashby de la Zouch.  
Alestion, near Harbord.  
Atterton, near Hinckley.  
Ashby de la Zouch park-house.  
Bagworth park, near Bosworth.  
Bean hills, near Atherston.  
Beamanour, near Loughborough.  
Bardon hall, near ditto.  
Bilston, near Bosworth.  
Beaumont Leys, near Leicester.  
Borne park, near ditto.  
Belvoir castle.  
Bosworth park.  
Bradgate park, near Mount Sorrel.  
Brickman hill, near Leicester.  
Brantingthorp, near ditto.  
Burbach lodge, near Hinckley.  
Burton, near Loughborough.  
Charley hall, near ditto.  
Cadeby, near Market Bosworth.  
Carlton Curlieu, near Harborough.  
Calthorp, near Lutterworth.  
Croxton park, near Melton Mowbray.  
Cawdwel, near Waltham in the Would.  
Donnington castle, near Kegworth.  
Enderby, near Leicester.  
Edmonthorp, near Melton Mowbray.  
Frith hall, near Leicester.  
Freby, near Waltham on the Would.  
Garrendon park, near Loughborough.  
Galby, near Leicester.  
Groby, near ditto.  
Gopeshall, near Bosworth.

Holwell,

## LEICESTERSHIRE.

39

Holwell, near Melton Mowbray.  
Hucklescot, near Ashby de la Zouch.  
Kirkby lodge, near Melton Mowbray.  
Kettleby, near ditto.  
Keythorp, near Harborough.  
Kirby Mallory, near Hinckley.  
Lindley hall, near ditto.  
Leddington, near Bilsden.  
Laund abbey, near ditto.  
Langley, near Kegeworth.  
Lowseby, near Leicester.  
Merill Grange, near Ashby de la Zouch.  
Measham field, near ditto.  
Naneby, near Bosworth.  
New-hall park, near Leicester.  
Newbold, near Ashby de la Zouch,  
Newbold, near Bilsden.  
Newton, near Ashby de la Zouch.  
Normanton, near Leicester.  
Noseley.  
Odsdon, near Bosworth.  
Osbaston, near Leicester.  
Pamphilion hill, near Harborough.  
Packington, near Ashby de la Zouch.  
Park hall, near Melton Mowbray.  
Park, near ditto.  
Pickering Grange, near Ashby de la Zouch.  
Potters Marston, near Hinckley.  
Prestop park, near ditto.  
Quenby, near Leicester.  
Shenton hall, near Market Bosworth.  
Sheffington lodge, near Leicester.  
Sketchley, near Hinckley.  
Soley, near Witen Ferry.  
Stanford, near Lutterworth.  
Stanton Brudenel.  
Stanton Harold, near Ashby de la Zouch.  
Stapleford, near Melton Mowbray.  
Staughton Grange, near Leicester.  
Stockerton, near Rockingham.

Stretton

## NOTTINGHAMSHIRE.

Stretton hall, near Leicester.  
 Swithland, near Mount Sorrel.  
 Sysonby, near Melton Mowbray.  
 Temple Rotherby, near Leicester.  
 Thorp acre, near Loughborough.  
 Tooley park, near Leicester.  
 Turville, near Hinckley.  
 Walton, near Lutterworth.  
 Willsborough, near Hinckley.  
 Witton Grange, near Bosworth.  
 Wikeham, near Waltham in the Woud.  
 Wiston, near Leicester.  
 Witen, near Witen Ferry.  
 West Langton, near Harborough.

*The most remarkable Views in this County are from,*

Barrow hill.  
 Charnwood or Charley forest, W. of Mount Sorrel.  
 Belvoir-castle park.

---

## NOTTINGHAMSHIRE

**I**S an inland county, and is remarkable for its being bounded on the four cardinal points of the compass by four single counties, a circumstance which is not found in the situation of any other county in England; by Lincolnshire on the E.; by Leicestershire on the S. E. and S.; Derbyshire on the W.; and Yorkshire on the N. W. and N. It is 48 miles in length, 25 in breadth, and 165 in compass; containing 778 square miles, or 778,000 square acres, and is divided into 8 hundreds, 168 parishes, 94 vicarages, 450 villages, and 9 market-towns, viz. Nottingham, Newark, Retford, Mansfield, Bingham, Southwell, Worksop, Tuxford, and Blythe. The principal rivers are the Trent, Idle, Erwash, Meden,

## NOTTINGHAMSHIRE. 91

den, and Maun. It sends 8 members to parliament, viz. 2 for the county, and 6 others for Nottingham, Newark, and Retford; pays 7 parts of the land-tax, and provides 480 men to the national militia. The most noted places are the Cells near Nottingham, the Forest of Sherwood, Vale of Belvoir, Thorne and Lindhurst Woods, &c. It produces corn, hops, lead, coals, alabaster, liquorice, wood, game, and flax; and the chief manufactures are stockings, ale, and malt; the air is very pleasant and wholesome, and the soil fruitful towards the E. and towards the W. is well furnished with wood and canal coal. The Chesterfield canal, which joins with the Trent, passes through the N. part of the county. It is in the province of York, and in the same diocese, and in the Midland circuit.

NOTTINGHAM, one of the neatest towns in England, stands on the Lind, near its influx into the Trent, 124 miles from London. It had a castle, supposed to have been built by William the Conqueror, or rather by his natural son, William Peverel, which for the most part belonged to the crown from the beginning of the reign of Henry II. and often gave entertainment and residence to the monarchs of England. The Danes had possessed it three times before it submitted to William the Conqueror. This borough had its first charter that appears on record from Henry II. though it is evident it was a corporation before, with a market, and paid rent to the crown; but it had been burnt in the reign of King Stephen, by Robert, Earl of Ferrers and Derby. It had another charter from King John, appointing the bailiff to pay the King's rent at the Exchequer at Easter and Michaelmas. In 1179, the Kings of England and Scotland kept their Christmas here. Edward I. granted them a mayor and two bailiffs. King Richard I. held a great council here, after having taken it by siege from his brother, Earl John, who got possession of the castle while he was in the Holy Land. And two great councils were held here in the reign of Edward III. and two more by Richard II. King Henry VI. made the borough a county, turned the bailiffs

bailiffs into sheriffs, and incorporated them by the name of mayor and burgesses. It is now governed by a mayor, recorder, 6 aldermen, 2 coroners, 2 sheriffs, 2 chamberlains, a town-clerk, and a common-council of 24 persons, of whom 6 are to be such as have not served as sheriff or chamberlain. The mayor and sheriffs have each two serjeants at mace. Here are 2 pinders, the one of the fields, the other of the meadows, the former of whom is also woodward for the town, and attends at the forest-courts, this town being within the jurisdiction of the forest. Here is an uncertain number of persons, called the Clothing, and 1200 other burgesses. There are fine estates belonging to this corporation, some for general, and others for particular uses; as, for the maintenance of their free school, and their costly bridges over the Trent, which are four; but the fairest, which is over the Lind, is kept in repair at the charge of the town and county. Its chief trade of late years is in the manufactures of glass and earthen wares, weaving of frame stockings, and converting the barley that grows in the vale of Belvoir, &c. into malt, by which it gains more profit than ever it did by wool heretofore, or by the manufacture of cloth, for which it was famous long before Calais was subject to England; for the best malt in England is made here, and sent by land to Derbyshire, Cheshire, Lancashire, and Yorkshire. The assizes and sessions, &c. of the county are held here, in that called the King's hall, which has been lately rebuilt in an elegant manner. The sessions and courts for the corporation are kept in the Change, which stands at one end of the market-place, a fine large edifice, 123 feet long; upon the first floor of which are apartments for the corporation business, &c. and the ground floor is converted into a flesh market, but is very dark. About the middle of the high pavement, on the S. side of the Week-day cross, is the old town-hall, under which is the prison for felons and debtors, supposed to be the same mentioned in a charter of Edward III. the whole front of which building was rebuilt in 1774. Its roof

is very old and curious. Near this is the modern county-gaol, with a plain stone front, similar to that at York. Great part of the castle was pulled down, and the iron and other materials sold, a little before the civil war; yet there was so much left of it, that King Charles I. chose to set up his standard here in 1642; but soon after it became a garrison for the parliament, and so continued till the end of the war; after which, the last governor, Capt. Poulton, had orders and money given him to pull it down, though it was not utterly demolished at the restoration of Charles II. Here is a fine plain on the N. side of the town for a horse-course. Few of the inland towns have a better trade than this; the river Trent, which runs parallel with it, about one mile to the S. having been made navigable to it by barges, which bring them cheepe from Warwickshire and Staffordshire, and all their heavy goods from the Humber and from Hull. There is a stately stone bridge of 19 arches over it; and, as it sometimes overflows the neighbouring meadows, a causeway is erected, near a mile long, quite from the river to the town. There is a fine spacious market-place, with two crosses in it. Its markets are Wednesday, Friday, and Saturday; and it has several fairs.

Here is an alms-house, built in 1640, and endowed for 12 poor people. Here are the remains of several monastic buildings, and at present 3 churches, one of them a very large edifice; but these, with the addition of several dissenting meeting-houses, are scarce sufficient for the inhabitants; and, among other charitable institutions, a building called the New Hospital, founded by Abel Collins, Esq; 1709, for aged persons. It is a handsome quadrangle of white stone. There are many public charities in this town, and hospitals well endowed; but the most striking and modern is the General Infirmary, nobly supported, and open to the wants and infirmities of numerous objects. It is a beautiful edifice, on a delightful eminence, in the vicinity of the castle. In this town are the following places of amusement, viz.

a theatre,

a theatre, assembly-room, &c. and near it a horse-course. The town is supplied with water by an engine erected on the river Lind, which forces the water to a reservoir at the top of the hill near the castle; from thence it is conveyed by pipes to every house. The rock, on the ascent of which the town stands, was anciently called Dolorous-hill, or Golgotha, from the great slaughter, as it is said, of the Britons there, by King Humber, a piratical monarch of the North. The ancients dug caves under the steep rocks towards the Lind, for places of retreat. There were many under the castle, and some of them cut out with great art into convenient apartments, with chimnies, windows, &c. One of them is noted for the history of Christ's passion, cut out by David, King of Scots, when he was prisoner here; and there is a winding stair-case to a place at the bottom, called Mortimer's-hole, in which the apprehenders of Mortimer, Earl of March, made their way through this private passage, and seized him in the castle. This passage was of such importance, in former times, as to have no less than six gates to secure it from any attempt of an enemy; which Collins, in his Peerage, says, were made during a Danish invasion, and may properly be called a sally-port. There is excellent cellaring in the rock, on which the town stands, with two or three vaults one under another, which are great conveniences for storing their ale, &c. whereof they send great quantities to most parts of England; for which purpose all the low lands hereabouts are sowed with barley. The principal manufactures here are silk, cotton, and worsted hose, mitts, &c. which employ a great number of hands, for which they have lately erected some cotton and silk mills. In the Duke of Newcastle's park there is a ledge of perpendicular rocks hewn into a church, houses, chambers, dove-houses, &c. the altar of which church is natural rock; and there appears to have been a steeple and pillars. Some of the streets on the declivity of the rock upon which the tower is situated are very singular; when in them you are upon a level with the roofs of

the

the houses in a lower street, and so near that you may reach several of the chimnies ; in other places you meet with a row of dwellings all cut out of the precipices, which are of a mouldering sand-stone. The castle, which is a modern edifice, being erected since the ancient one was destroyed, belongs to the Duke of Newcastle, is placed upon the highest of these rocks, and is a very large structure, with one ornamental front, with Corinthian pillars on a rustic ground ; and a grand flight of steps forms a central entrance. Within are several fine apartments, and some pictures ; but the whole has been deserted for many years. The prospect from it is very extensive. About a mile and half N. of Nottingham, on the downs, is a labyrinth or maze, called the Shepherd's-race, 18 yards square, having at the angles four oval projections, facing the four cardinal points, whose distance from the extremes is 34 yards. Here is an hospital for 13 poor old widows. William Gregory, the town-clerk, in the last century, gave 11 houses here for alms-houses. Marshal Tallard was brought hither prisoner from the battle of Hochstet, and lived here very pleasantly seven years ; during which he made fine gardens to the house he lived in, which, at his departure, he gave to his landlord. Some years ago, the hall, where the assizes are held, gave such a crack, that all the people ran out, leaving old Justice Powis, who was very infirm, on the bench, to hobble out by himself ; but he fined the town afterwards for not keeping the hall in repair.

EAST RETFORD, 26 miles from Nottingham, 144 from London, is an ancient borough, in the midst of a large plantation of hops, in which, and in barley for malt, it drives a great trade. The canal from the Trent to Chesterfield passes near it. Here is a good town-hall, in which the sessions are held both for the town and county ; and under it are shambles, the best in the county ; a free grammar-school ; and a handsome church. This place is joined by a stone bridge to another called West Retford, where is Trinity-hospital, governed by a master,

a master, who has 15l. a year, and ten brethren 10l. besides 10s. for coals, and six yards of cloth for a gown; an allowance for reading prayers, and 10l. to maintain a scholar in Exeter-college, Oxford.

NEWARK UPON TRENT, 124 miles from London, a great thoroughfare on the York road, is a handsome well-built town, with bridges over that river, which here forms an island, by dividing itself into two streams two miles above the town, which meet again two miles below it. The N. gate is built of stones that seem to be Roman. Many antiquities have been found about it; particularly four urns, and a brass lar, or household god, an inch and half in length. Its magnificent castle was built in the reign of King Stephen, which held out stoutly in the barons' wars for King John, who died here Oct. 19, 1216; and it also stood out for King Charles I. to the last; but after he had put himself into the hands of the Scots army, then before it, the governor, by his order, surrendered it. It was situated near the river; the walls of the towers are very thick, and of a very great height; and, were there no historical testimony, these remains are sufficient evidence that it was formerly of great importance. In the court before these ruins is a very fine bowling-green, and near it a manufactory of sacking. The town being subject to inundations from the river Trent, and often from that circumstance rendered impassable, a turnpike-road, at the instigation of a publican, was made, about 20 years ago, so high as to be passed with safety in the greatest floods, by arches of brick being made in several places, to carry off the water; constructed by Mr. Smeaton, at the expence of 12,000l. Near the town there is a bridge, constructed for the same purpose, made mostly upon dry land, consisting of nine arches. It has a pretty though small new street, and a market-place that is handsome, though not very spacious. Its church, which is reckoned one of the finest in the kingdom, was built by Henry VI. and has a lofty spire. It was incorporated by King Charles II. with a mayor and

and 12 aldermen. The same king, in gratitude to the town for its loyalty to his father, gave it the privilege of sending members to parliament. It has a good trade in corn, cattle, wool, &c. and has a free-school and a charity-school for 36 boys. Its market is on Wednesdays; and it has several fairs. Here was an abbey of Augustine friars.

MANSFIELD, 139 miles from London, is a well-built populous town, in the forest of Sherwood, which drives a great trade in malt. It is well known for the old story and song of Sir John Cockle, the Miller of Mansfield, and the frequent resort of the kings hither for pleasure. Near this place are the remains of Welbeck-abbey, begun in the reign of King Stephen, and finished in Henry the Second's. By an ancient charter custom of this manor, the heirs were declared of age as soon as born. Its market is on Thursdays. It has a charity-school.

WORKSOP, 7 miles from Retford, 146 from London, is a small town near the head of the river Ryton, with a market noted for malt. There are certain oaks in this parish, called Shire-oaks, from a large oak that hangs over three shires, viz. Nottingham, Derby, and Yorkshire. Here are the ruins of a famous monastery, called Worksop or Radford abbey, founded in 1103. It belongs to the Duke of Norfolk, and was burnt down by an accidental fire, 1768; but it is now rebuilt with great magnificence. The abbey-gate remains; and the room over it is converted into a school. On the W. side of the town is a circular hill, inclosed with a trench, except on one side, where the bank is steep. This was the site of the castle, which commands a branch of the river. The canal from the Trent to Chesterfield passes near this place, which has in its neighbourhood more eminent noblemen's houses than any part of the kingdom, within the same compass, Middlesex excepted. There were in Camden's time the ruins of a monastery to be seen in the meadows E. of the town, as was also the W. end of its church, which had two beautiful

## 98 NOTTINGHAMSHIRE.

towers. The market here, which is noted for plenty of malt and liquorice, is on Wednesdays.

TUXFORD, 138 miles from London, the post and stage town betwixt Newark and Bawtry, is situated in that part of the shire called South Clay, because there is another called the North Clay. Here is a good free-school for boarding and teaching four minors, or decayed gentlemen's sons, and the town boys. Market on Monday.

SOUTHWELL, 5 miles from Newark, 140 from London, by some antiquarians supposed to have been the Ad Pontem of the Romans. It has a large church, called a minster, which is both parochial and collegiate, the only one that is so in England, except Rippon, in Yorkshire. The minster is supposed to have been founded about 630. It is in the form of a cross, with a large tower in the middle, with two spires at the W. end. It was surrendered to Henry VIII. who refounded it in 1534, and restored its ancient privileges, which are very considerable. The middle and W. part of the cathedral is of Saxon architecture, and said to have been built in the reign of Harold, with windows circular at the top, small, and unornamented: the pillars large, plain, and singularly massive, with capitals sparingly decorated; the arches simple, circular, and heavy; and the roof of timber. The towers are of Norman construction, the spires of wood covered with lead, which are supposed to have been erected on the towers about the reign of William Rufus, but the towers themselves about 1023. Some of the windows have been altered to the Norman Gothic. The Chapter-house is elegantly Gothic, built in 1377. The choir was built in the reign of Edward III. and is a mixture of Saxon and Gothic. In 1780 the College or Vicarage was rebuilt by subscription. In 1784 a new Library was erected; and the same year the Parade, a most commodious walk, extending the whole length of the church-yard, planted on each side with trees, was made on the N. side of the church-yard. In the church are several

very

very ancient tombs, and many antiquities have been discovered in it. The minster was set on fire by lightning, in Nov. 1711, when the body of it was burnt to the ground, with its fine organ, and the bells melted, so that the damage was computed at near 4000l. The chapter has a peculiar jurisdiction over 28 parishes, to most of which it has the right of presentation, besides to others in Lincolnshire and Yorkshire. Here are visitations twice a year, besides two yearly synods, at which all the clergy of Nottingham attend. The civil government of its jurisdiction, to which about 20 towns are subject, is called the Soke of Southwell cum Scroby. The custos rotulorum, and justices of the peace, who are nominated by the archbishop of York, and constituted by a commission under the great seal, hold their sessions both at Southwell and Scroby, and perform all other judiciary acts distinct from the county. Its church, being reputed the mother church of the town and county of Nottingham, Henry VIII. allowed it to be *sedes archiepiscopalis*; and here are the ruins of a very grand palace, demolished in the civil wars, which belonged to the archbishops of York, who had 3 parks here, which, though dissparkled, still retain the name. In the little park is the Lord's well, much used in the last century as a bath. Near the Chapter-house is the Holy well, and a covered one called Lady's well. At the end of Westthorp is St. Catharine's well, remarkable for its coldness. Here are the remains of several chapels and other religious foundations. The palace was situated near the S. side of the church, and even in its ruins retains much of its ancient grandeur; and from them we may still discover how spacious and magnificent it was, though the surviving specimen is converted into a dwelling-house, and a room used by the justices for their sessions. Here is a free-school, under the care of the chapter, where the choristers, with other boys of the town, are taught gratis. The market here is on Saturday.

BINGHAM, near Nottingham, and 108 miles from London, is a small town, situated in the vale of Bel-

voir, but noted for a parsonage of great value, and an old Gothic church. Market on Thursday.

BLYTHE, 148 miles from London, near the borders of Yorkshire, is a great parish, with a large church. Here is an hospital, which is called Blythe-spitale.

GOTHAM, for the sake of the proverb "*A wise man of Gotham,*" must not be passed by. A custom has prevailed among all nations, of stigmatizing the inhabitants of some particular spot, as being remarkable for stupidity. This opprobrious district, among the Asiatics, was Phrygia; among the Thracians, Abdera; among the Greeks, Bœotia; in England, Gotham, a village a little to the S. of Nottingham. Of the Gothamites, ironically called the Wise Men of Gotham, many ridiculous fables are traditionally told; particularly, that having often heard the cuckow, but never seen her, they hedged in a bush, whence her note seemed to proceed, that being confined within so small a compass, they might at length satisfy their curiosity. What gave rise to this story is not now remembered; there is however, at a place called Court-hill, in this parish, a bush still called by the name of Cuckow-bush.

#### THE ANTIQUITIES IN THIS COUNTY ARE,

LITTLEBOROUGH, in Nottinghamshire, three miles from Gainsborough, is the *Agelocum* or *Segelocum* of the Romans. An urn full of Domitian's coin was found here, and great numbers of the coins called Swine-pennies have been ploughed up.

At Tyln, in the parish of Hayton, viz. a Druid amulet of a transparent colour, with streaks of yellow; and many cornelians with Roman engraving, besides Roman coins, have been dug up.

A Roman camp at Bridgeford, N. of Bingham.—At Collingham, near Newark.—Barton, near Nottingham.—Near Bawtry.—Willowby in the WOULD.—The Labyrinth at Wilford, called the Shepherd's Race.—At Clifton another.—And a camp near Worksop.

*Other*

## NOTTINGHAMSHIRE. 101

### OTHER ANTIQUITIES IN THIS COUNTY ARE,

Blythe church.  
Clipston house.  
Fell priory, near Selston.  
Griesty castle, near East wood.  
Hoveringham church porch.  
Hardwicke castle, near Mansfield.  
King John's palace, at Clipston.  
Newark church and castle.  
Newsted abbey, near Mansfield.  
Nottingham castle, cells, church, &c.  
Retford abbey.  
Ruins near Kirby.  
Sébthorp church, N. E. of Bingham.  
Southwell minster, palace, &c.  
Thurgarton priory, near Newark.  
Walbeck abbey, near Worksop.  
Worksop palace.  
Wollaton hall, near Nottingham.

### GENTLEMEN'S SEATS ARE,

Annesley, near Kirby.  
Arnold, near Nottingham.  
Aspley, near Nottingham.  
Averham park, near Newark.  
Aynhoe.  
Babworth, near Retford.  
Bawtry.  
Bury hill, near Mansfield.  
Beswood hall, N. of Nottingham.  
Bilby, near Barnbymoor.  
Bellow park, near Kirklington.  
Blythe.  
Brenny.  
Bulwell hall, near Bulwell.  
Bunny, near Gotham.  
Carlton, near Sutton upon Trent.

Chilwell, near Nottingham.  
 Cleveland house, near Tuxford.  
 Clifton, near Nottingham.  
 Clipston park, near Otterton.  
 Clumber park, near Worksop.  
 Colston, near Colston Bassett.  
 Colwick, near Nottingham.  
 Darleton, near Tuxford.  
 Dean hall, near Newark.  
 East Stoke, near ditto.  
 Easthorp, near Southwell.  
 Elston house, near Elston.  
 Erpston park, near Southwell.  
 Flinham.  
 Grove, near Thetford.  
 Haram, near Newark.  
 Houghton park, near Tuxford.  
 Hardwicke hall, near Mansfield.  
 Headon hall, near Retford.  
 Hadsock park, near Blyth.  
 Hesley hall, near Bawtry.  
 Holm Pierpoint, near Nottingham.  
 Kelham, near Newark.  
 Kingley house, near Tuxford.  
 Kinoulton hall, near Kinoulton.  
 Kirby, near Kirby.  
 Kirklington, near Southwell.  
 Knesal lodge, near Knesal.  
 Langar, near Barnston.  
 Langford, near Newark.  
 Linby, near Nottingham.  
 Lidget house, near Ollerton.  
 Mansfield-wood house, near Mansfield.  
 Marnham hall, near South Clifton.  
 Nettelfield, near Mansfield.  
 Newark.  
 Newfield house, near Mattersea.  
 Newsted abbey, near Mansfield.  
 Northfield house, near Langar.

Norwood,

Norwood, near Southwell.  
 Nottingham Castle.  
 Nuthall, near Nottingham.  
 Offington hall, near Offington.  
 Oxton Grange, near Southwell.  
 Papplewick.  
 Park house, near Mansfield.  
 Renham, near Newark.  
 Retford house, near Retford.  
 Roundhall, near Tuxford.  
 Rufford, near Ollerton.  
 Scofton, near Worksop.  
 Scriveton, near Bingham.  
 Selston hall, near Selston.  
 Serlby, near Blythe.  
 Shelford abbey.  
 Shire Oaks, near Worksop.  
 Shire-wood hall, near Mansfield.  
 Skegby, near Mansfield.  
 Stanford hall, near Remston.  
 Staunton, near Bennington.  
 Stoke East, near Newark.  
 Strelley, near Bilborough.  
 Sutton in Ashfield.  
 Taversall.  
 Thoresby park, near Ollerton.  
 Thorney, near North Clifton.  
 Thrumpton, near Gotham.  
 Thurgarton, near Southwell.  
 Walling Wells, near Carlton.  
 Watnell house, near Watnell.  
 Welbeck abbey, near Worksop.  
 Wellow, near Ollerton.  
 Whitemore house, near Thoresby.  
 Winkborn, near Southwell.  
 Winthorpe, near Newark.  
 Wiveton hall, near Langar.  
 Wiseton, near Grindley on the hill.  
 Welbeck abbey.

## LINCOLNSHIRE.

Wolleton hall, near Nottingham.

Woodhall, near Griesly.

Worksop manor, near Worksop.

Wren hall, near Selson.

*The most extensive Views are from,*

Clifton, three miles from Nottingham.

Nottingham castle.

Creswell crag, W. of Wellbank.

Road from Newark to Nottingham, near the Trent.

Wollaton hall, three miles from Nottingham.

## LINCOLNSHIRE

IS a large maritime county, bounded on the S. by the river Welland, which divides it from Northamptonshire; on the N. by the Humber, which separates it from Yorkshire; on the E. by the German Ocean; and on the W. by some parts of Yorkshire, Nottinghamshire, Leicestershire, and Rutlandshire. It is about 77 miles in length, 48 in breadth, and 300 in circumference; containing 2,958 square miles, or 1,893,120 square acres; divided into 3 parts, viz. Holland, Kesteven, and Lindsay; and 30 hundreds, one city, Lincoln; 31 market towns, viz. Stamford, Boston, Grantham, Gainsborough, Burton, Grimsby, Barton, Dunnington, Alford, Binbroke, Bolingbroke, Bourne, Burgh, Saltfleet, South Folkingham, Kirton, Caistor, Croyland, Deeping, Glandford Bridge, Holbeach, Horncastle, Rait n, Sleaford, Spalding, Spilsby, Stanton, Tattershall, Wainfleet, Crowle, Louth, and Corby, 630 parishes, 256 vicarages, and about 1556 villages.

The places of note on the sea-coast are, Sunk Island, in the mouth of the Humber; Axholm Isle inland; and

a light-

a light-house near East Fen ; Boston and Lynn deeps ; the Humber mouth ; Fosse Dyke, and several dangerous sands ; inland there are Lincoln heath, E. and W. Holland fens ; 2 Fosse dykes ; Bourne and Walcot spaws ; and part of the Vale of Belvoir. The principal rivers are, the Humber, Trent, Witham, Welland, Ancam, Bane, Gwash, Nyne, Dun and Idle. This county produces fine sheep, and a fine breed of large horses, corn, pastures, hemp, remarkable fine wool, fish in great plenty, and all kinds of wild fowl ; puettes, godwits, knotts, dotterels, &c. The air in some parts is thick and foggy, yet is wholesome. The soil in the N. and W. parts are abundantly fertile, pleasant and rich ; but the S. and E. are brackish and barren. The antiquities of this county are very numerous, particularly in religious foundations. It sends 12 members to parliament ; viz. 2 for the county, and 10 for the following places ; Lincoln, Stamford, Boston, Grantham, and Grimsby ; it pays 19 parts of the land-tax, and provides 180 men to the national militia. It is in the province of Canterbury, the diocese of Lincoln, and is included in the midland circuit.

BOSTON, or BOTOLPH'S TOWN, 119 miles from London, built on the river Witham, which is navigable to Lincoln, inclosed here with artificial banks, and has a wooden bridge over it. About the end of Edward I. it was burnt down by villains in the disguise of monks and priests, who came in the fair time and carried away the merchants goods. It was made a staple for wool, and the merchants of the Hans Towns fixed their guild here ; it is a pleasant well-built town, and has a good foreign and inland trade. The town is neatly paved throughout, with a very spacious market-place, in the centre of which is a very noble cross on arched columns. The apartments on the first floor are used for assembly rooms. Opposite the end of the market-place, is the corn market-house, a good building ; at the S. end is the fish-market. It formerly had, besides St. Botolph's monastery, a priory, 4 friaries and

3 colleges, and it has now 2 charity-schools. It has 2 market-days and 3 fairs.

Its church is reckoned the largest parish church without cross aisles in all the world. It is 245 feet long within the walls, 100 feet wide, handsomely cielered with Irish oak, supported with tall and slender pillars. Its tower has 365 steps, the church 52 windows, and 12 pillars, answerable to the days, weeks, and months of the year. Its tower or steeple is famous for its height and workmanship, being 300 feet high. It has a beautiful octagon lanthorn on the top, which is seen near 40 miles every way, but especially on the sea as far as the entrance of the dangerous channels called Lynn deeps and Boston deeps; so that it is the guide of mariners as well as the wonder of travellers, and is a magnificent specimen of a fine Gothic taste. The town has a commodious haven, and is plentifully supplied with fresh water by pipes from a pond, inclosed in the great common called the W. Fenn. The land is very rich, feeding vast numbers of large sheep and oxen. John Fox, the Martyrologist, was born here.

**ALFORD**, a neat market town, 6 miles from the sea, enjoys a large school, with a market on Tuesdays, and 3 annual fairs.

**KIRKTON, or KIRTON**, 3 miles from Boston, took its name from its kirk or church, a fine stately building in form of a cathedral, and gives it to the hundred, in which are 4 villages of the same name.

**DUNNINGTON**, 7 miles from Boston, 116 from London, has a port for barges, and is remarkable for large quantities of hemp and hempseed bought here.

**CROYLAND**, 9 miles from Spalding, 93 from London, has a church, the remains of its once famous abbey. The abbey was founded 1000 years ago by Athelbald king of Mercia, in the midst of bogs and thorns, in honour of his chaplain Guthlac, who chose this place to mortify in. The foundation is laid on piles of wood, several of which have been found in tearing up the ruins of the Easter part of the church; for what remains

mains is only part of the W. end, and of that only one corner in tolerable repair, which is at present their parish-church. In the middle of the cross stood once a lofty tower, and in it was a remarkable fine ring of bells; the first, as is said, in the kingdom. The roof, which was of Irish oak finely carved and gilt, fell down about 60 years ago, and pieces of it are to be found in almost every house. People at pleasure dig up the monumental stones for private use, and what are left in the pavement are covered over with shrubs. It was made a garrison in the civil wars, and the soldiers destroyed the painted glass in it. All the Eastern part of the body of the church is entirely razed to the foundation. The monastic buildings, cloisters, hall, and abbot's lodgings, are absolutely demolished. In the N. W. corner of the church stands a strong tower, with a very obtuse spire, and a pleasing ring of small bells. Over the W. gate are the images of divers kings, abbots, &c. among the rest, Guthlac, with a whip and knife, his usual symbols.

Not far from the abbey is the remnant of a little stone cottage, called Anchor-church-house, where was a chapel, in which St. Guthlac was buried, and where he lived as an hermit, or anchorite.

It stands among the fens, and its 3 streets are separated from one another by water courses, so that the people go in boats to milk their cows. There is a communication by a bridge over-against the W. end of the abbey, built in a triangular form to answer the streets: it is so curious a fabrick as not to be equalled in England, if in Europe: it is formed on 3 segments of a circle meeting in one point. It is situated upon the center of the conflux of the river Nyne with the Welland. Here is great plenty of fish; also wild ducks in their season; the latter are so numerous in the decoys, that thousands are sometimes driven into the nets in one night by little dogs trained to that business. There are many pools in and near the town for the liberty of fishing, and these they call their corn-fields, because no

corn grows within 5 miles of them. The fenny boggy soil being impassable for carts, has occasioned this proverb; "All the carts which come to Croyland, are shod with silver."

In the old monkish times the following verses, in very bad Latin, were made either on the town or the adjoining abbey:

<i>In Hollandia stat Croyland;</i>	In Holland stands Croyland;
<i>Ibi Vinum tale quale,</i>	<i>Built on dirty low land;</i>
<i>Ibi Fœnum gladiale,</i>	<i>Where you'll find, if you go,</i>
<i>Ibi Letti lapidale,</i>	<i>The wine's but so so;</i>
<i>Ibi viri boreali,</i>	<i>The blades of the hay</i>
<i>Ibi vale fine vale.</i>	<i>Are like swords, one may say;</i>
	<i>The beds are like stones,</i>
	<i>And break a man's bones;</i>
	<i>The men rough and sturdy,</i>
	<i>Compliments will afford ye;</i>
	<i>But bid you, Good b'w'y,</i>
	<i>When both hungry and dry,</i>

SPALDING, 9 miles from Croyland, 10 from Deeping, and 103 from London, is a much neater town, and more populous, than could be expected, in a place encompassed with lakes, canals and rivers; for the drains of Boston and Langtoft centre upon it, and the Welland almost incloses it, over which there is a bridge with a navigable port, which, though but small, has several barges. This place in form, neatness and situation, very much resembles a Dutch town. The river Welland passes through one of the streets, a canal is cut through another, and trees are planted on each side. The town is well built, and has a handsome market-place. Here are the ruins of a monastery, a free grammar-school, and a charity-school.

BOURNE, 98 miles from London, where was a castle. It stands on a plain adjoining to the fens, and has a small market, but is noted for the tanners trade, and it's common for horse-races.

BURGH,

BURGH, between Wainfleet and Saltfleet, 138 miles from London, and 18 N. E. of Boston. Here is a charity-school. This was a Roman station, and many coins have been dug up here.

SALTFLEET, 164 miles from London, has a harbour on the ocean.

SPILSBY, 17 miles N. E. of Boston, and 138 from London, here is a charity-school.

STANTON, 18 miles E. of Lincoln, and 155 from London.

TATTERSHALL, on the Bane, N. W. of Boston, and 134 miles from London, is commodiously situated considering it is in a marshy country; and most of the houses are of brick, as is also the castle, famous for its ancient Barons. A college was founded here by Ralph, Lord Cromwell. The castle stands on a moorish level, surrounded by 2 great fosses, the outer of earth, the inner faced with brick 10 feet deep, supplied with water from the Bane. The tower, with 4 turrets at the N. W. corner of the keep, is above 200 feet high, the walls 15 feet thick, divided into 3 or 4 stories, built by Lord Cromwell, is the only part remaining. The church which seems to have stood on the E. side of the outer moat, is beautiful and spacious, built in the form of a cross, the choir of which is in a ruinous state, since it was deprived of its fine painted windows, which were sent to Stamford Baron, for want of which, and some other necessary repairs, its roof is ready to fall in. Some beautiful fragments of painting yet remain in the transept windows. The parish chapel is now a malt-house. Here are alms-houses. N. of the church-yard, Roman encampments have lately been discovered in the park.

RAISIN, 150 miles from London, near the source of the Ancam.

CAISTOR, 157 miles from London, and 8 N. of Market-Raisin, is said to have derived its name from the following circumstance: Hengist the Saxon, as a reward for having driven back the Scots and Picts, obtained from Vortigern, a grant of as much ground as he

he could encompass with the hide of an ox, cut into small thongs ; on this ground he built a castle, which for that reason was called Thong castle.

BINBROOKE, between Caistor and Louth, 159 miles from London, remarkable for its fine eels. It has a charity-school.

BOLINBROKE, between the river Witham and the sea-coast, 4 miles S. E. of Horncastle, and 134 N. from London, was the birth-place of King Henry IV. from thence surnamed Henry of Bolinbroke, but very little of its ancient castle remains.

FOLKINGHAM, 107 miles from London. It stands on a rising hill in a very pleasant air, with abundance of good wholesome springs about it; but has no great trade, and but a little market.

BURTON, 160 miles from London, stands very well for trade, E. of the Trent, whereon it has several mills, and the houses are pleasantly intermixed with trees. It has 2 churches, one so low in respect to the precipice over it, that a person may almost leap from it on the steeple.

STAMFORD is an ancient town, 36 miles from Lincoln and Northampton, and 89 from London ; it sends members to parliament, and stands upon the river Welland, which is navigable to it by barges. On the S. bank was formerly a strong castle, called Stamford Baron ; and from a butcher's dog seizing a mad bull, and entertaining the Earl of Warren with the sport, the cruel practice of bull-baiting took its rise here : for he gave the meadow for a common to the butchers, on condition they should find a mad bull six weeks before Christmas. The town is finely situated on the declivity of a hill to the river ; has a stone bridge of five arches over the Welland, a handsome town-hall, and six parish churches, in one of which, viz. St. Martin's, Cecil Lord Burleigh lies buried, in a splendid tomb ; and in that adjoining to the bridge is a fine monument of the late Earl and Countess of Exeter, in white marble, with their figures as big as the life, done at

at Rome. The chief trade is in malt, sea-coal and freestone.

**GRANTHAM**, an ancient town on the river Witham, 10 miles from Sleaford, 110 from London, is a neat town, sends members to parliament, and has abundance of good inns of great resort. It is well built: here is a fine large church with a handsome spire of stone 280 feet high; which, by a deception of the sight, seems to stand awry. A good free school was built and endowed here by Bishop Fox, where Sir Isaac Newton received his first education.

**SLEAFORD**, 13 miles from Lincoln, 116 from London stands in a pleasant valley, near the head of the river Slea. It has a large parish church of good architecture, a free-school, and a well endowed hospital; has a considerable trade in corn, cattle, and a large market place. Here are the ruins of a castle built by Alexander, Bishop of Lincoln. The river runs here with such rapidity, that it is never frozen; and within the town, and 2 miles below, it drives five corn-mills, two fulling mills, with a paper mill, and then falls into the river Witham. This is called New Sleaford, to distinguish it from Old Sleaford in its neighbourhood.

**LOUTH**, 156 miles from London, is a corporate town, of good resort, which takes its name from the river Lud. Besides a charity-school for 40 children, it has a free-school, founded by Edward VI. with a large church, and a fine steeple 246 feet high, which is reckoned as high as Grantham spire. This is one of the gayest towns in the county.

**CORBY**, in the road from Market Deeping to Grantham, 96 miles from London. It has a school, endowed for the sons of deceased clergymen.

**CROWLE**, in the Isle of Axholme, 12 miles from Gainsborough, and 165 from London.

**GLANDFORD-BRIDGE**, 156 miles from London, has a bridge over the river Ancam.

HOLBEACH,

HOLBEACH, 12 miles N. E. of Spalding, and 115 from London. It is seated on a flat among the dykes, and is but an indifferent town, but of great antiquity, as appears from the remains of walls and pavements that have been dug up. The church is a noble Gothic building, with a lofty tower and spire. Here is a free-school.

DEEPING, among the fens, on the N. side of the Welland river, 6 miles from Stamford, and 90 from London, it is an old, ill-built, dirty town. Near this place is a vale, many miles in compass, and the deepest in all this marshy county.

LINCOLN city, 132 miles from London, anciently called Nicol, is built on the side of a hill, at the bottom of which runs the river Witham in three small channels, over which are several bridges. It is said in Doom's-Day book to have had 1070 houses, and to have been very populous. The cathedral was esteemed the glory of Lincoln; for its magnificence and elevation is such, that the monks concluded it would chagrin the devil to look at, and thence an envious look, by a proverbial expression, is compared to the Devil looking over Lincoln. The city formerly abounded with monasteries, churches, &c. so that many barns, stables, and even hogsties seem to be the ruins of them, from the stone walls, and arched windows and doors. The river on the W. side of the town below the hill forms itself into a great pool, called Swan pool, from the great number of swans on it. The Roman N. gate, called Newport gate, still remains entire. It is one of the noblest of this sort in Britain: 'tis a vast semi-circle of stones of very large dimensions, laid without mortar, connected only by their cuneiform shape. This magnificent arch is 16 feet in diameter, the stones 4 feet thick at bottom; from the injuries of time, but worse of hands, is somewhat luxated; yet seems to have a joint in the middle, not a key-stone; on both sides, towards the upper part, are laid horizontal stones of great dimensions, some 10 or 12 feet long, to take off the pressure,

sure, very judiciously adapted. This arch rises from an impost of large mouldings, which are not perceptible now.

Near this gate is another curious piece of Roman workmanship, called the Mint Wall, with alternate layers of brick and stone, still about 16 feet high and 40 long. In other parts of the city are many remains of the old Roman wall; and several funeral monuments of the Normans have been dug up over-against the castle. To the W. is an entrenchment made by King Stephen, and here are carved in stone the arms of John of Gaunt, Duke of Lancaster. In the center of the old castle, which was built by the Romans, and repaired by the Saxons, is a modern structure where the assizes are held.

Its walls are almost entire, and very substantial; the keep, or principal tower, is situated on a high and very steep mount, which yet continues in its original state, but the remains of the tower on it are only 5 or 6 yards high. The outer walls of the castle are of very considerable height, which appear still higher than they really are from their lofty situation, and the moat below them. The great gateway is still entire.

The city is a county of itself, and has extensive power and privileges. It now consists principally of one street, above 2 miles long, well paved, besides several cross and parallel streets well peopled. Here are some very handsome modern buildings, but more antique ones; upon the whole it has an air of ancient greatness, arising, in a great measure, from the number of monastic remains. Upon the hill in the castle are the ruins of the bishop's palace, and other remains of ancient grandeur and magnificence. The city is supplied with water by several conduits, among which a modern one, somewhat in the pyramidal stile, enriched with sculpture, is neat. Here is a large market-house, but very dark.

On the heath of Lincoln is sometimes seen that rare bird called the bustard; the country hereabouts is very rich and agreeable; the noble tract of Lincoln heath extending like Salisbury plain above 50 miles. Five miles.

miles from Boston, on this extensive heath, the late Lord Le Despenser built, a few years ago, a tower on this heath for the direction of strangers. It is a lofty square building, with a stair case to the top, which terminates in a flat roof, and round the base a square court yard. Great part of this extensive tract is lately enclosed.

The cathedral, a vast Gothic pile, reckoned by some equal to that of York, was successively brought to perfection by several of its bishops. Here is the finest and largest bell in England, called Tom of Lincoln, near five ton weight, containing 424 gallons ale measure, and near 23 feet in compass. Among the tombs is one of brass for Queen Eleanor, wife to Edward I. and another for Catharine Swinford, third wife of John of Gaunt, and mother of the Somerset family, now dukes of Beaufort. This pile standing on a hill may be seen 50 miles to the N. and 30 to the S. and is one of the largest in England, and the middle or rood-tower is also reckoned the highest in the whole kingdom. This extensive prospect is very barren of objects. The fens near Revesby abbey are of vast extent, but serve for little other purpose than the rearing great numbers of geese, which are the wealth of the seamen. During the breeding seasons these geese are lodged in the very bed-chambers of the inhabitants. They are plucked five times in a year, at Lady-day for feathers and quills, and four times more, between that and Michaelmas, for feathers only; the old geese submit quietly to the operation, but the young ones are very noisy and unruly. If the season proves cold, numbers die by this barbarous custom.

**GREAT GRIMSBY**, 35 miles from Lincoln, 168 from London, a parliamentary borough, is half a mile from the Humber, its chief trade is in coals and salt brought by the Humber, and was a place of much greater trade before the harbour was choaked up. Here are several streets of well-built houses, and a large handsome church which looks like a cathedral.

**BARTON**, 14 miles from Grimsby, 166 from London, is a large straggling town, of little note, except for

for a common but dangerous ferry over the Humber to Hull.

**AXHOLM,** is a river island in the N. W. part of this division, encompassed by the Trent, Dun, and other rivers. It is noted for producing alabaster and flax in the middle part, and a sweet shrub called gall or peltæ in the low marshy part.

**GAINSBOROUGH** is a well-built town, of good trade, upon the Trent, 137 miles from London, and has a fine market: its church was rebuilt in 1735. Here are also, several meeting-houses. The Trent brings up ships of burthen with the tide, though it is near 40 miles by water from the Humber.

**WAINFLEET,** 12 miles from Boston, 134 from London, though near the fen country, called Holland, is a neat compact town, noted for a fine free-school, and for giving birth and surname to its founder, who was Bishop of Winchester.

**HORNCastle,** 141 miles from London, an ancient, large, well-built town, on the river Bane. It plainly appears to have been a camp or station of the Romans, not only from its castle, which was a Roman work, but from the Roman coins often turned up in the ground near the place where the castle stood; the area contained about 20 acres, and inclosed near half the present town. Several parts of the walls yet remain. The town is situated in the angle of the meeting of two brooks, the Bane and Waring. In digging cellars near the walls, bodies have been dug up. Its principal trade is tanning leather.

#### THE PRINCIPAL ANTIQUITIES ARE,

**BRIG CASTERTON,** near Stamford, where the river Gwash or Wash crosses the highway, is supposed to be the ancient Gausennæ.

**PONTON,** near the head of the river Witham, was no doubt the ancient Ad Pontem of Antoninus, as may be

be inferred, not only from the similitude of the names, but from the distances and marks of antiquity.

**CROCOCALANA** appears to be that which is now called **Ancaster**, not only from its situation upon the Roman highway, but from the coins and vaults found there.

**TEMPLE-BRUER**, situated in the middle of the great heath, on the S. side of Lincoln. This structure was a commandery of the Knights Templars, founded by Lady Matilda de Cauz, and built in the form of the Temple near the Holy Sepulchre in Jerusalem, about the time of Henry III.

At **FLEET** was found a large earthen pot, covered with an oak board, and in it three pecks of Roman copper coins, piled down edge-ways, most of them of Gallienus.

**CARESDIKE**, supposed to have been a work of the Romans, and navigable, runs across the fens, not only of Deeping, but also that great fen beyond the river Glen, called **Lindsey-Level**; it is a broad deep channel, which formerly extended from Peterborough to Lincoln, almost 40 miles.

At **HARLAXTON**, a village near Grantham, a brazen vessel was ploughed up in the last age but one, wherein was an old-fashioned gold helmet studded with jewels, which was presented to Catherine, Queen Dowager of King Henry VIII.

The **HIGH-DYKE**, commonly called the **HIGH-STREET**, is the famous Roman highway which passes from Stamford through Lincoln, and from thence to the Humber. At Hibberstow, and about a mile from hence, are to be seen the foundations of Roman buildings, with tiles, coins, and other marks of Roman antiquity. As also near Broughton, and at Roxby, was lately discovered a Roman pavement; at Winterton-cliff, Roman buildings; and at Aulkburrow, two miles more to the W. there is still a small square intrenchment or camp, now called **Countess close**, from a Countess

ess of Warwick, who they say lived there, or owned the estate. The castle was very conveniently placed by the Romans in the N. W. angle of the shire, as a watch-tower over all Nottinghamshire and Yorkshire.

At YARBOROUGH are the remains of a large Roman camp, where pecks of coins have been found.

Other remarkable are the Astroits (a kind of figured stone, having on its surface the resemblance of a star), found about Belvoir-castle. The vale of this name lies partly in this shire, Leicestershire, and Nottinghamshire, and abounds with corn and pasture.

There are many chalybeat springs between Stamford and Lincoln, of which those most in use are Bourne and Walcot, near Folkingham. The former is esteemed equal in strength with that at Astrop-wells, and is much drank in the summer.

At SCRIVELBY, near the river Witham, is a manor belonging to the Dymocks, the King's Champion; the lord of which holds it by this tenure, viz. that at every coronation, he, or his representative, shall come into the royal presence on a war horse, and make proclamation, that "if any one shall say that the sovereign has no right to the crown, he is ready to defend it with his body against all opposers."

Near the Humber are the remains of Thornton college or abbey, where, in taking down a wall not many years ago, the workmen found the skeleton of a man, with a table, book, and candlestick; supposed to have been immured there for some heinous crime.

At OUMBY, near Market-Raisin, in the field adjoining to the great road between Stamford and Hull, brass and silver coins have been dug up, with the figure of Rome on one side, and this inscription, *Urbs Roma*; on the reverse, *Pax & Tranquilitas*.

At the end of MARTEN, near Gainsborough, a Roman way comes into this county from Doncaster, and passes by Littleburrow to Lincoln; and about a quarter of a mile from it are considerable pieces of Roman pavement.

On

On the hills between Gainsborough and Ley many pieces of Roman urns and coins have been taken up.

The CASTLE-HILL, by Lord Gainsborough's church, is surrounded with intrenchments of above 100 acres.

Near HUMINGTON, 5 miles from Grantham, is a Roman camp, called Julius Cæsar's double trench. In 1691, a peck of Roman coins was found in an urn.

Near WINTRINGHAM, on the Humber, was lately discovered a Roman town and many antiquities.

#### OTHER ANTIQUITIES IN THIS COUNTY ARE,

Ancaster walls, vaults, &c.

Barlings abbey, E. of Lincoln.

Bead house, at Stamford.

Boston church.

Brun abbey, near Bourne.

Caister or Thongcaster castle.

Cotham abbey, near Grimsby.

Crowle church.

Croyland bridge, abbey, &c.

Grantham church.

Hill abbey, near Market-Raisin.

Horncastle castle.

John of Gaunt's palace, at Lincoln.

Irrord abbey, near Market-Raisin.

Kirksted abbey, S. of Lincoln.

St. Leonard's church, near Boston.

Lincoln cathedral, palace, castle, &c.

Louth park and church.

Moore tower, near Horncastle.

Newport gate, at Lincoln.

Newsham abbey, near Grimsby.

Newsted monasterry, near Stamford.

Ormsby nunnery, near Louth.

Rivelsby abbey, near Bolingbroke.

Semperingham monastery.

Sleaford castle.

Somerton castle, S. W. of Lincoln.

Stamford

Stamford college, castle, &c.  
Stickwold abbey, near Horncastle.  
Swineshead monastery, near Dunnington.  
Tattershall castle and church, near Boston.  
Thornham abbey, near Glanford bridge.  
Tirwhit nunnery, near Lincoln.  
Torksey hall, near Gainsborough.  
Tupholme priory, near Lincoln.

## THE GENTLEMEN'S SEATS ARE

Allington, near Grantham.  
Asgarby, near Sleaford.  
Ashby, near Bolingbroke.  
Ashby, near Navenby.  
Aswarby, near Folkingham.  
Asperly, near ditto.  
Austhorp, near Sleaford.  
Barrow, near Barton.  
Bay hall, near Boston.  
Barrowby hall, near Grantham.  
Burton, near Winterton.  
Beltoft, near Burton upon Trent.  
Belton, near Grantham.  
Bickerthorp, near Lowth.  
Belwood temple, near Belton.  
Blandford, near Sleaford.  
Blakeney, near Lincoln.  
Bloxholme, near Sleaford.  
Blossom hall, near Boston.  
Blyborough.  
Bramble house, near Brugh.  
Bramston, near Lincoln.  
Broadholm, near ditto.  
Burwell park, near Lowth.  
Brakenburg, near ditto.  
Bridge end, near Dunnington.  
Brocklesby, near Glanford bridge.  
Brother house, near Croyland.

Bucknall,

## LINCOLNSHIRE.

Bucknall, near Horncastle.  
Bunton hall, near Holbeach.  
Burton, near Lincoln.  
Burwick, near Stamford.  
Canwick, near Lincoln.  
Cainby hall, near Spittle.  
Carlton, near ditto.  
Casewick, near Stamford.  
Catesmore.  
Castle Bytham, near Corby.  
Cathorpe, near Bourne.  
Clipsham, near Stamford.  
Clow house, near Croyland.  
Cottle hall, near Burton upon Trent.  
Cowthorp, near Louth.  
Cranwell.  
Cressy hall, near Spalding.  
Culverthorp, near Grantham.  
Dalby, near Spilsby.  
Danderby, near Tatterhall.  
Denton, near Grantham.  
Dike, near Bourne.  
Doddington, near Lincoln.  
Dunstan, near Kirton.  
Dunstan's pillar, near Lincoln.  
Eaglethorp, near Bourne.  
East Lound, near Lanelsborough.  
Easton, near Corby.  
Easton ferry, near Kirton.  
Elsham, near Barton.  
Eufworth, near Kirton.  
Ferriby, near Barton.  
Finningley, near Bawtry.  
Fleet fen, near Croyland.  
Forby, near Wainfleet.  
Frampton, near Boston.  
Gainsborough.  
Glentworth, near Kirton.  
Gouthby, near Horncastle.

Goultho

Goultho hall, near Lincoln.  
Graby, near Bourne.  
Graby hall, near Bolingbroke.  
Grange, near Grantham.  
Grange, near Lincoln.  
Grantham.  
Gray's-land, near Gainsborough.  
Grimsthorp, near Bourne.  
Gunby, near Wainfleet.  
Hackthorne, near Lincoln.  
Hainton, near Wragby.  
Hanby Grange, near Folkingham.  
Harborough, near Grimsby.  
Harlaxton, near Grantham.  
Harmston, near Lincoln.  
Harpefswell, near Gainsborough.  
Harrington, near Horncastle.  
Harrowby, near Grantham.  
Haverhome priory.  
Haydor lodge, near Grantham.  
Holbeck Thorn, near Holbech.  
Hole, near Sleaford.  
Holywell, near Blankney.  
Holywell, near Bourne.  
Honeld house, near Tattershall.  
Houlby, near Louth.  
Irnham hall, near Coltesworth.  
Keadby, near Burton upon Trent.  
Kelfield, near Glanford bridge.  
Kettleby hall, near ditto.  
Kingsthorp, near Lincoln.  
Knath on the Trent, near Lincoln.  
Kyme tower, near Boston.  
Lambkin hall, near Stamford.  
Langton, near Spilsby.  
Leyerton, near Boston.  
Lobthorp, near Bourne.  
Loughledsham, near Beckingham.  
Lessington park, near Market Raisin.

Lutonbourne, near Holbech.  
Maiden house, near Beckingham.  
Maplethorpe hall, near Alford.  
Manthorpe, near Grantham.  
Midlum, near Bolingbroke.  
Melwood house, near Glanford bridge.  
Merstow, near Grantham.  
Merton place, near Gainsborough.  
Metheringham, near Lincoln.  
Monkhouse, near Sutterton.  
Moulton Second, or Seafend, near Spalding.  
Nasenby, near Beckingham.  
New hall, near Lincoln.  
Newton, near Anerst.  
Nopton, near Lincoln.  
Normanby, near Burton Strathur.  
Northorp.  
Norton place, near Kirton.  
Ogle hall, near Spalding.  
Ormsby park, near Spilsby.  
Panton, near Wragby.  
Pinchbeck, near Spalding.  
Quadring, near Donnington.  
Ramsey, near Sutterton.  
Revesby abbey, near Horncastle.  
Redholme, near Bolingbroke.  
Riby, near Caister.  
Risby (Upper), near Burton upon Trent.  
Roxton, near Sleaford.  
Saltfleetby hall, near Saltfleet.  
Scrafield, near Horncastle.  
Scrivelsby hall, near Horncastle.  
Sedgebrook.  
Sempringham, near Folkingham.  
Shire wood, near Tattershall.  
Skeldwick, near Donnington.  
Somerby, near Glanford bridge.  
Somerton castle, near Beckingham.  
Spalding.

Spring park, near Gainsborough.  
Stanfield, near Corby.  
Steland, near Lincoln.  
Stililngton, near Grantham.  
Stoke, near Corby.  
Stow park, near Torksey.  
Summer castle, near Lincoln.  
Summers castle, near Spittal.  
Swinescot, near Boston.  
Swineshead, near Stamford.  
Syston, near Grantham.  
Temple Bellwood, in Axholm.  
Thorne, near Burton upon Trent.  
Thunnoch, near Gainsborough.  
Tofte, near Burton upon Trent.  
Tomby wood, near Tattershall.  
Tower, near ditto.  
Tupholm hall, near Horncastle.  
Uffington, near Market Deeping.  
Watrith, near Gainsborough.  
Warren house, near Naveby.  
Welburn, near Beckenham.  
Well, near Alford.  
West house, near Boston.  
Wickham, near Spalding.  
Wigeasty, near Lincoln.  
Wilberton road.  
Wilham (South), near Bourne.  
Wrangle, near Boston.

*The most extensive Views are from,*

Belvoir park, near Grantham.  
The road between Uppingham and Stamford.  
Coston church steeple.  
Lincoln steeple.

## YORKSHIRE

IS by far the largest county in England, having a great variety of ground, both high and low, rich and poor, marshy and heathy. On the W. it is bounded by Lancashire and part of Cheshire; on the S. by Derbyshire, Nottinghamshire, and Lincolnshire; on the N. by Durham and Westmorland; and on the E. by the German ocean. It is larger than any two counties in the kingdom, and in extent exceeds either the dukedoms of Wirtemberg, Mecklenburg, Courland, Savoy, the principality of Hesse-Cassel, the electorate of Mentz, the dominion of Genoa, &c. and all the Seven United Provinces connected. It is in the diocese of York, and province of the same name, except Richmondshire, in the N. Riding, which belongs to the diocese of Chester. It is 130 miles long, 90 broad, and 460 in circumference; containing 5490 square miles, or 3,513,600 square acres; in form nearly square; divided into Three Ridings, viz. North, East, and West, of which the last-mentioned is both the largest and richest: besides, there is a fourth division, called Richmondshire. It is divided into 24 wapentakes or hundreds, 563 parishes, 242 vicarages, 2330 villages, one city, and 58 market-towns, which are mentioned in their distinct Ridings. It sends 30 members to parliament, 2 for the county, 2 for the city of York, and 2 for each of the following boroughs, viz. Aldborough, Boroughbridge, Beverley, Heydon, Rippon, Scarborough, Thirsk, Knaresborough, Kingston, Malton, Northallerton, Pontefract, and Richmond; pays 24 parts of the land-tax, and provides 2360 men to the national militia. The principal places on the coast are, Flamborough head and light-house; Spurn head and light-house; Horsfall and Scarborough castles; Whitby harbour; Robin Hood's and Burlington bays. The most remarkable places in the county are, York wouds; Algarth force; St. Robert's cave; Ingleborough, Hutton, Morvill,

Morvill, Warnside, Pendle, Pinnow, Carn, Whelpston, Penygent, Moor, Pen, and Craven hills; Applegarth, Swaledale, Pickering, Bowland, New, Stainsmore, Gau-tries, Lune, and Harwick forests; Blackstone ridge; Peter's post; Hatfield chace; King's and Grange woods; Heath moor; Wensley, Barns, and Warf dales; Hambleton-down; Scarborough, Beverley, Harrogate, and Knaresborough spaws. There are more antiquities in this county than in any part of England; and it abounds with Roman roads, camps, &c. Its rivers are, the Humber, Ouse, Youre, Wherf, Swale, Tees, Nid, Calder, Aire, Hull, Don, Derwent, Rye, Wisk, Ribble, Esk, Skelfer, Recall, Lune, Barnes, Went, Rother, Greta, Foulney, and Levan; and it enjoys an inland navigation from Selby to near Clithero in Lancashire, where it joins the Lancashire canal. On the Youre river is the remarkable and magnificent cataract of Asgarth force; the water falling near half a mile upon a surface of stone, worn into infinite irregular cavities, and inclosed by bold and shrubby cliffs: by Dr. Pococks, who visited Egypt, it is said to have exceeded the cataracts of the Nile. The Youre, or Eure, arises at the Catter mountain, in the extremity of the N. W. part of the county, which divides it from Westmorland, and passes by the market-towns of Aiskrig, Middleham, Masham, Rippon, and Boroughbridge. About 12 miles below York, at the conflux of the Don and Humber, there is a remarkable dike, called Youle-dike, 10 miles long. Here are a sort of people, called triers, who with a long piece of iron search into the soft boggy ground hereabouts for subterraneous trees, which they sometimes meet with, of the fir kind. They often meet with trees large enough to furnish timber for building; and the lesser trees they split in laths, or cut into chips or splinters; which, being tied up in bundles, are sent to the market-towns several miles off, to light fires or tobacco.

This county produces fine pastures, corn, cattle, deer, sheep, goats, excellent horses, river and sea fish, game, fowls, copper, brass, lead, iron, coal, wood, malt, oat-

meal, liquorice, rape-seed, free-stone, lime-stone, jet, alum, black amber, marble, copperas, and kelp; with the manufactures of cotton, woollens, alum, copperas, fine ale, pins, bone lace, stockings, cutlery wares, and iron work, which employs at least 40,000 hands. It has an extensive trade from Kingston to Hamburg, and all parts of the Baltick, Germany, Holland, &c. &c.

The air and soil of this extensive county vary extremely; the E. Riding, on account of its neighbourhood to the German ocean, is less healthy than the other Ridings; but this inconvenience decreases in proportion as the country recedes from the sea. However, where the air is most indifferent, the soil is most fruitful; for on the hilly parts of this Riding, especially in what is called the York Wolds, the soil is generally barren, dry, and sandy. Great numbers of lean sheep are therefore sold from hence, and sent into other counties to be fattened for the market. The W. Riding enjoys a sharp but healthy air, and the soil on the Western side is hilly, stony, and not very fruitful; but the intermediate vallies afford plenty of good meadow-ground, and also pasture for the largest cattle. On the side next the river Ouse the soil is rich, producing wheat and barley; and in its worst parts the best oats. Its commodities, besides what have been mentioned, are iron, pit-coal, jet, alum, horses, and goats. The N. Riding in general exceeds the other two in the salubrity and coldness of the air. The worst parts breed lean cattle; but on the sides of the hills, in the vallies, and plains, it produces good corn, and rich pastures for large cattle; nor is it wanting in subterraneous riches, as marble, pit-coal, copperas, alum; and between the clefts of the rocks on the sea-coast is found the best sort of jet. The principal rivers are the Ouse, and those which fall into it, as the Dun or Don, the Calder, the Aire, the Wharfe, and the Swale, which, joining their streams, form the Humber, which falls into the German ocean between Yorkshire and Lincolnshire.

## RIDINGS.

As the air, soil, and productions of this spacious county differ in the several districts of it, it is necessary to anticipate its general division into three parts, called Ridings. The name Riding is no more than a corruption of the ancient Saxon name Thrithing, which was applied to the third part of a province or county; and the division into Ridings, though now peculiar to Yorkshire, was before the Conquest common to several other counties in the N. of England. The Ridings of this county, each of which is as large as most shires, are distinguished by the appellations of the West Riding, East Riding, and North Riding.

The sharp and healthy air of this county has rendered it remarkable for the great length of the lives of many of its inhabitants. At Dent, a village upon a small river of the same name, S. W. of Askring, upon the borders of Lancashire, there were two persons, the father and son, who in 1664 were summoned as witnesses upon a trial at York assizes, when the father was above 139 years of age, and the son upwards of 100. At Thirleby, near Helmsley, lived one Mary Allison, who, at the age of 106 years, spun a web of linen cloth, and lived to the age of 108 years. But a much more remarkable instance of longevity, was one Henry Jenkins, a native of the same Riding of this county, who died at the age of 169 years. As there were no registers old enough to prove the time of his birth, it was gathered from the following circumstances: he remembered the battle of Flodden-field, fought between the English and Scots in 1513, when he was 12 years old; several men in his neighbourhood, about 100 years of age, agreed, that, from their earliest remembrance, he had been an old man; and at York assizes he was admitted to swear to 140 years memory. He frequently swam rivers after he was 100 years old, and retained his sight and his hearing till his death. He had been a fisherman 100 years, but towards the latter end of his life he begged.

A monument was erected to his memory, by subscription, at Bolton, on the river Swale, in 1743, on which is an inscription, purporting that he was 169 years old, and was interred there on the 6th of December, 1670.

**YORK**, 197 miles from London, the second city in the kingdom, whose chief magistrate has the title of Lord-Mayor. It was the capital city of the Brigantes, and therefore Ptolemy called it Brigantium. It is so ancient, that the exact time of its building is not evident; but certain it is, that the Emperor Severus kept his court, and died, here, and that from hence his ashes were carried in a golden urn to Rome; that Constantine the Great here received the last breath of his father Constantius Chlorus; and that it was a Roman colony, through which passed no less than three military ways; and that it was the garrison of the 6th and 9th legions. When it was first erected into a metropolitan see, it had 12 bishoprics subject to it, and all Scotland; but now it has only four, viz. Durham, Carlisle, Chester, and the Isle of Man. This city suffered very much in the Danish ravages, but on the establishment of the Normans it flourished again. In the reign of K. Stephen, the cathedral, as well as other churches, were burnt down, and in the reign of Edward I. began to be rebuilt, and was afterward finished in the beautiful manner it now is, by the assistance of many liberal benefactions. Pope Pius extolled this church in particular for its wonderful magnificence and workmanship; and for a lightsome chapel with glazed walls, united by slender pillars. The beautiful chapter-house has the following line in gold letters :

*Ut Rosa flos florum, sic est Domus ista Domorum.*

It has 32 stalls round it, all of fine marble, with pillars betwixt each stall of one piece of alabaster; but none to support the roof, which depends entirely upon one pin placed geometrically in the center. The room is an octagon 21 yards in diameter; the windows of painted glass, and finished with an arch or concave at the top.

The

The Cathedral built in the Gothic taste, began to be rebuilt in 1227, and was completed in 1426, being near 200 years in building; and, though composed of five different orders of architecture, care was taken to unite the whole, so that it seems to be one entire edifice; and by some is thought to be the finest in England, if not in Italy. It is dedicated to St. Peter. The windows are adorned with glass exquisitely painted with scripture history, and other most curious figures, in 117 partitions. In the S. tower there is a deep peal of 12 bells. The nave of this church, which is bigger than any except St. Peter's at Rome, is four feet and a half wider, and 11 feet higher than that of St. Paul's. The ascent from it through the choir to the altar is by six steps. The entrance of the middle nave of the church, at the W. door, is under the largest Gothic arch in Europe, which binds and supports the two towers. At the S. end of the cross aisle is a circular window, called the marigold window, from its glass being stained of that colour; and a large one at the N. end, consisting of five lights, reaching almost from bottom to top, and erected, as they say, at the charge of five maiden sisters. The painting represents embroidery.

The City belongs to neither of the Ridings, but enjoys its own liberty, and a jurisdiction over 36 villages and hamlets in the neighbourhood, on the W. side of the Ouse, on which it stands. This liberty is called the Ainsty; or county, of the city of York. In the reign of Richard I. here was a horrid massacre of the Jews. K. Henry III. had two interviews here with Alexander II. King of Scotland. A treaty of peace was afterwards concluded here between them; and his son, Alexander III. was married here to K. Henry's daughter, Lady Margaret; at which wedding there was so grand a feast, that the archbishop contributed 600 fat oxen, which were all spent in the first service. Richard II. made it a county incorporate. Parliaments were held here in the reign of Edward I. and II. and, by command of the latter, their acts here were first called statutes.

K. Edward III. staid here a little while, in his march against the Scots ; and, after the battle of Hallidon-hill, he came hither again to hold a parliament. King Henry IV. came hither to enquire after and punish the adherents of the seditious Earl of Northumberland. K. Edward IV. who had the duchy of York for his patrimony, no sooner returned to England, after having fled beyond sea on his being deposed by the Earl of Warwick, but he came hither, and was admitted, with 16 of his chief followers, into the city, on a belief, founded on his assurance, that he only came to claim his patrimony ; but he soon formed a garrison here, went to London, and recovered the crown from Henry VI. K. Henry VIII. after the suppression of a rebellion in this county, came hither, and was received by the archbishop of York, with 300 priests, and the lord-mayor, who all made their submission on their knees, and presented him with 700l. K. James I. resided here once ; as did K. Charles I. often, in the beginning of the Civil Wars, to avoid the insults he met with in the South, and the better to suppress the insurrections in the North. The Earl of Stafford, his president for the N. also resided in it ; and near the cathedral is a house, formerly the archbishop's palace, but now converted into a dancing-room and a play-house. This city was made a mayor town by Richard I. K. Richard II. changed that title to a lord-mayor, and appointed two sheriffs ; besides which, here are a recorder, 12 aldermen, who are justices of the peace, 24 assistants, a town-clerk, sword-bearer, 8 chamberlains, and 72 common-council, who, with the citizens at large, about 1500, elect the members ; and the returning officers are the sheriffs. Its members may claim a seat in the house of commons next to the citizens of London, upon what is called the privy-counsellors bench ; a privilege exercised by the citizens of London on the first day of the meeting of every new parliament. It was anciently esteemed the second city in England, and is still so with respect to the ground it covers ; but as to the

the number of houses, trade, and riches, it is much excelled by Bristol, Norwich, &c. : it is however a very fine city, and the great ornament of the Northern parts. It is pleasantly situated, and divided into four wards, containing 28 parishes, and walled, but not fortified with artillery. The river Ouse from the N. passes through it, and divides it into two parts, joined together by a stone bridge of five arches, of which the center is reckoned, for height, breadth, and architecture, to be nearly equal to the Rialto at Venice, being 81 feet in diameter, though not to that at Blenheim. The great council chamber, the exchequer, the sheriff's court, and the two city prisons, are kept upon this bridge. The river brings large vessels to the quay, though at 60 miles distance from the ocean. It has four large well-built gates, and five posterns. The King's palace, called the Manor-house, lies on the N. side of the river Ouse, but is far from being splendid, having been almost demolished in the Civil Wars. The other most remarkable structures are, the Guildhall, which is longer, and in some respects superior to that of London. Near it is the statue of King Edgar, who rebuilt the city and St. Anthony's hall, in which there is one room big enough to hold most of the inferior tradesmen of the city. The market-house, in the street called the Pavement, is a curious piece of architecture, supported by 12 pillars of the Tuscan order; and there is another still larger in a square, called Thursday market. In the reign of Henry V. here were 41 parish churches, 17 chapels, 16 hospitals, and 9 abbeys, besides the cathedral; but though there are now 28 parishes, only 17 churches are in use; of which Allhallows church has the finest Gothic steeple perhaps in England, having a beautiful lanthorn on the tower, with very high pinnacles. St. Margaret's church has a most extraordinary porch, which is a sumptuous piece of architecture. The houses are generally of the old timber building; but there is abundance of fine ones round the Minster; though the Bishop's palace is almost in ruins, and the Prebendaries have no houses but what they hire.

The Assembly-room for the nobility and gentry was designed by the late Earl of Burlington. The grand Egyptian hall, which is 123 feet long, and 40 broad, communicates with the common ball-room, 66 feet long, 22 in height and breadth. It is thought that the hall is the best room in the kingdom, except the Banqueting-house at Whitehall. The castle was built by William the Conqueror; but repaired, or rather rebuilt, in 1701, and converted from a palace to a prison, but by much the finest and pleasantest in England. On the right-hand of it stands an elegant stone building, lately finished, for the business of the assizes, where the courts are held, and is superior to most of that kind in the kingdom. Here is a handsome chapel, with a good allowance for a preacher, besides a gift of a large loaf of fine bread to each of the debtors that attend the sermons. There is no gaol kept neater and cleaner, the very felons being allowed straw on bedsteads raised from the ground; and there is an infirmary, separate from the common prison, where the sick are attended by a surgeon. Here is another infirmary, erected after the manner of those at London, Westminster, &c. which was begun by a subscription in 1738; and here are two charity-schools, one for 60 boys, the other for 20 girls, all both taught and clothed; from which schools many children have been put out apprentices. A cotton manufacture was lately established here, which is brought to very great perfection. There was a great trade here formerly; but it has decayed since the Reformation, and the abolition of the court of the President of the North. A handsome mansion-house was erected here, for the lord-mayor, in 1728.

Cheapness of provisions brings many strangers to reside here in the winter; and the ancient remains of the Roman skill and grandeur, besides the ruins of abbeys, churches and castles of a later date, attract and detain every traveller who is curious in antiquities. Among others there is an arch at Micklegate-bar, and a multangular tower and wall near a place called the Mint-yard, both built in the time of the Romans; and in other

other parts of the city have been found many Roman altars, inscriptions, urns, coins, &c. There are some Saxon coins still extant, called Peter-pence, that were struck in this city. But the greatest piece of antiquity the church of York can shew, is a famous drinking horn, as it is called, though made of ivory, belonging Ulphus, who foresaw that after his death a quarrel would certainly happen about his estate, between his eldest and his other sons, came to this city with the said horn, and, filling it with wine, and kneeling before the altar, bestowed all his lands upon God and St. Peter. This cup before the Reformation was ornamented with gold mountings and gold chains, which was sold to a goldsmith who stripped it of them. It was restored to the church by Lord Fairfax, who became possessed of it, and embellished it with silver gilt ornaments and a modern inscription. The date of its first donation was about the reign of Canute, and the land held by it is called the prebendary of Ulself. It has 8 flat sides and adorned with animals and foliage in bas relief.

## WEST RIDING.

This is the most inland division of this extensive county, and by far the largest and richest. It is 95 miles long, 48 broad, and 320 in circumference; containing 1,568,000 square acres, or 2450 square miles; divided into 10 wapentakes or hundreds; containing 29 market-towns, viz. Leeds, Wakefield, Skipton, Doncaster, Pontefract, Rippon, Boroughbridge, Aldborough, Knaresborough, Halifax, Sheffield, Bautry, Barnesley, Aberford, Sherborne, Bradforth, Cawood, Thorne, Gisborne, Hutherfield, Otley, Ripley, Rotherham, Selby, Settle, Snaith, Tadcaster, Tickhill, and Wetherby. The air is sharper and healthier than either of the other two divisions of this county. The soil on the Western side of the division is hilly and stony, and consequently not very fruitful; but the intermediate vallies afford plenty of good meadow and pasture ground: and on the side of the Riding next the river Ouse

Ouse the soil is rich, producing wheat and barley, though not in such abundance as oats, which are cultivated with success in the most barren parts of this district. This Riding is famous for fine horses, goats, and other cattle. Here are some native trees, which are seldom found wild in any other part of England, particularly the fir, the yew, and the chesnut. This Riding abounds with parks and chaces, and contains many mines of pit-coal and jet. At Tadcaster, a market town, there is a lime quarry; and at Sherborne a sort of stone is dug up, which, when first taken out of the ground, is soft, but by being exposed to the weather becomes hard and durable. In many parts of this Riding there are likewise mines of stone, of a bluish colour, which will cleave like Cornish slate: the mine lies deep, and requires great labour to dig it up; but, being calcined, is made into alum by various percolations, and boilings. This Riding is remarkable for curing legs of pork into hams like those of Westphalia. Its chief manufacture are cloth, and iron wares.

KNARESBOROUGH, 13 miles from York, 210 from London, is almost encompassed by the river Nid, which issues from the bottom of Craven hill; and had a priory, with a castle, on a craggy rock, from whence it took the name, which has several curious ruins, with walls 10 feet thick. Some of the towers still remain. Near this town is the hermitage of St. Robert, dug out of the solid rock. The town is about 3 furlongs in length. This parish is noted for having 4 medicinal springs, near each other, and yet of different qualities. The sweet spaw, or vitrioline well, in Knaresborough forest 3 miles from the town, which was discovered in 1620. The stinking spaw, or sulphur, which tinges silver with the colour of copper, but is very foetid, and therefore used only in bathing. St. Mungo's, a cold bath, 4 miles from the town. The dropping well, which is in the town, and the most noted petrifying spring in England, so called by the reason of its dropping from the spungy rock hanging over it. There is a tradition that

that mother Shipton was born near this rock. The ground which receives it, before it joins the well, is, for 12 yards long, become a solid rock. From the well it runs into the Nid, where the spring water has made a rock that stretches some yards into the river. The adjacent fields are noted for liquorice, and a soft yellow marle, which is a rich manure. The town is governed by a bailiff. Its baths are not so much frequented, since Scarborough spaw came in vogue. The market is Wednesday, and 6 fairs. Here is a stone bridge over the river, near one end of which is St. Robert's chapel.

THORNE, 15 miles N. E. of Bantry, and 166 from London, stands in the Marsh-land, on the river Dun.

HARROGATE is famous for medicinal springs, so near to each other in situation, and yet so different in operation, that England cannot parallel them, viz. the sweet spaw, or vitrioline well, acknowledged by physicians to be a sovereign remedy in several distempers.

ALDBOROUGH, 2 miles E. of Boroughbridge, and 205 from London; the river Youre runs by it to Boroughbridge. Sundry coins, and other monuments of the Saxons and Romans have been discovered here; for it was an ancient Roman city and colony, called Isurium Brigantium.

RIPPON, 6 miles from Boroughbridge, 207 from London, is a large, pleasant, well-built and populous town, between the river Ure, and the little river Skell, with two bridges over the former, one of which has at least 13 arches. This town is a staple for wool, which is bought up here every week by the clothiers from Leeds, Wakefield and Halifax; but its noted manufacture is in spurs, of which the best in England are made here. Here was once a pompous monastery, built by Winfred, Archbishop of York, which was afterwards turned into a college for a dean and secular canons; and the church, which was made a sanctuary by King Athelstan, and two miles round it, though dissolved by King Henry VIII. was restored by King James I.

and

and still retains collegiate privileges, having a dean and chapter, and sends a proctor to the convocation of the province of York. In the last age this church was very famous for that called Winfrid's Needle, a piece of priestcraft. It was a narrow passage in a close vault, whereby trial was made of women's chastity, so contrived, that none could pass but who the priest pleased. They who could pass it, by paying the priest in money, or what he liked as well, were declared chaste; and they who did not, stuck in the passage, and were declared otherwise. Some of the Archbishops of York used to reside in its monastery. King James I. who founded and endowed in its church a dean and a chapter and 7 prebendaries, gave the town a charter for a mayor and 12 aldermen, and 24 assistants, which they surrendered to King James II. for a new one, by which it had a grant of two new horse fairs. The market-place of this town is reckoned the finest square of the kind in England, and adorned with a curious obelisk, 82 feet high, on the top of which is a bugle horn, the arms of the town.

**BOROUGHBRIDGE**, 6 miles from Rippon, 203 from London, is a borough and a post town; so called from its stately bridge of stone over the Ure, which comes from Rippon; and being joined a little below by the river Swale, is then called the Ouse. It is supposed, that 7 or 8000l. is laid out yearly here in hard ware, brought for sale at the fair in June. Many Roman coins have been found here; and in a field near the bridge are four large stones, standing at an equal distance, and supposed to have been placed there by the Romans, as a mark, where their roads crossed. Two famous battles were fought here in 1321 and 1322.

**CAWOOD**, 6 miles N. E. of Sherborne, and 186 from London. It is seated on the river Ouse; here is a castle, but nothing else worthy notice.

**PONTEFRACT**, 18 miles from York, 175 from London, is a neat-built town, not far from the river Aire, and its conflux with the Calder. In the ruinous castle

is still to be seen the place where the collegiate church of St. Clement stood. The floor, walls and roof are all of one kind of stone, dug out of the rock. It was built by Kildebert Lacy, in the reign of William the Conqueror, and demolished immediately after the catastrophe of King Charles I. Richard II. after being deposed, was starved and tormented to death here. And Anthony Earl Rivers, uncle to King Edward V. and Sir Richard Grey, his half brother, were both murdered here by King Richard III. In the old castle is still to be seen the place where once stood a collegiate church. Here was also a priory. At the bottom of its spacious market-place stands the town hall, lately rebuilt. The market-place, near the middle of the town, is spacious, commodious, and well stored with meat, corn, and other provisions, as its fairs are with horses, sheep, and other cattle. In the grounds about this town, vast quantities of the best liquorice are produced. The Roman way, called Ermine-street, from which it struck off at Lincoln, and passed over the united rivers Aire and Calder to Tadcaster, and so on to York, is plainly to be seen in several places between this and Doncaster.

**GISBORNE**, on the borders of Lancashire, is 6 miles N. W. of Clitheroe in Lancashire, and 219 from London.

**SHEFFIELD**, 160 miles from London, on the borders of Derbyshire, is an ancient, large, thriving and populous town, on the river Dun, over which it has a stone bridge: the streets are narrow, and the houses look black from the continual smoke of the forges; this town having been noted several hundred years for cutlers and smiths' wares. The first mills in England for turning grind-stones were set up here. Here was a castle built by Henry III. in which, or else in the manor-house of the park, Mary Queen of Scots was prisoner 16 or 17 years; but after the death of Charles I. it was, with several others, by order of parliament, demolished. In 1673, an hospital was erected here, and endowed with 200l. a year. Here is a charity-school for 30 boys,

and

and another for 30 girls. James I. founded a free grammar-school here, and appointed 13 school burgesses to manage the revenue, and appoint the master usher. A chapel was built here lately, by the contributions of the people of the town, and of the neighbouring nobility and gentry. Water is conveyed by pipes into Sheffield, whose inhabitants pay but a moderate rent for it. A new market-place erected by the Duke of Norfolk, is upon a most excellent plan of shambles, &c. strongly inclosed: there are several other new good buildings of consequence, such as a large and elegant octagon chapel belonging to the hospital or alms-houses, likewise a good assembly room and theatre. We must not omit the large steam engine of immense construction, late finished for the purpose of polishing and grinding the various sorts of hardwares. In the neighbourhood there are some mines of allum. The remains of the Roman fortification, between this town and Rotherham; which is 6 miles lower down the river, are still visible; and there is also a famous trench of 5 miles long, by some called Devil's or Dane's-bank, and by others Kemp-bank and Temple's-bank. They have a silk mill on the model of that at Derby.

OTLEY, 11 miles N. W. of Leeds, and 208 from London. It is situated under a cliff called Chevin, on the S. side of the river Wharf; the adjacent parts are reckoned the most delightful in England.

ROTHERHAM, 6 miles from Sheffield, 160 from London, has a fine stone bridge over the same river, near its conflux with the Rother, and is a neat handsome town. Rotherham, Archbishop of York, who was a native of this place, founded a college here, now converted into dwelling houses. On the W. side of the bridge is Masbrough, where is an extensive iron manufactory. On the bridge was a handsome chapel, now used as a house for poor inhabitants. They have iron works and a pottery here.

DONCASTER, 160 miles from London, has its name from its situation on the river Don or Dun, and its now ruinous castle. It is very ancient, has formerly suffered much

much by fire, but is now noble, spacious and populous; and has a fine Gothic church, with an admirable steeple, and the monuments of two remarkable benefactors; Thomas Ellis, who founded St. Thomas's hospital here; and Robert Byrks, who gave Rossington-wood to the public, and has the following epitaph:

Howe, howe, who's here?  
I, Robin of Doncastere,  
And Margaret my fere.  
That I spent, that I had,  
That I gave, that I have,  
That I left, that I lost.

A. D. 1597.

Quoth Robertus Byrks, who in this world did reign,  
Threescore years and seven, but lived not ane.

The town stands in the road from York to London. The manufactures are knit waistcoats, petticoats, gloves and stockings. It has two strong and lofty stone bridges over the Dun; a theatre and a handsome town-hall. At the end of the town is a remarkable old column, called a cross, with a Norman inscription on it.

THICKHILL, 6 miles from Doncaster, and 156 from London, is a distinct liberty of itself; and appears to have been formerly a place of some figure, and to have taken its name from a mount or hill, whereon was a castle; the mount remains to this day.

BAWTRY, 152 miles from London, is a town situate near the Idle, which parts this Riding from Nottinghamshire. It is of chief note for its trade in mill-stones; and, being a great thoroughfare in the road to Scotland, is well furnished with inns.

SETTLE, 60 miles from York, 240 from London. It is a good town on the Ribble river at the foot of the hills which part this county and Lancashire.

BARNESLEY, 15 miles from Doncaster, 173 from London, is a well-built town, noted for its trade in

W.H.C.

wire. It stands on the side of a hill; and is called Black Barnesley, because of its sooty look.

WAKEFIELD, 11 miles from Ferry-bridge, and 183 from London, is a large well-built town, famous even in Camden's time for its cloth trade, neat buildings, great markets, and its bridge over the Calder, on which King Edward IV. built a chapel in memory of his father Richard, Duke of York, and others of his friends, killed not far off in the battle of 1460; ten yards long and 6 broad, and though much defaced by time has still the appearance of curious workmanship. The town continues in a flourishing condition, and is situated in a fruitful soil and pleasant country. It consists chiefly of three large streets centring near the church. In the market-place is a beautiful cross, being an open colonnade of the Dorick order, supporting a dome with an ascent, by an open circular pair of stairs, leading to a room that receives light from a turret at the top, and where they transact the public business. The church is a large and stately Gothic structure with a lofty spire. The town is not a corporation, but is thought to contain near as many inhabitants as the city of York. At the bottom of the principal street is a large stone gaol, to which there lately has been made great additions, divided into 150 cells. In this place is also a small weekly market for cloth, like Leeds, but far inferior.

HUTHERSFIELD, 14 miles from Barnesley, 189 from London. This is one of the five towns in this county that have the greatest share in the clothing trade: for which it has a large weekly market. In March 1744 an extensive remains of a Roman temple was discovered here.

SNATH, 11 miles from Pomfret, 174 from London, near the junction of the river Aire with the Dun, is a small town, but has a good trade by means of the river.

HALIFAX, 15 miles from Wakefield, 203 from London, stands on the left side of the Calder, extending from W. to E. upon the steep descent of a hill. It is

is one of the most populous, as well as most extensive parishes in England, being about 30 miles in circumference, and has 12 chapels besides the mother church, and 16 meeting houses. The inhabitants are very numerous and industrious in the woollen trade. It is remarked, that this and the neighbouring towns are all so employed in the woollen manufacture, that they scarcely sow more corn than will keep their poultry; and that they feed very few oxen or sheep: so that what corn they have comes chiefly out of the E. Riding, Lincolnshire and Nottinghamshire, their black cattle from thence and Lancashire, their sheep and mutton from the adjacent counties, their butter from the E. and N. Ridings, and their cheese from Cheshire and Warwickshire. Their markets are prodigiously thronged by persons to sell their manufactures and buy provisions. The church is a venerable pile, with many extraordinary monuments. Though there were not above 30 houses in it, anno 1443, it was so populous in Queen Elizabeth's time, that they sent out 12,000 men to join her forces against the rebels: since that, so great has been the demand of kersies for cloathing, it has been calculated, that 100,000 pieces are made in a year in this parish; and it has been affirmed, that one dealer here has traded, by commission, for 60,000l. a year, to Holland and Hamburgh, in the single article of kersies. Here is a good hospital endowed in 1642, for 12 poor old people, with a workhouse for 20 children, and a free-school, called Queen Elizabeth's. The Halifax law, so much talked of formerly, was made, in the reign of Henry VII. to put an end to the then common practice of stealing cloths in the night-time from the tenters. By this by-law, the magistrates of Halifax were empowered to pass and execute sentence of death on all criminals, if they were either taken in the fact of stealing, or if the cloth stolen was found upon them, or if they owned the fact: the value of the thing stolen, however, was to be above 13d. halfpenny. If the fact was committed out of the vicarage, but within

within the liberties of the forest of Hardwick, the offender was first carried before the bailiff of Halifax, who presently summoned the frith-burghers of the several towns in the forest, by whom he was either acquitted, or condemned. If the latter, he was carried within a week to the scaffold, and there beheaded in a very remarkable manner, viz. by an ax drawn by a pulley to the top of a wooden engine, and fastened there by a pin, which, when taken out, the ax fell down in an instant, and did its work. This may partly serve to explain the common litany of the beggars and vagrants of these parts, viz. “From Hell, Hull, and Halifax, “*Good Lord deliver us.*” The engine, which was used till 1620, was then removed; but the basis it stood on still remains. The market here is on Thursday; fair June 24. It is said, the vicar of this parish is always justice of the peace, as vicar. No market is so much thronged as this, in all the N. part of England, except Leeds and Wakefield. As to the aforesaid engine, it is fit to be observed, that the Earl of Morton, regent of Scotland, seeing one of these executions, as he passed through Halifax, took a model of it, and carried it into his own country; where after many years, during which it was called the Maiden, his lordship’s head was the first that was cut off with it; and though it has cut off many a head since, it still retains that name.

LEEDS, 14 miles from Halifax, 196 from London, is very pleasantly situated on the N. side of the river Aire, over which it has a magnificent stone bridge to the suburbs. It has been a long time famous for the woollen manufacture, and is one of the largest and most flourishing towns in the county. It has 3 churches; that of St. John’s was built in 1634, by one Mr. Harrison; who also built and endowed an hospital for the relief of honest poor; a free-school, and a stately cross for the conveniency of the market. It is surprising to a stranger when he first comes to this town to see the vast quantities of cloth for sale on a market day. The merchants

merchants of this place ship them off at Hull for Holland, Hamburg, and the N. from whence they are dispersed into the Netherlands, Germany, Poland, &c. It was incorporated by King Charles I. with a chief alderman, 9 burgesses, and 20 assistants; and by Charles II. with a mayor, 12 aldermen, and 24 assistants. It is one of the largest and most flourishing towns in the county, yet had but one church till the reign of Charles I. By the late inland navigation, it has communication with the rivers Mersey, Dee, Ribble, Ouse, Trent, Darwent, Severn, Humber, Thames, Avon, &c. which navigation, including its windings, extends above 500 miles, in the counties of Lincoln, Nottingham, Lancaster, Westmoreland, Chester, Stafford, Warwick, Leicester, Oxford, Worcester, &c. The cloth market was formerly on the bridge, afterwards in the high-street, but lately removed into a prodigious building, erected by subscription in 1758 for that very purpose. Beside this grand market, which is entirely for mixt cloths, there is another (held in a different hall) for white cloths, ready to be dyed, according to order. The shambles are daily covered with flesh; and the town is well supplied (though so distant from the sea) with fish: and with most incredible quantities of fruit, particularly apples, &c. of which latter 500 load have been counted in a day. The Guildhall is an elegant building, adorned with a fine statue of Queen Anne in white marble. The river Aire being navigable here by boats, opens a communication from the town with Wakefield, York and Hull, to which places it exports other goods besides the woollen manufacture, and furnishes the city of York with coals. On a place called Tower-hill, the ruins of an old tower are still remaining; and they say, that from the materials of that structure, the bridge was erected over the Aire. It is very strong and substantial, being built of large square stones scarce to be paralleled. The workhouse in this town is built of freestone, and part of it has been used many years as an hospital. The only parochial church is St. Peter's, on

the

the cieling of which the delivering of the law to Moses is finely painted in fresco by Parmentier. The roof, which is for the most part covered with lead, is supported by three rows of Gothic pillars; and the steeple is founded upon four prodigious large pillars and arches. In its church-yard at the S. E. corner of the chancel are the remains of a Danish cross now upright, and 10 feet high from the ground, beneath which are three steps. The new church, built about 40 years since, is a very elegant structure. Here are several springs of the medicinal kind, viz. St. Peter's, an extreme cold one; Eyebright-well, which stands on a declivity near the Monks-pit; a spring at the foot of the High-dam, whose water by the powder of galls turns purple; this has been drank medicinally with good success.

**BRADFORD**, 9 miles from Leeds, and 202 from London, is another town eminent for the woollen manufacture.

**ABERFORTH**, 8 miles from Leeds, 184 from London, stands on the great Roman causeway, which, in many places, between this and Castleford-bridge, appears as entire as at first. Near the town is still to be seen the ruins of an old castle, called by the inhabitants Castle-Cary. The manufacture of this place is pin-making.

**SHERBORN**, 4 miles from Aberforth, 181 from London, has an hospital or school for 24 poor orphans. From this school four exhibitioners, in St. John's college, Cambridge, have an allowance of 7l. 13s. 4d. per annum each, at the nomination of the Dean of York.

**SELBY**, 7 miles from Sherborn, and 182 from London, is a populous though small town, with a good trade, on the river Ouse, which brings up large vessels to it. In 1690 part of its old beautiful church, with half the steeple, fell down, but was rebuilt.

**TADCASTER**, 9 miles from York, 188 from London, is well provided for travellers. Coins of Roman Emperors have been dug up here; and there are the marks of a trench quite round the town, and of the platform of an old castle, out of the ruins of which,

about

about 140 years ago a fine stone bridge was built over the river Wherfe. Oglethorpe, Bishop of Carlisle, founded an hospital here.

**WETHERBY**, 6 miles from Tadcaster, 191 from London, is a good town, pleasantly situated on the same river.

**SKIPTON**, 216 miles from London, is situated near the river Aire, and surrounded with steep craggy precipices. It is a handsome town, considering the manner of building in these mountainous parts. In the church is the monument of George Clifford, Earl of Cumberland, the famous sailor in Queen Elizabeth's time, who died in 1675, after having built or repaired six castles, erected seven chapels and churches, and richly endowed two stately hospitals. The town is plentifully supplied with all manner of provisions; it has a grammar-school, and a library for the use of it and the church.

**RIPLEY**, 5 miles from Knaresborough, and 203 from London, has a bridge over the Nyd, and consists chiefly of one street. It is noted for its plentiful production of liquorice.

**BURSTALL**, 7 miles from Leeds, is a large village, noted for the manufacture of broad cloth, and for dying.

*The REMARKABLES in this RIDING are,*

**HATFIELD CHACE**, the largest in England, containing within its limits 180,000 acres, one half of which used to be yearly under water till drained. In the middle of the Chace lived a hermit, whose cell remained in 1747, near a clear spring of water.

The **DEVIL'S-BOLTS**, or pyramids, near Boroughbridge, which are three huge stones set an end, thought to be monuments of victories, or of British deities.

At **GIGGLESWICK**, near the river Ribble, at the foot of a very high mountain, is the most noted spring in England, which ebbs and flows sometimes thrice in an hour, and the water subsides three quarters of a yard at the reflux, though it is 30 miles from the sea.

Near SANDBECK, in a field called Cuckold's-haven, is a remarkable yew-tree, of a greenish colour, and very singular form; its branches rise one above another in natural circles, of dimensions as exact as if they were the production of art, but more beautiful; it is hedged in, being esteemed a great curiosity.

Near KIRKLEY, 6 miles from Halifax, is the funeral monument of the famous Robin Hood, who died in 1247; the curious inscription was as follows:

*Here undernead dis laid stean  
Lais Robert Earl of Huntingtun:  
Nea areir ver az bie sa geud,  
An pipl kauld im Robin Heud:  
Sick utlawz bie and is men  
Vil England niver se agen.*

In modern English thus:

*Here, under this memorial stone,  
Lies Robert Earl of Huntingdon:  
As he, no archer e'er so good;  
And people call'd him Robin Hood:  
Such outlaws as his men and he  
Again may England never see.*

FERRYBRIDGE, a mile from Pontefract; is noted for a battle fought there in 1461, between the houses of York and Lancaster. A large causeway extends from hence to Brotherton.

#### The EAST RIDING.

Borders on the German Ocean on the E. and is separated by the Ouse from the W. Riding, and by the Derwent from the N. Riding. It is 55 miles long from N. W. to S. E. and 33 from N. to S. and 175 in circumference; containing 1040 square miles, or 665,600 acres; divided into 12 market towns, viz. Kingston upon Hull, Beverley, Hedon, Bridlington or Burlington, Hunnanby, Frodingham, Hornsey, Howden, Kilham, Patrington, Pocklington, and Wighton. Its

Its rivers are the Ouse, Derwent, Faulwy or Fowlness, Shelfleet and Hull. The air of this Riding, on account of the neighbourhood of the German Ocean, and the great æstuary of the Humber, is less pure and healthy than that of the other two; yet on the hilly parts, towards the N. W. in a large tract called the York-Woulds, the air is but little affected by either of these waters; the soil, however, in general, is dry, sandy, and barren; yet the sea-coast and vallies are fruitful, and the Woulds produce some corn, and feed great numbers of black cattle, horses, and sheep; and the wool of the sheep is esteemed equal to any in England. This division yields plenty of wood, pit-coal, turf, jet, and allum-stones; and the inhabitants are well furnished with sea and river fish. Its principal manufacture is cloth.

BEVERLEY, 8 miles from Hull, 182 from London, is remarkable for several antiquities. Upon opening a grave here, a leaden plate was found with an inscription, signifying that the church was burnt in 1188; and that in 1197, inquisition was made after the bones of John de Beverley, which were happily found and re-interred. The Minster is one of the most elegant churches in England; few cathedrals exceed it: the roof is an arch of stone. In it are several monuments of the Percy's, who have added a little chapel to the choir, in the windows of which are the pictures of many of the family in the glass. At the upper end of the choir, which is paved with marble of four different colours, stands the seat called the Freed Stool, i. e. the chair of sanctuary, formerly placed in the church for criminals; of one entire stone, said to have been brought from Dunbar in Scotland. The church was thoroughly repaired in 1708, when by a curious piece of mechanism, the N. transept, which had over-hung four feet from its base, was screwed up to its perpendicular. The church is 111 yards long, 55 broad, and the aisles 21.

Besides its Minster, it has another church, St. Mary's; they are reckoned two of the finest and largest parochial

parochial churches in the kingdom. Its principal manufactures are malt, oatmeal, tanned leather, and bone-lace. The market-place is large, and adorned with a beautiful cross, supported by eight stone columns, each of one entire stone. The streets are spacious and well paved.

HULL, 173 miles from London, denominated in all ancient writings KINGSTON UPON HULL, from its situation on that river, where it has several docks, particularly one said to be the largest in England, opened September 22, 1778. It has two churches, Trinity, or High Church, the other St. Mary's, or Low Church; the former is a spacious beautiful building, the pillars of which are remarkably small; and had before the Reformation 12 chantries, in one of which is now a neat library. Here are also several meeting-houses, an exchange built in 1621, a custom-house, and an engine for making salt water fresh. Here is also a free-school, with a hall over it belonging to the merchants.

Here is an hospital, and a Trinity-house, both built under one roof in 1780. Also an old hospital and infirmary. The town carries on a great trade, is large, close built, and exceedingly populous; has a bridge over the Hull, rebuilt and opened September 30, 1787; one of the most complete and elegant structures of its dimensions in the kingdom. The foreign trade of this town is much more considerable than their home trade, their customs being reckoned at between 30 and 40,000l. per annum; and more merchant ships belong to it than to any other port in England, except London, Bristol, and Yarmouth: owing in some measure to the great number of rivers which fall into the sea near it. The rigid discipline beggars meet with here, makes Hull tremendous to them: all foreign poor are whipped out, and the poor of the town are set to work. They have a cant litany among them, viz. "From Hell, Hull, and Halifax, good Lord, deliver us."

HEADON, 8 miles from Hull, and 181 N. from London, is a small, pleasant, well-built town, near the Humber.

Humber. It was formerly considerable both for merchants and shipping, and there are still the remains of two churches, besides one in present use; but it has not now the least appearance of its ancient grandeur.

HOWDEN, 20 miles S. E. from Hull, and 179 from London, is a pretty large town, with a harbour for boats near the Ouse, with an elegant church, formerly collegiate, whose chapter-house is a beautiful octagon, with 30 stalls, beautifully carved. The old palace of the archbishop, is nearly destroyed, but the great arch or vault remains. It is liable to inundations from the river Ouse.

HUNNANBY, 209 miles from London, near Filey Bay.

FRODLINGHAM, 14 miles N. E. of Beverley, and 197 from London, on the river Hull.

KILHAM, 200 miles from London, stands in the Wolds.

POCKLINGTON, 15 miles S. E. of York, and 196 from London.

WIGHTON, 10 miles from Beverley, and 191 from London, is a small but ancient town near the river Foulness.

PATRINGTON, 10 miles from Headon, and 191 from London, is an ancient town corporate, has a small harbour within the promontory of Spurnhead; and a fine prospect towards the ocean, on one side, and both shores of the Humber, on the other.

SPURNHEAD is the very point or outermost part of the promontory, by some called Conny Hill; where a light-house and a day mark are erected.

HORNSEY, 16 miles E. by N. of Beverley, and 188 from London, stands upon the coast of the German Ocean, a small arm of which almost surrounds it. The church has a high spire, which serves as a sea-mark. An inscription in the town says it was formerly 10 miles from the sea, though at present only one.

BRIDLINGTON, or BURLINGTON, 208 miles from London, is situated in a bay or creek, which is a safe harbour in case of strong gales of wind and winter storms

storms from N. N. W. The spacious church, whose steeple is destroyed, is now reduced to its nave, the choir and transepts being entirely gone. It is of late become a place of good trade, and has a good corn-market. A little to the N. E. runs out that promontory called

**FLAMBOROUGH HEAD**, which has a watch tower with lights for the sailors. The cliffs are of a tremendous height and amazing grandeur. Beneath are vast caverns, some of them formed with a natural arch, giving a romantic passage to the boats, from which we view them. The town is on the N. side, consists of about 150 small houses, entirely inhabited by fishermen, few of whom die in their beds, but meet their fate in the element they are so conversant with.

**SUNK ISLAND**, in the mouth of the Humber, was first known in 1666, is now 9 miles in circumference, and produces 800 per annum.

### *The NORTH RIDING*

Is, as it were, the frontier of the other Ridings, extending along the coast from that called Filey Bay, on the N. side of Flamborough Head, as far as the mouth of the river Tees, which separates it on the N. from Durham. It runs from the sea in a narrow tract of near 60 miles as far as Westmoreland, and is bounded on the S. E. and S. W. with the Derwent and Ure, which divide it from the E. and W. Ridings. The N. W. part of it is called Richmondshire. It is divided into 12 wapentakes, comprehending Richmondshire, is 85 miles long, 44 broad, and 280 miles in circumference, containing 2000 square miles, or 1,280,000 square acres, and contains 17 market towns, viz. Richmond, Scarborough, Thirsk, Malton, Northallerton, Whitby, Bedale, Askrig, Gisborough, Helmsley, Kirkby-Moorside, Middle, Masham, Pickering, Yarm, Stokesley, and Easingwold. This Riding in general exceeds the other two in the salubrity of the air. The

E. part

E. part of this Riding, towards the ocean, is called Blackmoor, and consists of a hilly, rocky, woody country; and the N. W. part, called Richmondshire, from Richmond, a borough town, the capital of the district, consists of one continued eminence, or ridge of rocks, and vast mountains, the sides of which yield good grass, and the vallies at the bottom are very fruitful; the hills feed deer of a very large size, and goats, and likewise contain mines of lead, copper, alum-stone, and coal; but the coal and alum mines only are wrought. Swale-dale abounds with fine pasture; and Wensleydale, watered by the Ure, is a rich fruitful valley, abounding with wood, and stocked with vast herds of cattle. Towards the sea-coast are found great quantities of jet; and at Egglestone, N. W. of Richmond, there is a fine quarry of marble. The sea near this coast swarms with herrings, in the herring season; and large turbots, and great variety of other fish, are caught here; the rivers abound with all sorts of fresh-water fish, and the Ure is remarkable for cray-fish.

SCARBOROUGH, 49 miles from York, and 237 from London; is a large town, built in the form of a crescent on the side of a steep hill. At one extremity are the ruins of a castle first erected in the reign of King Stephen, but rebuilt in a more splendid manner by Henry II. It is now almost demolished. On the top of the rock is a pleasant plain of about 19 acres of land; and has a fountain in it which serves the garrison. It has a commodious quay, but may be said to be absolutely without trade, though it owns above 200 vessels which are hired out for freight in the coal-trade between Newcastle and London; this port and Hull being the only safe ones in stormy weather on this side Yarmouth. The pier is maintained by a duty upon coals, and the mariners have erected an hospital for widows and poor seamen, which is maintained by a rate on vessels, and deductions out of seamen's wages. From the middle of November, herrings are taken here in great numbers. Besides herrings, they catch ling, cod-fish, haddock, turbot,

turbot, and other fish in great plenty; and sometimes, whiting and mackarel. The spaw-well is at the foot of an exceeding high cliff, rising perpendicular out of the earth like a boiling pot, near the level of high-water mark in spring tides, with which it is often overflowed. It is never dry, and in an hour yields 24 gallons of water. These waters, which are frequented most in the hottest months, are purgative and diuretic, nearly of the same nature with those of Pyrmont in Germany, or Cheltenham in Gloucestershire. Here is good accommodation, besides assemblies and public balls. The resort of company is prodigious to this place of gaiety, where, with numbers, health is the pretence, but dissipation the end. The spaw-house lies a quarter of a mile S. of the town on the sands, fronting the sea to the E. and has a high cliff on the back of it to the W. the top of which was 54 yards above high-water level till December 1737, when it rent 224 yards in length from the main land, and 36 in breadth, to the compass of about an acre, and slowly sunk with cattle feeding upon it near 12 yards perpendicular. During this time the place under the cliff, where people used to walk, rose 6 or 7 yards above its common level, for above 100 yards in length, on each side of the staith or wharf adjoining to the house; and the wells rising with it, the water failed, and the spring was lost for some time; but upon rebuilding the wharf, and clearing away the ruins, it was after a diligent search recovered, to the great joy of the inhabitants.

ASKRIG, 18 miles N. of Kettlewell, and 241 from London; near the river Youre, and Swaledale forest.

MALTON, 19 miles from York, 216 from London, is a populous town, has a good stone bridge over the Derwent, in that called Rydale, a very fine, pleasant and fruitful vale. The Derwent is made navigable to this town from the river Ouse. The town is divided by the river into two parts, the old and new. It stands in the road from Scarborough to York, is accommodated with great inns, one or two of them more like noble-men's

men's houses, and its Saturday's market is the best in the county for black cattle and other commodities.

EASINGWOLD, 12 miles N. of York, and 210 from London.

KIRKBY-MOORSIDE, 6 miles E. of Helmesley, and 222 from London, so called because it lies on the side of Blackmoor.

HELMESLEY, 221 miles from London, near the river Rye, had formerly a castle for the defence of this part against the Scotch invaders.

THIRSK, 20 miles from York, 220 from London, had anciently a very strong castle, demolished by Henry II.

NORTH-ALLERTON, 8 miles from Thirsk, 223 from London, is a borough of great antiquity, situated in a level country, watered by the river Wiske, and encompassed with fruitful fields. It consists chiefly of one street well built. David King of Scots was defeated near this town, in 1138, by the English, in that called the Battle of the Standard, because of the extraordinary standard then brought into the field by the English, being a large chariot with a tall mast fixed in it, on the top of which was a cross, and under that a banner. Historians observe, that this banner was never displayed but in the greatest expeditions, when the very government itself was at stake. The field of battle is to this day called Standard Hill, and some hollow places, where the slain were supposed to be buried after the battle, Scots Pits.

RICHMOND, 15 miles from North Allerton, 230 from London, is inclosed with walls of a small compass, though it has populous suburbs. The walls, with a very strong castle, were built by Allen, the first Earl of Richmond, who gave the town this name. It has a stone bridge over the Swale, which rushes among the rocks at the bottom with a terrible noise, and encompasses almost half the town. It is well inhabited, has two good churches, a spacious market-place, and three gates leading to its suburbs. Many of the houses are built with free stone,

and the streets are well paved. Its castle stands almost inaccessible.

WHITBY, 18 miles from Scarborough, 50 from York, and 244 from London ; is a well-built town on the river Esk, where it falls into the sea. It has a custom-house, a commodious harbour, and some docks, and about 270 ships belong to it of 80 tons burthen. Here is a small haven with piers, which being decayed, were lately rebuilt. Here are large remains of a beautiful church in the Saxon style, 252 feet long, in which are several old monuments. Its chief manufacture is alum.

GISBOROUGH, 22 miles from Whitby, 8 N. of Stokesley, and 246 from London ; is a well-built town, in a delightful situation, on a rising ground, five miles from the mouth of the river Tees : it stands so high, that it would be very cold, if the breezes from the sea were not qualified by some intervening hills.

PICKERING, 9 miles from Malton, 223 from London, is a pretty large town on a hill, among the wild mountains of Blackmoore. A court is kept here for all actions under 40s. arising within the honour of Pickering. Here are the ruins of a castle.

YARM, or YARUM, 12 miles from Gisborough, 248 from London, has a fine stone bridge over the Tees. It is a corporate though a small town, and carries on considerable trade by sea, for lead, corn and butter.

STOKESLEY, 239 miles from London, is a tolerably good town near the source of the Levan. It is a corporation, but consists only of one well-built street, with a good market, and a beast fair, reckoned the greatest in England.

BEDALL, 7 miles from North Allerton, 219 from London, is a little town in that part called Richmondshire, upon a rivulet that runs into the Swale. It is chiefly of note for a Roman causeway which passeth from it through Richmond, to Barnard's castle.

MIDDLEHAM, 9 miles from Bedall, 229 from London, on the river Ure, had formerly a very strong castle, but

but is now only noted for a manufacture of woollen cloth.

MASHAM, 7 miles from Middleham, 220 from London, carries on the cloth manufacture, has a good mill on the river Ure, and a large warren on Ellington moor.

WENSLEY, a large market-town near Middleham, from whence Wensley dale in its neighbourhood has its name.

### REMARKABLE VIEWS AND SITUATIONS

*In the EAST RIDING, are from*

Flamborough head and its cavern, N. E. of Bridlington.

Spurn head.

*In the NORTH RIDING, are from*

Wensleydale on the Ure, W. of Aiskrig.

Asgarth Force, E. of Aiskrig, on the Ure, near Bolton castle and Swinwate.

Scartnick, W. of Richmond, 50 yards to the left of the road to Aiskrig.

At Rousby, near Whitby.

Jervoise abbey.

At Kildwick.

Middleham castle.

The vale about Oswaldkirk, and Slingsby N. W. of Malton.

Ounsberry, or Roseberry Topping, the highest hill in Cleveland, near Gisborough.

New buildings, near Thirsk.

Rowcliff on the coast, N. E. of Gisborough, and Alum works.

Hellgill, near the head of the Eden, N. W. of Aiskrig on Cotter hill.

**Hardraw Force**, W. N. W. of Askrig, with Whitsfieldgill, and Millgill Forces, near Askrig.

**The vale of Harkness**, 3 miles N. W. of Scarborough.

**Cam Fell**, W. of Askrig.

**Whifson cliff**, on Black Hambleton, near Thirsk. Hambleton hills, near Boroughbridge.

**Catter hill**, on the borders of Westmoreland, and its highest part, called Shunner Fell, at the head of Swaledale, where rise the rivers Eden, Swale, and Ure.

*In the WEST RIDING.*

**From Michael-haw-hill**, and Laver banks to Hackfall, W. of Rippon on the Skell.

**Blackstone Edge**, near Hallifax.

**Skipton in Craven**, N. W. of Otley.

**The vale about Aberforth**, N. of Pontefract.

**Kilnsey crag** on the Wherfe, N. W. of Burnsall.

**Gordale**, 6 miles S. E. of Settle, at Malham.

**Otley Cheven**, a hill S. of Otley.

**From the pyramid at Wentworth house**.

**From a ridge of rocks**, near Leyburn and Middleham.

**Apperley bridge**, N.W. of Leeds, and Stetin bank, S. of Skipton, both in Airedale.

**The vale of Calder**, and Eland Edge, near Halifax.

**From Harwood castle**, N. of Leeds, on the Wherfe.

**Laughton le Mortham church**, near Sandbeck.

**Chaverler hill**, near Leeds.

**Brimham crags**, N. W. of Ripley, near Pateley-bridge road to Ripon.

**Pendle hill and Penigent**, near Wakefield.

**Road from Ingleton to Settle turnpike**, 11 miles.

**Thurcroft obelisk**, near Bawtry.

**Road from Skipton to Otley**, 15 miles in Wharfdale.

**From a field near Rotherham**.

THE ANTIQUITIES IN THIS COUNTY WORTHY  
NOTICE ARE,

Aberford castle.  
Addle church, near Leeds.  
St. Agatha's monastery, near Richmond.  
Alfrid castle, near Leeds.  
Arden nunnery, near Black Hambleton.  
Arthington nunnery, E. of Otley.  
East Ayton castle, near Scarborough.  
Aulby castle, N. E. of York.  
Aysgarth bridge, Force, and castle in Wensleydale.  
Bardon tower, near Skipton.  
Beverley minster and font.  
Bowes castle, S. W. of Barnard castle.  
Bolton abbey, E. of Skipton.  
Bolton castle, N. E. of Aiskrig.  
Brifestone, near Stanfield.  
Burstable abbey, near Spurnhead.  
Byland abbey, near Easingwold.  
Cawood castle, S. of York.  
Clifton abbey, near Masham.  
Conisborough castle, near Doncaster, and a tomb-  
stone in its church-yard.  
Coverham abbey, in Coverdale near Middleham.  
Creake castle, near Easingwold.  
Danby castle, near Gisborough.  
Dale abbey, near Sheffield.  
Devil's bolts, at Boroughbridge.  
Doncaster church, and Moot hall and crofs.  
Eastby abbey, near Richmond.  
Eggleston abbey, near Barnard castle.  
Esholt priory on the Aire, S. of Otley.  
Eskdale chapel, in Eskdale.  
Everingham font.  
Flamborough castle, near Flamborough head.  
Fountains abbey, near Rippon.  
Gisborough castle and priory, S. E. of Stockton.  
Groom stone, near Stanfield.

Hampole

## YORKSHIRE.

Hampole priory, N. W. of Doncaster.  
 Handle abbey, near Gisborough.  
 Harewood castle and church, near Leeds.  
 Harlesey castle, near Northallerton.  
 Hindershill castle, near castle Howard,  
 Helmsley castle, E. of Thirsk.  
 Howden church, near the Derwent.  
 Hull church.  
 Huddersfield castle.  
 Jorevaux abbey in Wensleydale, S. E. of Middleham.  
 King's cross, near Hallifax.  
 Kirkdale church, near Thirsk.  
 Kirklees nunnery, near Huddersfield.  
 Kirkman priory, S. S. W. of Malton.  
 Kirkstall abbey, near Leeds.  
 Knaresborough castle, Dropping Well, and St. Robert's cave near it.  
 Ladstone, at the edge of Norland moor, near Hallifax.  
 Lady's chapel, near Osmotherley.  
 Laughton church, S. W. of Bawtry.  
 Ledstone hall, near Aberford.  
 Lingwell gate church, near Wakefield.  
 Marton abbey, near Easingwold.  
 St. Mary's abbey, near York.  
 Merton tower, near Barnard castle.  
 Middleham castle, S. E. of Aiskrig.  
 Monk Bretton priory, near Barnsley.  
 Mount Grace, near Osmotherley, N. E. of Northallerton.  
 Multangular tower, at York.  
 Mulgrave castle, near Whitby.  
 Norton priory, near Pontefract.  
 Osmotherly castle.  
 Pontefract castle.  
 Ravensworth castle, near Richmond.  
 Richmond castle, Grey Friars monastery, St. Martin's abbey, &c.

Ringstone,

Ringstone, near Halifax.  
Ripley castle, 4 miles from Knaresborough.  
Rippon church.  
Rivaux abbey, near Blythe.  
Roche abbey, near Sandbeck.  
Rotherham church, S. W. of Doncaster.  
Sandal castle, near Wakefield.  
Sawley abbey, N. of Clitheroe.  
Scarborough castle and spaw.  
Selby abbey, near Doncaster.  
Sheffield church.  
Sheriff-hutton castle, N. E. of York.  
Skipton castle and church.  
Skelton castle, near Gisborough.  
Slingsby abbey, near Slingsby.  
Standing stone, near Sowerby.  
Sutton church, N. E. of Hull.  
Tadcaster castle.  
Tickhill castle and church, W. of Bawtry.  
Upsal castle, near Thirsk.  
Wath priory, near Rippon.  
Watton priory, near Beverley.  
Whitby abbey.  
Wholestone in Huddersfield.  
Wickham abbey, near Scarborough.  
Widkirk church, E. of Leeds.  
Wilton castle, near Gisborough.  
Wensley church and bridge.  
Worlston castle, near Stokesley.  
Wriffl castle, N. W. of Howden.  
Yieldingham abbey, near Malton.  
York cathedral, castle, bridge, gates, churches, &c.

*There are Crumlech, or Rocking-stones of the Druids, at*

Bishworth near Halifax.  
Beering-hill, near ditto.  
Salton-stone moor, and Standing-stone, near Warley.

Ladstone,

## YORKSHIRE.

Lad-stone, on Norland moor.  
 In Soyland, called Awse, or Fairy's hole.  
 At Stanfield, called Bride-stones, Hamberds,  
     Hawkestones, &c.  
 Robinhood's Pennystone, near Luddenden.  
 Crimleshworth in Wadsworth.  
 The Boundary of Golcar and Slaighthwait.  
 At Barks island, near Ringstone moor, called Wol-  
     fold, and near it Wholestone, or Holystone.

*There are the Remains of Roman, Saxon, Danish or British  
Encampments, at*

Godmandham, near Market Weighton.  
 Castle hill, near Almondbury.  
 Near Huddersfield.  
 Cookridge, near Otley.  
 Merton, near Barnard's castle.  
 Aldborough.  
 Baint bridge, near Aiskrig.  
 Datterick, near Richmond.  
 Near Ripponden.  
 Toot-hill, between Eland and Wakefield.  
 Near Old Richmond.  
 Middleton, near Stokesley.  
 Near Pickering.  
 Nutwith, near Tanfield.  
 Blackhill, near Bramhope.  
 Castleford.  
 At Broughill, near Rotherham.  
 Winco-bank, near Rotherham.  
 Barnaby moor.  
 Temple-brough, near Conisborough.  
 A hedge from the Tees to the Swale rivers.  
 Boroughbridge.  
 Eringdon, on Greenhaugh hill.  
 Hatfield, near the Chace.  
 Slack, near Stainland.  
 Coneygarth, in Sowerby.

Castle-hill,

Castle-hill, in Stamford Township.  
Raftock.  
Mirfield.  
Kirklees, near Hudderfield.  
Sandal castle.  
High-hill, near Settle.  
Castlegarth, near Allerton.  
Harwood, near Otley.  
Tadcaster.  
Aberford.  
Knaresborough.  
Stodart, near Aldborough.  
Millington.  
Shepsey in Holderness.  
Ravenshill, near Whitby.  
Near Pickering.  
Hovingham.  
Romanby, near N. Allerton.  
Well, near Masham.  
Castlesteeds, near Catterick.  
Thornborough house, near ditto.  
At Catterick.  
Bowes.  
Greta bridge.  
Maiden castle on Stanemoor.

## GENTLEMEN's SEATS,

*In the EAST RIDING, are*

Acomb, near York.  
Auburn, near Bridlington.  
Aughton, near York.  
Bell-hall, near York.  
Beffingby, near Bridlington.  
Beverley.  
Beverley park, near Beverley.  
Birdsfall, near Malton.  
Bishop Wilton, near York.  
Bishop Burton, near Beverley.

Bowlby.

Bowlby.  
Boynton, near Bridlington.  
Buckton-hall, on the coast, near Hunnanby.  
Burton Agnes, near Lilham.  
Burton Constable, near Kingston upon Hull.  
Charry Burton, near Beverley.  
North cave, near the Ouse mouth.  
South Dalton, near Beverley.  
North Driffield, near York.  
Danthorp, near Kingston upon Hull.  
Ellerker, near South cave, and the Ouse mouth.  
Eskrick, near York.  
Etton, near Beverley.  
Everingham park, near Market Weighton.  
Fangfoss, near York.  
Ferryby, near the Ouse mouth.  
Forby, near Malton.  
Foxholes, near Malton.  
Gate Fulforth, near York.  
Water Fulforth, near York.  
Grimston Garth, near Aldborough.  
West Heslerton, near Malton.  
Heslington, near York.  
Houghton, near Market Weighton.  
Harpham, near Kilham.  
Howsham, near Malton.  
Hull, near Kingston upon Hull.  
Hunnanby, near the sea coast.  
Kexby hall, near York on the Derwent.  
Old Kexby-hall, near ditto.  
Kilwick, near Beverley.  
Kilwick on the Wolds, near Pocklington.  
Knapton, near Malton.  
Landton, near Malton.  
Landosburgh, near Beverley.  
Lawthorpe, near Driffield.  
Marton, near Bridlington.  
Mooreby hall, near York.  
Mowthorp, near Malton.

Naburn,

Naburn, near York.  
Neswick, near Driffield.  
Newton, near Malton.  
Nuthill-hill, near Headon.  
Reighton, near Hunnanby on the sea coast.  
Risby park, near Beverley.  
Rise, near Hornsey.  
Roulston, near ditto.  
Sandhall, near Howden.  
Scampston, near Malton.  
Settrington, near Malton.  
Sewerby, near Bridlington.  
Shipwith, near Selby.  
Sledmire, near Malton.  
South hall, near Cottingham.  
Springhead, between the Ouse and Cottenham.  
Stillington, near Eskrick.  
Thicket hall, near York.  
Thorp, near Kilham.  
Warter hall, near Pocklington.  
Wassand, near Hornsey.  
Watton abbey, near Beverley.  
Weldrake, near York.  
Westow, near Malton.  
Willerby, between the Ouse and Beverley.  
Winested, near Patrington.  
Winested hall, near ditto.  
Wood hall, near Hemingborough.  
Wood hall, near the Ouse Mouth.  
Wrissel castle, near Howden.

*In the NORTH RIDING are,*

Acklam hall, near Stockton on the Tees.  
Ainderby, near Bedall.  
Aisken, near ditto.  
Aislaby, near Pickering.  
Aldborough Granet, near Masham.  
Aldborough, near Mansfield.  
Aldby, near York.

Angram,

## YORKSHIRE.

Angram, near Coxwold.  
 Arden hall, near Hornby.  
 Arnecliff, near Stokesley.  
 Ask, near Richmond.  
 Askrig.  
 Barningham park, near Barningham.  
 Bedale.  
 Bellerby, near Middleham.  
 Benningbrough hall, near Nun Monkton.  
 Bolton castle and hall, near Wensley.  
 Bowes, near Bernward castle.  
 Brafferton, near Boroughbridge.  
 Braithwaite hall, near Middleham.  
 Brawith, near Thirsk.  
 Brough, near Catterick.  
 Little Busby, near Stokesley.  
 Carlton hall, near Mansfield.  
 Carr-end, near Askrig.  
 Carr hall, near Whitby.  
 Castle Howard, near Malton.  
 Cliff, near Mansfield.  
 Clints, near Richmond.  
 Clifton, near Masham.  
 Colvet hall, near Nun Monkton.  
 Constable Burton, near Barnard castle.  
 Cornbrough hall, near Sheriff Hutton.  
 Coulby hall, near Askrig.  
 Cowling, near Bedale.  
 Cowton hall, near N. Allerton.  
 Creek castle, near Easingwold.  
 Crab-tree hall, near Bedale.  
 Croft bridge, near Darlington.  
 Dalton hall, near Dalton.  
 Danby lodge, near Gisborough.  
 Danby Scroop, near Middleham.  
 Doo park hall, near Romaldkirk.  
 Duncomb park, near Helmesley.  
 Ebberston, near Pickering.  
 Eryholme, near Darlington.  
 Leighton hall, near Masham.

Foal park, near Middleham.  
Forcet hall, near Mansfield.  
Gales, near Kirby hill.  
Ganton.  
Gillingwood hall, near Richmond.  
Gilling park, near Helmsley.  
Gisborough.  
Hackness hall, near Scarborough.  
Halnaby hall, near Middleton Tyas.  
Harkfall, on the Ure, near Masham.  
Harlsteys, (E.) near Swainby.  
Hartfort, near Richmond.  
Hawxwell, near Hornby.  
Heaning, near Asgarth.  
Heber mount, near Kirby Lonsdale.  
Helmsley.  
Hewby, near Easingwold.  
Highthorn, near ditto.  
Hovingham, near Slingsby.  
Hornby castle, near Bedall.  
Horseforth, near Eccleshall.  
Hunters hall, in Coverdale.  
Hutton hall, N. Allerton.  
Hutton hall, near Rippon.  
Hutton bushell, near Scarborough.  
Ingleby, near Stokefley.  
St. John, near Mansfield.  
Killerby hall, near Scarborough.  
Kilton, near Gisborough.  
North Kilvinton, near Thirsk.  
Kirkby Fleetham, near Catterick.  
Kirkby Moorside.  
Kirkby Misperton, near Malton.  
Kneeton hall, near Middleton Tyas.  
Lartington, near Barnard castle.  
Lasenby hall, near N. Allerton.  
Leafes hall, near Bedale.  
Leatham hall, near Danby on the Esk.  
Kirk Leatham, near Gisborough.  
Upper Leatham, ditto.

Leaven,

Leaven grove, near Stokesley.  
Leyburn, near Wensley.  
East Lilling, near Sheriff Hutton.  
Malton.  
Marisk, on the sea coast, near Gisborough.  
Marike, near Richmond.  
Masham, near the Ure.  
Maunby hall, near Thirsk.  
Morton tower, near Greta bridge.  
Meffing hall, near Kirkby Lonsdale.  
Miton, near Bedall.  
Moulton hall, near Middleton Tyas.  
Mount St. John, near Thirsk.  
Myton, near Boroughbridge.  
Nappa hall, near Aiskrig.  
Nesse, near Slingsby.  
Newbrough park, near Coxwold.  
New buildings, near Thirsk.  
Newby on the Swale, near ditto.  
Newby Wiske, near ditto.  
Newby on the Ure, near Rippon.  
Normanby, near Gisborough.  
North Allerton.  
Norton hall, near Rippon.  
Nun Appleton, near Cawood.  
Ormsby, near Gisborough.  
Park hall, near Muker.  
Patrick Brumpton, near Bedall.  
Pepper hall, near N. Allerton.  
Pickering.  
Richmond.  
Old Richmond, near Gainsford Ferry.  
Rood hall, near Barnard castle.  
Rookby, near ditto.  
Scamston, near Malton.  
Scorton, near Catterick.  
Sessay, near Easingwold.  
Sheriff Hutton lodge.  
Sillington, near Easingwold.

Scargill

Scargill castle, near Barnard castle.  
Skelton, near Richmond.  
Skelton, near Gisborough.  
Sleights, near Whitby.  
Snape hall, near Masham.  
Sowerby, near Thirsk.  
Spennythorne, near Middleham.  
Stanton Grange, near Stokesley.  
Stanwick, near Mansfield.  
Stepney hall, near Scarborough.  
Stikenham, near Castle Howard.  
Sutton under Whitsuncliff, near Thirsk.  
Sutton on the Forest, near Easingwold.  
Swale hall, near Richmond.  
Swinton hall, near Masham.  
Tanfield hall, near Masham.  
Temple, near Long Cowton.  
Theakstone, near Bedall.  
Thirkleby, near Thirsk.  
Thirsk.  
Thoresby, near Middleham.  
Thornton, near Pickering.  
Thorpe, near Barnard castle.  
Thorp, near Bedall.  
Throsenby, near Scarborough.  
Tocket's hall, near Gisborough.  
St. Trinians, near Richmond.  
Upsal castle, near Thirsk.  
Watlass, near Bedall.  
Weedale, near E. Ayton.  
Welborn, near Malton.  
Whitsuncliff, near Thirsk.  
Whitby.  
Whitwell, near Malton.  
Wilton castle, near Gisborough.  
Winn hall, near ditto.  
Wood-end, near Thirsk.  
Woburn hall, near Barnard castle.  
Wyckham abbey, near Scarborough.  
Wycliff, near Barnard castle.

*In the WEST RIDING are,*

Ackworth park, near Pontefract.  
High Ackworth, near ditto.  
Adwick in the Street, near Doncaster.  
Aldwarke, near Rotherham.  
Allerton Manliverer, near Knaresborough.  
Alverley, near Doncaster.  
Alverthorp, near Wakefield.  
Alwoodley, near Leeds.  
Aneley house, near Eland.  
Armyne, near Rocliffe.  
Arthington nunnery, near Otley.  
Askam Bryan, near York.  
Aston, near Rotherham.  
Astwick, near Settle.  
Aufthorp hall, near Leeds.  
Badsworth, near Pontefract.  
Banks, near Barnesley.  
Bank Top, near ditto.  
Banner Cross, near Sheffield.  
Barkisland hall, near Halifax.  
Barkston hall, near Sherburn.  
Barns hall, near Sheffield.  
Barnsdale lodge, near Pontefract.  
Barowby, near Leeds.  
Barwick, near Aberford.  
Bashall hall, near Clitheroe.  
Bawtry.  
Bayldon hall, near Bingley.  
Beaghall, near Ferrybridge.  
Bewarley, near Paitley Bridge.  
West Bierley, near Bradford.  
Bilham, near Doncaster.  
Bilton, near Weatherby.  
Birkin, near Ferrybridge.  
Birthwaite hall, near Barnesley.  
Black Bank, near Leeds.

Blake hall, near Dewesbury.  
Bolling hall, near Bradford.  
Bolton abbey, near Skipton.  
Bolton hall, near Skipton.  
Bolton hall, near Gisburn.  
Boroughbridge.  
Botham hall, near Hudderfield.  
Bradford Town-hill.  
Bradley hall, near Huddersfield.  
Braim-hall, near Wetherby.  
Bramham Biggens, near Tadcaster.  
Bramham, near ditto.  
Bramham park, near Wetherby.  
Bramhope hall, near Otley.  
Bramley hall, near Sheffield.  
Bramley Grange, near ditto.  
Bramley, near Rotherham.  
Brampton, Ulley, near ditto.  
Brancliff Grange, near Worksop.  
Branton hall, near Boroughbridge.  
Braystay wood, near Rilston.  
Brayton, near Selby.  
Bearley hall, near Midgeley.  
Bretton park, near Barnesley.  
Broadfield, near Sheffield.  
Broadsworth, near Doncaster.  
Broom hall, near Sheffield.  
Brook house, near Rotherham.  
Broomhead hall, near Peniston.  
Broughton, near Skipton.  
Browsholme, near Dawford Bridge.  
Bull house, near Peniston.  
Burgh Willis, near Pontefract.  
Burley hall, near Otley.  
Burn, near Selby.  
Burthwaite, near Darton.  
Burton hall, near Selby.  
Byram, near Brotherton.

## YORKSHIRE.

Cannon hall, near Barnesley.  
Camps mount, near Pontefract.  
Campsal, near ditto.  
Carhead, near Kildwick.  
Carhouse, near Doncaster.  
Carlton Biggen, near Skipton.  
Carlton, near Snaith.  
Charrow head, near Sheffield.  
Chapel house, near Coniston.  
Chevet hall, near Wakefield.  
Clapham Woodhall, near Settle.  
Clapham, near ditto.  
Clayton in the Clay, near Doncaster.  
Clough, near Rotherham.  
Coats, near Gisburn.  
Colney hall, near Hipperholme.  
Coghill hall, near Knaresborough.  
Conondley, near Skipton.  
Cookridge, near Bramhope.  
Copgrave, near Boroughbridge.  
Copley hall, near Halifax.  
Cotterel hall, near Settle.  
Cottingley, near Bingley.  
Cowick park, near Snaith.  
Cragg hall, near Fewston.  
Crofton, near Wakefield.  
Cromwell bottom, near Halifax.  
Crookhill hall, near Doncaster.  
Crownest, near Dewsbury.  
Cusworth, near Doncaster.  
Damby, near Middleton.  
Darrington, near Pontefract.  
Darton, near Barnesley.  
Denby hall, near Dewsbury.  
Denton hall, near Otley.  
Dodworth, near Barnesley.  
Dog park and lodge, near Otley.  
Dowgill hall, near Ripley.  
Dunnah, near Slaidburn.

Ealand

Ealand house, near Ealand.  
Easton Grange, near Fountains abbey.  
Edgely.  
Edlington, near Conisborough.  
Elphabrough hall, near Halifax.  
Emsey hall, near Skipton.  
Esholt hall, near Eccleshall.  
Eshton hall, near Rilston.  
Ewood hall, near Halifax.  
Farfield, near Bolton bridge.  
Farnley hall, near Otley.  
Farnley hall, near Leeds.  
Featherstone, near Pontefract.  
Fern hall, near Kildwick.  
Field house, near Halifax.  
Firbeck hall, near Tickhill.  
Fountains abbey, near Rippon.  
Frickley, near Doncaster.  
Frith house, near Halifax.  
Fryston hall, near Brotherton.  
Gateforth, near Selby.  
Gawthorp hall, near Leeds.  
Giggleswick, near Settle.  
Gilthwaite hall, near Rotherham.  
Gledhaw, near Leeds.  
Gledston, near Gisburn.  
Goldsborough, near Knaresborough.  
Gothwaite hall, near Paitley bridge.  
New Grange, near Leeds.  
Grange, near Kildwick.  
Grange park, near Huddersfield.  
Grantley hall, near Rippon.  
Graffington, near Linton.  
Greave hall, near Pontefract.  
Greenhead, near Huddersfield.  
Greystones, near Sheffield.  
Gunthwait hall, near Peniston.  
Hackfall, near Masham.  
Hague hall, near Barnsley.

## YORKSHIRE.

Hague hall, near Pontefract.  
Halifax.  
Hallows hall, in Denholm park, near Keighley.  
Halton place, near Gisburn.  
Halsted, near Ingleton.  
Hammerton (Green), near Knaresborough.  
Harden Grange, near Bingley.  
Harewood house, near Harewood.  
Hasslewood house, near Tadcaster.  
Hatfield, near Thorne.  
Hatfield hall, near Wakefield.  
Haugh-end, near Halifax.  
Hawkesworth, near Otley.  
Headley hall, near Tadcaster.  
Heath hall, near Wakefield.  
Height house, near Halifax.  
Helaby hall, near Rotherham.  
Hellifield-peel, near Gisburn.  
Hellwick hall, near Bingley.  
High house, near Sheffield.  
Hoile house, near Hipperholme.  
Holbeck, near Leeds.  
Holme, near Rotherham.  
Holm-close hall, near Rippon.  
Holroyd, near Ripponden.  
Horton (Little), near Bradford.  
Hotheroyd hall, near Hemsworth.  
Housley hall, near Sheffield.  
Upper House, near Birstall.  
Howley hall, near Dewsbury.  
Howorth house, near Rotherham.  
Huddleston hall, near Sherburn.  
Hunshelf, near Penistone.  
Huntingley hall, near Selby.  
Hutton hall, near York.  
Hutton Pagnell, near Doncaster.  
Ingleton hall, at Ingleton.  
Ingmore hall, near Sedbergh.  
St. Ives, near Bingley.

Kayley hall, near Otley.  
Kebroyd, near Sowerby.  
Kettlewell, near the river Wherf.  
Kid hall, near Bramham.  
Kildwick hall, near Skipton.  
Kilnsey hall, near Coniston.  
Killingtonbeck, near Leeds.  
Kirkby hall, near Boroughbridge.  
Kirkby Wharfe, near Tadcaster.  
Kirk Burton, near Huddersfield.  
Kirklees hall, near Halifax.  
Kippax, near Castleford.  
Kippax park, near Sherborn.  
Kiveton park, near South Anston.  
Knottingley, near Pontefract.  
Langcliffe hall, near Settle.  
Langcoat Grange, near Tickhill.  
Langold, near Tickhill.  
Lascelles hall, near Huddersfield.  
Lather (New), near Barnesley.  
Lawkland hall, near Settle.  
Lead hall, near Sherburn.  
Leathley hall, near Otley.  
Ledsam, near Sherburn.  
Ledston lodge and park, near Sherburn.  
Lees hall, near Dewsbury.  
Leventhorp hall, near Leeds.  
Lindley hall, near Otley.  
Linton, near Rilston.  
Losco Grange, near Pontefract.  
Lofthouse hall, near Boroughbridge.  
Lotherton, near Aberford.  
Loversall, near Doncaster.  
Lupset hall, near Wakefield.  
Manwell, in Denholm park, near Howarth.  
Markington hall, near Rippon.  
Marshall hall, near Halifax.  
West Marton, near Gisburn.  
Mawsis hall, near Kildwick.

## YORKSHIRE.

Mazebrooke, near Sheffield.  
Medhope, near Gisburn.  
Melton on the Hill, near Doncaster.  
Menston, near Otley.  
Meffingill hall, near Ingleton.  
Methley hall, near Wakefield.  
Middleton hall, near Leeds.  
Middleton lodge, near Ilkley.  
North Milforth, near Tadcaster.  
Milnfield, near Bingley.  
Milnsbrigg, near Huddersfield.  
Miryshaw, near Bradford.  
Mitton, near Clitheroe.  
Monk Bretton priory, near Barnsley.  
Monk hill, near Pontefract.  
Moorgate, near Rotherham.  
Moortown, near Leeds.  
Morley, near Leeds.  
Morthen, near Rotherham.  
Mortomley, near Rotherham.  
Mount, near Wakefield.  
Mountpleasant, near Tadcaster.  
Naburn chapel, near York.  
Nether hall, near Doncaster.  
Newall, near Otley.  
Newall hall, near Otley.  
Newby hall, near Boroughbridge.  
New hall, near Deighton.  
New hall, near Leeds.  
New hall, near Mirfield.  
Newland hall, near Wakefield.  
Newsted hall, near Wakefield.  
Newton Kine, near Tadcaster.  
Nidhall, near Rippon.  
Norton Conyers, near Rippon.  
Norwood house, near Sheffield.  
Nostall park, near Pontefract.  
Nostrop, near Leeds.  
Nun Monkton, near York.

Old-bridge hill, near Sedburgh.  
Okewell hall, near Birstall.  
Oglethorpe, near Tadcaster.  
Orgrave, near Rotherham.  
Overley Grange, near Doncaster.  
Oulton, near Wakefield.  
Ousefleet Grange, near Swinefleet.  
Padside hall, near Paitley bridge.  
Pagenley, near Gisburn.  
Park hill, near Tickhill.  
Parlington, near Aberford.  
Plumpton hall, near Knaresborough.  
Ponden, near Howarth.  
Pontefract.  
Nether Poppleton, near York.  
Potter Newton, near Leeds.  
Little Preston, near Castleford.  
Quarry house, near Halifax.  
Radholme Lownd, near Dawford bridge.  
Ravenfield, near Rotherham.  
Rawdon, near Skipton.  
Redding, near Black Burton.  
Red hall, near Abberford.  
Red hall, near Leeds.  
Red house, near Knaresborough.  
Ribston hall, near Knaresborough.  
Ripley park, near Ripley.  
East Riddlesden, near Keighley.  
West Riddlesden, near ditto.  
Rishworth hall, near Ripponden.  
Rocliffe, near Snaith.  
Rodes-mill, near Bradford.  
Rogerthorp hall, near Pontefract.  
Roggan, near Bolton abbey.  
Rowle hall, near Ferrybridge.  
Rudding hall, near Kirkby Overblows.  
Rushforth, near Bingley.  
Sandbeck park, near Tickhill.  
Sandall castle, near Wakefield.

## YORKSHIRE.

Saville hall, near Barnesley.  
 Sawley hall, near Rippon.  
 Saxton, near Sherburn.  
 Scarthingwell hall, near ditto.  
 Scriven park, near Knaresborough.  
 Seacrofts, near Leeds.  
 Little Sheffield, near Sheffield.  
 Shireoak park, near Worksop.  
 Shipley, near Bingley.  
 Skelbrook, near Pontefract.  
 Skelton castle, near Gisburn.  
 Skipton castle.  
 Slead hall, near Halifax.  
 Sowerby hall, near Sowerby.  
 Spotbrough hall, near Doncaster.  
 Stainforth, near Thorne.  
 Stainingford New hall, near Rippon.  
 Stainingford Old hall, near ditto.  
 Stanley hall, near ditto.  
 Stanfield hall, near Burnley.  
 Stanley, near Wakefield.  
 Stapleton park, near Pontefract.  
 Starthese hall, near Huddersfield.  
 Steton hall, near Tadcaster.  
 Stirkhouse, near Gisburn.  
 Stockeld park.  
 Stockhill hall, near Wetherby.  
 Stoner hall, near Selby.  
 Studley Royal, near Rippon.  
 Sweet-Thorp, near Doncaster.  
 Swift place, near Rippenden.  
 Swillington hall, near Castleford.  
 Swinsey hall, near Otley.  
 Swinton hall, near Kirkby Overblows.  
 Syningthwaite, near Tadcaster.  
 Tankersley, near Barnesley.  
 Temple Newsam, near Leeds.  
 Thorns, near Sedbergh.  
 Thornhill, near Dewsbury.

Thornton,

## YORKSHIRE.

270

Thornton, near Skipton.  
Thornton bridge, near North-Allerton.  
Thornhill, near Knaresborough.  
Thorpe, near Linton.  
Thorp Arch, near Wetherby.  
Thorp green, near Knaresborough.  
Thorp hall, near Leeds.  
Thorp Salvine, near Rotherham.  
Bishop Thorp, near York.  
Middle Thorp, near York.  
Thorp on the Hill, near Leeds.  
Thrisburg, near Rotherham.  
Tolston lodge, near Tadcaster.  
Tong.  
Town-head, in Slaiburn.  
Towton, near Tadcaster.  
Underbank, near Penistone.  
Waddow hall, near Clithero.  
Wadworth, near Doncaster.  
Walding wells, near Worksop.  
Walton hall, near Wakefield.  
Wakefield lodge, near ditto.  
Warley, near Halifax.  
Warmsworth, near Doncaster.  
Warncliff park, near Sheffield.  
Weetwood hall, near Leeds.  
Wentworth castle, near Barnsley.  
Wentworth park, near Rotherham.  
Westby, near Gisburn.  
West hall, near Wakefield.  
Weston, near Otley.  
Wetherby Grange, near Wetherby.  
Wheatley, near Doncaster.  
Whitely wood, near Sheffield.  
White Windows, near Sowerby.  
Whitley hall, near Huddersfield.  
Whitwell place, near Halifax.  
Wigglesworth hall, near Long Preston.  
Wighill, near Tadcaster.

## D U R H A M.

Wilfick, near Tickhill.  
 Wilthorpe, near Moor Monkton.  
 Wines Bank, near Sheffield.  
 Winter Edge, near Halifax.  
 Winter hall, near ditto.  
 Wombwell.  
 Wood hall, near Wetherby.  
 Wood house, near Eccleshall.  
 Wood house, near Wakefield.  
 Wood house, near Leeds.  
 Wood house, near Halifax.  
 Wood-lane hall, near ditto.  
 Woodsham hall, near Huddersfield.  
 Woodthorp, near Sheffield.  
 Wooley park, near Barnesley.  
 Wormsley, near Pontefract.  
 Worsborough, near Barnesley.  
 Wortley on the Don, near ditto.

## THE COUNTY PALATINE, OR BISHOPRICK OF

## D U R H A M,

**I**S bounded on the S. by Yorkshire; by Cumberland on the W.; by Northumberland on the N.; and by the German ocean on the E. It is about 40 miles in length, 35 in breadth, and 160 in circumference; containing 920 square miles, or 588,800 acres; divided into four wards, 120 parishes, 21 vicarages, 223 villages, one city (Durham), and 9 market-towns, viz. Barnard-Castle, Darlington, Stanhope, Sunderland, Stockton, Hartlepool, Auckland, Marwood, and Staindrop. The principal rivers are, the Tees, Tyne, Wore, Tame, Lune, Derwent, Gauntless, and Skern. The most noted places are, Sunderland and Hartlepool points; Tees-

Tees-mouth and Tynemouth harbour and bar; Lune and Teesdale forests; Weredale; several considerable hills; Oxenhall pits; and the cataract of the Tees river. The soil is various, the S. part rich, but the Western rocky and moorish. It produces lead, abundance of coals, iron, excellent corn, and fine pastures; has extensive manufactories of glass, salt, mustard, and fine ale. It sends four members to parliament, viz. two for the county, and two for the city of Durham; pays three parts of the land-tax; and provides 400 men to the national militia. It is in the province of York, diocese of its own name, and is included in the Northern circuit. The air is healthy, but severely cold in winter.

DURHAM, 257 miles from London, is situated on a hill, almost surrounded with a river, and was built about 70 years before the Conquest. The approach to it is romantic, through a deep hollow, clothed on each side with wood. The cathedral is an old but magnificent pile, and adorned with a large cloister, a library and chapter-house, a dormitory, a treasury, singing-school, and a new library. The church has in the center a spacious cross aisle; at the W. end was the chapel of the Virgin Mary, called Galilee, adorned on the outside with two handsome steeples. It has a set of eight musical bells; and the whole building is strongly vaulted, and supported by large pillars. The choir is neat, the organ large and good, and the font of marble. There is a handsome screen at the entrance of the choir, and the cross aisle beyond it is placed at the extremity of the church, in which respect it is not to be matched in any other cathedral. The chapter-house, where 16 bishops are interred, is very ancient, is in form of a theatre, and has a fine seat at the upper end for the installment of the bishop. The ornaments and decorations of this church, for administration of the divine offices, are richer than those of any other church in England. The bones of the venerable Bede are interred in St. Mary's chapel, and over the tomb hangs an old parchment scroll, giving an account of his virtues.

Besides the cathedral here are six parish-churches. Southward of the cathedral is the college, a spacious court, the whole of which has been rebuilt or much repaired since the Restoration. Above the college-gate is the Exchequer; and at the W. the Guest-hall, for the entertainment of strangers. On the N. side of the college-school is a house for the master, and between the church-yard and castle an open area, called the Palace-green; to the W. of which is the Shire-hall, where the assizes and sessions are held for the county; and near it a library. On the E. is an hospital, built and endowed by Bishop Cosin. On the N. side is a castle, now the bishop's palace, built by William the Conqueror, the outer gatehouse of which is at present the county-gaol. The Toll-booth near St. Nicholas's church, and the cross and conduit in the market-place, with the two bridges over the Were, are the other principal public buildings. The form of this city is not improperly compared to a crab, the market-place resembling the body, and the streets the claws; for the streets following the course of the Were, which runs almost round that part of the city where the cathedral and bishop's palace stand, are scarce two of them joined together. Near this city are the remains of the Roman military way, called Ikenild-street; and at Nevil's-cross, in that neighbourhood, the famous battle in 1346 was fought, where the Scots army was destroyed, and David their king taken prisoner.

BARNARD-CASTLE, 245 miles from London, on the N. side of the river Tees, is a handsome town, and well-built, but consists only of one main street, and several lanes branching out. The chief manufactures are stockings, bridles, and belts. The place has its name from a castle built here by Barnard, great grandson of John Baliol, on a ridge of rocks, which occupied a large extent of ground. At present only one round and several square towers and ruined walls remain. The old part, built by the Baliols, now almost ruined, stood opposite the bridge, defended by an half moon.

The

The W. round tower is large, and stands on a cliff above 100 feet perpendicular over the river. This and the Westward part is more modern than that by the Baliols. It commands a beautiful prospect over the Tees into Yorkshire.

MARWOOD, situated on the river Tees, higher up than Barnard-castle; noted for the stocking manufacture. It is a very small market-town, with a park adjoining it, which extends itself from thence to Barnard-castle.

DARLINGTON, 8 miles from Stockton, 239 from London, has a good stone bridge over the Skern, which runs into the Tees. It is a large market and post town, a great thoroughfare from London to Berwick, and noted for the linen manufacture, particularly that sort called huckaback, and a manufactory of small wares. The waters of the Skern have been esteemed so famous for bleaching linen, that great quantities have been sent hither from Scotland for that purpose.

OXENHALL, a hamlet belonging to this town, has three wells, commonly called Hell Kettles, taken notice of by travellers, and are supposed to have been sunk by an earthquake. There have been many absurd suppositions and romantic stories, that they have a communication by caverns with the river Skern; but it is indisputable that the waters are of a different kind from that of the river. They are in a field, on the E. side of the road, the smallest separated from the road only by a hedge; the other two, about 200 yards from it, which are surrounded by ash trees, and both much overgrown with weeds: the third and last almost grown up with reeds and grass. Mr. Allan and Mr. Grose measured these pits in 1774, and found the diameter of the two largest about 30 yards each; one of them 19 feet and an half, and the other 17 feet deep: the smaller, next the hedge, 25 yards diameter, and 5 feet and an half deep.

STOCKTON, 18 miles from Durham, 244 from London, is a well-built town of great business, situated on the

the Tees, two leagues from its mouth. The river is capable of receiving large ships at the entrance, but the current renders it dangerous. Here is a new church built on the ruins of a small chapel. A bridge has been built over the Tees near this town, the great arch of which measures 112 feet, and is said to be the largest in Europe.

**STAINDROP**, 5 miles from Streatham, and 250 from London, has a strong-built church, which contains some very old monuments.

**SEDGEFIELD**, 10 miles S. of Durham, is an old market-town, long disused, but now revived. It has an alms-house; and its rectory is worth 1200*l.* per ann.

**WALSINGHAM** is a decayed market-town, situated on the river Were, 12 miles from Bishop's-Auckland.

**HARTLEPOOL**, 9 miles from Stockton, stands on a little promontory, 6 miles N. of the Tees, encompassed on all sides except the W. by the sea; and is a famous ancient corporation, with a very safe harbour. Its market is much reduced, as the town depends almost entirely on fishing, and on the harbour, which is much frequented by colliers, especially in stress of weather. The shore affords an agreeable prospect to those who sail by, exhibiting a pleasant variety of corn fields, meadows, villages, and other sylvan scenes.

**SUNDERLAND**, 10 miles from Durham, 6 leagues from the mouth of the Tees, 9 from Tynemouth-bar, and 270 miles from London, stands on the S. bank of the river Were, and is a populous well-built borough and sea-port, with a very fine church. The sea almost surrounds it at high water, making it a peninsula. It is much talked of for the coal trade: the Sunderland coal burns so slowly, that it is said to make three fires. It contains a great quantity of pyrites, and burns to a heavy reddish cinder, which the magnet discovers to be iron: yet were the harbour sufficiently deep and capacious to admit ships of the like burthen as the river Tyne does, it would be a great loss to Newcastle, for there is a great variety in their coal, and some of it equal to any in England.

SOUTH

SOUTH SHIELDS is so called to distinguish it from North Shields in Northumberland, and because it lies on the S. side of the river Tyne. This is of great note for its salt works, there being above 200 pans for boiling sea water into salt, of which the quantity made is almost incredible; it being computed that there is annually consumed, for this purpose, 100,000 chaldron of coals. The workmen and officers, &c. employed in these works, make a considerable part of the inhabitants. There are also several glass-houses along the Tyne.

BISHOP'S-AUCKLAND, 8 miles S.W. from Durham, and 250 from London, stands pleasantly at the side of a hill, near the conflux of the Were with the Gauntlet, a river that comes from the S. It has the appellation of Bishop added, from a magnificent palace belonging to the bishop of Durham. This town, which is one of the best in the county, stands in a good air, and the houses are generally well-built. The church is a handsome edifice; and Bishop Skirlaw erected a stone bridge over the Were, the arch of which is wider than the boasted Rialto at Venice, though little taken notice of by writers.

STANHOPE in WERESDALE, a territory so called from the river Were, is a small town, 5 miles W. of Walsingham, and 266 from London, but has a very spacious park, where the Scots army encamped when they were besieged by K. Edward III.

#### THE ANTIQUITIES IN THIS COUNTY ARE,

BINCHESTER, where appear large ruins of walls, and Roman coins, called Binchester pennies, with inscriptions. Ancient seals, urns, &c. have been dug up here.

LANCHESTER, 8 miles from Durham, has the Roman Watling-street through it. It is now a tolerable country-village, with a handsome church, but appears by the ruins to have been much larger formerly, and fortified with a thick, strong wall, and to have contained temples, palaces, barracks for soldiers, &c.

WINSTON,

WINSTON, 4 miles from Barnard-castle, is another place through which the Roman way passes from Catarick to Binchester.

PERCEBRIDGE (or PRIESTBRIDGE, from two priests who built a bridge here over the Tees) is remarkable for a Roman altar, several urns, and coins, which have been found in the neighbourhood.

At EBCHESTER, upon the Derwent, in the N. W. part of the county, was observed a Roman station, with large suburbs, where, among divers ancient monuments, have been found an altar and an urn. The river Derwent has mills, furnaces, and forges, all the way down, for the smelting of lead and silver, and the manufactures of iron and steel.

**THERE ARE OTHER ANTIQUITIES, viz.**

Barnard-castle.

Bishop's-Auckland palace, church, &c.

Branseth castle, near Durham.

Dadan's tower, near Houghton le Spring.

Dudoe ruins, near Grindon Rigg.

Durham cathedral, castle, &c:

Evenwood castle, near West Auckland.

Finchdale priory, N. E. of Durham.

Gateside monastery, near Newcastle.

Holy Island monastery and castle.

Lumley castle, near Chester le Street.

Norham castle, near Berwick.

Pressbrig chapel and bridge, near Darlington,

Raby castle, N. E. of Barnard-castle.

Ravensworth castle.

Twyfill castle, near Norham.

Whitton castle.

Yarrow monastery, near Tynemouth.

*The most extensive Views are from,*

The banks of the Were, near Durham.

Gillygate church-yard, above the Rare Field, and through Pallow wood to Old Durham.

Butterby

Butterby hill, S. of Durham.  
 The Force of Teesdale.  
 Winston on the Tees.  
 New Field, E. of Were.  
 The Black Halls, 6 miles from Hartlepool.  
 Muggleswick park, near the Darwent.  
 Through the fields to Franklin wood, 1½ mile from  
 Durham.  
 To Braxide moor, from Durham.  
 From Barnard-castle.

**GENTLEMEN'S SEATS IN THIS COUNTY ARE,**

Alderidge, near Durham.  
 Allan's Flatts, near Chester le Street.  
 Auckland castle.  
 Auckland (West.)  
 Axwell park, near Wickham.  
 Aycliffe head, near Durham.  
 Barnes (High), near Sunderland.  
 Beal, near Holy Isle.  
 Beamish, near Chester le Street.  
 Barnard castle.  
 Berryburn, near Ancroft.  
 Biddock (North), near Chester le Street.  
 Biddock (South), near ditto.  
 Binchester, near Bishop's-Auckland.  
 Bishop's-Auckland.  
 Black Grange, near Darlington.  
 Blackistone hall, near Stockton.  
 Bradley hall, near Ryton.  
 Brancepeth castle, near Durham.  
 Brandon house, near Kellow church.  
 Brandley hall, near Walsingham.  
 Buckton, near Holy Isle.  
 Byers green, near Bishop's-Auckland.  
 Callely,  
 Castle Eden, near Easington.  
 Causeway hall, near Tanfield.

Chester

## D U R H A M.

Chester le Street.  
 Chester Dinnery.  
 Cheswick, near Scramerston.  
 Chopwell, near Ebchester.  
 Clavering tower, near Lanchester.  
 Claxton, near Stockton.  
 Cockfield, near West Auckland.  
 Coken, near Chester le Street.  
 Cornhill hall, near Coldstream.  
 Coxhoe house, near Durham.  
 Cox's house, near Stockton.  
 Crook hall, near Lanchester.  
 Dadan tower, near Seaham, on the coast.  
 Denton.  
 Dickham hall, near Gateshead.  
 Dinsdale hall, near Darlington.  
 Dunstan hall, near Wickham.  
 Eppleton (Little), near Durham.  
 Eshe hall, near ditto.  
 Folly hall, near Norham.  
 Gateshead park, near Newcastle.  
 Gibside, near Wickham.  
 Gorecock hall, near Walsingham.  
 Goswick, near Ancroft.  
 Gore hall, near Durham.  
 Grange hall, near Aycliffe.  
 Graystone hall, near Gainford.  
 Green croft, near Chester le Street.  
 Grindon, near Norham.  
 Grindon Rigg, near ditto.  
 Haggerston, near Ancroft.  
 Hall Garsh, near Durham.  
 Harber house, near ditto.  
 Harbras, near Chester le Street.  
 Hardwick, near Monk Hasledon.  
 Hardwick, near Sedgefield.  
 Harrington (East), near Sunderland.  
 Hedlam, near Raby castle.  
 Helton Hale, near Durham.  
 Hemlington hall, near Bishop's-Auckland.

Hendon

Hendon lodge, near Sunderland.  
Heslet house, near Durham.  
High barns, near Sunderland.  
High hall, near Holy Isle.  
Highly hall, near Winston.  
Hilton, near Staindrop.  
Hilton castle, near Sunderland.  
Hilton le Halle, near Houghton le Spring.  
Horden.  
Horn cliff, near Tweedmouth.  
Hollin hall, near Winston.  
Holm house, near Stockton.  
Hole house, near Wolsingham.  
Holy well, near Durham.  
Hope house, near Middleton Teesdale.  
Horsely hall, near Stanhope.  
Howlish, near Bishop's-Auckland.  
Humside hall, near Chester le Street.  
Hunt hall, near Catterick High Force.  
Huntford hall, near Hartlepool.  
Huntshield, near St. John, Weardale.  
Hurworth, near Croft.  
Kenknowle.  
Lady Thorn, near Scramerston.  
Lamberton house, near Chester le Street.  
Langley hall, near Durham.  
Lintz hall, near Tanfield.  
Long Newton, near Stockton.  
Low Walworth, near Darlington.  
Low Linn hall, near Lowick.  
Lumley castle, near Chester le Street.  
Lynsack, near Barnard-castle.  
Mailen hall, near Witton le Wear.  
Maimsforth, near Bishop Middleham.  
Manor hall, near Durham.  
Marston hall, near South Shields.  
Low Middleton, near Yarm.  
Milkinton, near Cornhill.  
Monk Wearmouth.

Moore

## D U R H A M.

Moore house, near Durham.  
 Moore house, near Monk Wearmouth.  
 Morton hall, near Houghton le Spring.  
 Morton house, near Durham.  
 Mount Carmel, near Norham.  
 Newburn hall, near Durham.  
 New hall, near Lanchester.  
 New hall, near Wolsingham.  
 Newham hall, near Stockton.  
 Newlands hall, near Stanhope.  
 Newton, near Bishop's-Auckland.  
 Newton hall, near Durham.  
 Norham.  
 Offerton, near Sunderland.  
 Old park, 7 miles S.W. of Durham.  
 Ord (East), near Berwick.  
 Ord (West), near ditto.  
 Park house, near Gateshead.  
 Park house, near Stanhope.  
 Plusworth, near Chester le Street.  
 Pontop hall, near Ebchester.  
 Preston hall, near Stockton.  
 Raby castle, near Staindrop.  
 Ramshaw hall, near West Auckland.  
 Ravensworth castle, near Newcastle.  
 Ryhope, near Sunderland.  
 Redburn hall, near Witton and Bishop's-Auckland.  
 Rence house, near Houghton le Spring.  
 Sallaby, near Winstow.  
 Sands, near Sedgefield.  
 Sandy Bank, near Norham.  
 Saw Coken, near Durham.  
 Shirburn, near ditto.  
 Snow hall, near Darlington.  
 Standagams hall, near Durham.  
 Stanhope castle.  
 Stanley.  
 Stella hall, near Ryton.  
 Stow hall.

Streatham

## NORTHUMBERLAND. 189

Streatham castle, near Barnard-castle.  
Stob house, near Eglestone.  
Shonewood hall, near Norham.  
Tellmouth, near Coldstream.  
Toller hall, near Gatehead.  
Twisill castle, near Norham.  
Unthank, near Stanhope.  
Unthank, near Tweedmouth.  
Usworth.  
Walworth, near Denton.  
Whitburn, near Wearmouth.  
White house, near Newcastle.  
Whitworth, near Bishop's-Auckland.  
Whorley, near Barnard-castle.  
Windleston, near Bishop's-Auckland.  
Witton castle, near ditto.  
Wynyard, near Stockton.  
Yarrow park.

---

## NORTHUMBERLAND,

THE most Northerly county in England, bounded on the S. by Durham; on the N. and W. by Scotland and Cumberland; and on the E. by the German ocean. It is 66 miles in length, 47 in breadth, and 230 in circumference; containing 1700 square miles, or 1,331,200 acres; divided into 6 wards, 460 parishes, 280 villages, and 12 market-towns, viz. Newcastle, Berwick, Morpeth, Alnwick, Belford, Hexham, Billingham, Woller, Rothbury, Haltwesel, Elleston, and Learmouth. The rivers are the Tweed, Tyne, North and South Tyne, Alne, Wensbeck, Coquet, Bramish, Usway, Blythe, Till, East and West Alon. The most noted places are, Sunderland point; Holy, Fern, and Coquet isles; Staple's rocks; Black Middens; Clifford's fort; Dunstanburgh,

burgh, Bamburgh, Tynemouth, and several other castles; Tweedmouth, Alnemouth, Tynemouth, and Wansbeck-mouth havens; Felton, Bridge, Cheviot, Flodden, and Stainmore hills; and Hexham and Lowes Forests. The product of the county is game, corn, salmon, salt, alum, iron, and lead, with an inexhaustible fund of coals. Its chief manufactures are glafs, wrought iron, and salt. It sends 8 members to parliament, 2 for the county, and 6 for the following places, viz: Newcastle, Berwick, and Morpeth; pays four parts of the land-tax, and provides 500 men to the national militia. It is in the province of York, diocese of Durham, and in the Northern circuit. The soil is various; that on the sea-coast very fruitful; the Western parts are mountainous, but afford pasture for sheep; the air is sharp and cold.

The famous Picts wall was partly in this county, and partly in Cumberland. The foundations of the towers, or little castles, now termed Castle-steeds, placed at the distance of a mile from one another, and the small fortified towns on the inside, called Chesters, are still visible; but the far greater part of the wall has been carried off to build houses and stone walls about inclosures: the remaining parts, except those situated on wastes and moors, serve either as hedges between the lands, or to distinguish possessions. Before the wall is a broad ditch, even upon the highest hills, from Newcastle to Carlisle, except those places that are sufficiently defended by rocks. The ditch is generally 12 feet broad, and visible in most places.

**NEWCASTLE**, 270 miles from London, an ancient, large, disagreeable, and dirty town; but the effect of its vast commerce is apparent for many miles round, by a country finely cultivated, and which bears a most thriving and opulent aspect. It contains near 40,000 inhabitants, stands at the end of the Picts wall, on the river Tyne, over which it has a fine bridge into the Bishoprick of Durham, and is called Newcastle upon Tyne, to distinguish it from Newcastle Under-line in Staffordshire.

Staffordshire. It is much enlarged and enriched by its trade on the coast of Germany, and by the sale of its coals to all parts of England; for which, and merchandize, it is become the great emporium of the N. parts of England, and of a good part of Scotland, and is, next to York, the finest and largest place in the North. The town of Newcastle may be said to be situate both in Northumberland and the Bishoprick of Durham; though that part of it which is in the latter is called Gateside, and is like Southwark to London, the liberties coming no farther than the bridge, which has the arms of the Bishop of Durham carved on the S. and those of Newcastle on the N. side. The situation of the town is very uneven and unpleasant, especially that part which is most considerable for business, and which lies upon the river; for it is built on the declivity of a steep hill, which makes the streets difficult and uneasy. It is also crowded with houses, especially in that part of the town best situated for trade. It has a free-school, and 4 parochial schools; a Trinity-house, with a chapel and 14 chambers; and several alms-houses. Panden-hall was a palace of the Kings of Northumberland, Lumley-hall of the Kings of England; the Scotch Inn the residence of the Kings and nobles of Scotland. The Earls of Northumberland and Westmoreland had houses here. The castle, though old and ruinous, overlooks the whole town. The Exchange is a noble and magnificent building, situated in the only broad place of that part of the town, and contiguous both to the river and the Custom-house, but too much pent up for want of room. Between the town-wall and the river is a spacious place, firmly wharfed up with a facing of freestone, and makes the finest quay in England, except that at Yarmouth, and far more spacious and longer than those at London or Bristol, though not equal to either for business or buildings. Ships of any reasonable burthen lay their broadside to this key, and load and unload with pleasure; but the coal ships generally take in their lading below, between the town and Shields, which

which is seven miles below Newcastle. The inhabitants of the town have built by subscription a noble hospital for the poor, which is well regulated. Here are seven churches or chapels; that of St. Nicholas is a curious fabric, built by David, King of Scotland, in form of a cathedral, with a fine steeple of curious architecture. It is defended by stout walls, with seven gates, and many towers. The corporation is remarkable for having the greatest public revenue in its own right of any in the kingdom, amounting to no less than 8000l. per annum. Here are several public edifices, beside the exchange, viz. a handsome mansion-house for the mayor, who is allowed 600l. a year for his table, beside a coach and barge. In 1750 the town suffered above 10,000l. damage by a fire. The bridge, which is very magnificent and vastly strong, being destroyed by a flood in 1771, was rebuilt in 1775, in its present state. The arches of the bridge are spacious, to make room for wherries, keels, and coal lighters, which are continually passing to and from Shields. There is also a surgeons-hall, furnished with skeletons and other curiosities. Dr. Robert Thomlin gave 6000 books to the corporation, and 5l. a year for ever to buy others; and Sir Walter Blacket, Bart. erected a handsome repository for them, and settled 25l. a year for a librarian. This place is famous for grind-stones, much better than those that used to come from Spain, which are of too soft a grit, and therefore not so useful for many purposes. Here are several glass-houses; and a considerable manufacture has been lately erected for hard-ware and wrought iron, resembling that at Sheffield.

MORPETH, 16 miles from Newcastle, 287 from London, stands on the river Wentsbeck, over which it has a bridge: the body of the town being on the N. side, and the church with the rest on the S. where also stood the castle, now in ruins. It has a good market on Saturdays for corn, cattle, and all necessary provisions; but that on Wednesday is as large for cattle as any in England, except Smithfield. It is a post town, and

and a good thoroughfare. Here are several mills belonging to the Earl of Carlisle, whose ancestor built a noble town-house for the burgesses, &c. in 1714.

**HALTWESEL**, 317 miles from London, is a considerable town, with good accommodation for travellers, in the road from Carlisle and Hexham to Newcastle; having the South-Tyne on the S. side, and the military way, which runs parallel to the Picts wall, at a little distance on the N. side.

**BELFORD**, 320 miles from London, a little N. of Woller.

**WORKWORTH** castle, at the mouth of the Coquet, stands high, whose keep and gateway are pretty entire, at the S. end of the town, which has a bridge over the river. The Hermitage has been celebrated by the pen of Dr. Percy, 1771.

**BILLINGHAM**, on the river Tine, 14 miles from Hexham, and 299 from London.

**ELLESDEN**, 8 miles N.E. of Billingham, and 300 from London.

**BERWICK**, 336 miles from London, situated at the mouth of the Tweed, is a town fortified in the modern way, but is much contracted from its ancient extent; the old castle and works now lying at some distance beyond the present ramparts. Abundance of wool is exported from this town; also eggs, which are collected through the country to the annual amount of 14,000l. It was always before the Union a bone of contention between the two nations; both had an eye upon it, and therefore it was well fortified; but now the works are greatly impaired. It is a county and town of itself, and, though situated on the N. side of the Tweed, is included in Northumberland. It has handsome streets, a fine parish-church, a town-house, an exchange, and a beautiful bridge of 16 arches over the Tweed, leading to Tweed's-mouth, a suburb where is another large church; and betwixt the town-wall and its once stately castle is a handsome suburb, called Castle-gate. Here is a noble salmon-fishery, esteemed equal

to any in England; also a considerable manufacture of fine stockings. The entrance into Scotland from Berwick has a very unpromising aspect, being destitute of cultivation for some miles; but the long enmity between the two nations naturally kept the borders waste, by the barbarous inroads of each nation, until the reign of James I. An inattention to improvement by agriculture continued till very lately. But this naked scene soon changes: the wretched hovels are vanishing; comfortable houses rise in their stead, the lands are inclosing, and the banks are planting. A mixture however of the old negligence still continues among the recent improvements; which makes the whole look like a new colony settled in an impoverished country.

**ROTHBURY**, 15 miles N. of Morpeth, and 301 from London, situated on the river Coquet. It had a castle, to which the barony was annexed. It has a charity-school erected for teaching 120 children.

**LEARMOUTH**, 18 miles S. W. of Berwick, and 328 from London, situated on the bank of the Tweed, in the barony of Wark, is a very neat town.

**WOLLER**, under the Cheviot hills, 12 miles S. of Berwick, and 317 miles from London, stands on the river Till. By a great fire here some years ago, for which there was a brief, it was reduced to a poor little place.

**NORTH SHIELDS**, on the N. side of the Tyne, at its efflux into the sea, may be considered as an appendage to Newcastle, as Gravesend is to London; and, like that, chiefly inhabited by sailors. It has a great number of vessels belonging to it. The streets lie along the shore, where the river forms a little bay, which is a deep and safe road for the laden colliers. Sometimes 400 ships lie here in rows or tiers.

**TYNEMOUTH-CASTLE** is a large stately castle on a very high rock, inaccessible toward the ocean, and also on the E. and N. It is well mounted with cannon, which defend the harbour, or mouth of the Tyne, where are dangerous rocks, called the Black Middins: but,

But, to prevent ships running on them in the night; there are light-houses erected, and maintained by the Trinity-house in Newcastle; and near the light-houses a fort called Clifford's, which actually commands the mouth of the river. Within Tynemouth-castle are to be seen the ruins of a monastery, which was frequently plundered by the Danes. Robert de Mowbray, a Norman, created Earl of Northumberland by William the Conqueror, erected both the castle and monastery, whose church was a magnificent building: the chapel at the E. end remains entire, as is the gateway, with its tower.

**H**EYHAM, 22 miles from Newcastle, and 285 from London, stands on the S. side of the Tyne, a little below the place where by the conflux of the N. and S. Tyne, the main stream is formed. It was once a magnificent place, and the see of a bishop. The W. end of the church is demolished; the rest stands entire, and is a very stately structure, though much damaged in the Civil Wars. Part of the priory cloisters remain, with the chapel, a gateway, and a bedstead of the abbot, on which is carved the date 1500. It is a well-built town; in the church are several remarkable monuments; and in and about the town several remains of antiquity. It is remarkable for several bloody battles, particularly that in 1463, between the parties of York and Lancaster.

**A**LNWICK, the county town, 306 miles from London, in the road to Berwick, on the river Alne, N. of the Coquet, famous for bloody battles, and for bogs. The castle, the residence of the Percy's, the ancient Earls of Northumberland, is well known in history: "but you look in vain, (says Mr. Pennant) for any marks of the grandeur of the feudal age; for trophies won by a family eminent in our annals for military prowess and deeds of chivalry; for halls hung with helms and hauberts, or with the spoils of the chase; for extensive forests, and venerable oaks. You look in vain for the helmet on the tower, the ancient signal of

hospitability to the traveller, or for the grey-headed porter to conduct him to the hall of entertainment. The numerous train, whose countenances gave welcome to him on his way, are now no more; and instead of the disinterested usher of the old times, he is attended by a *vakt* eager to receive the fees of admittance. The apartments are large, and lately finished in the Gothic style, with a most incompatible elegance. The gardens are equally inconsistent, trim to the highest degree, and more adapted to a villa near London than the ancient seat of a great Baron. In a word, nothing except the number of unindustrious poor that swarm at the gate, excites any one idea of its former circumstances." The castle covers about 5 acres, within 4 miles of the sea. The town has been walled. It has some good buildings, a market-place, and a long spacious church. The freemen of Alnwick must pass through a bourn on the Town Moor, to obtain that privilege.

CORBRIDGE, formerly a borough and market-town, both disused, is well built and populous, where are remains of several old buildings and a market cross. It has a good bridge, and the vestiges of a Roman one near it.

STAMFORDHAM, a market-town, with a free-school and a fair.

NEWBURN, an ancient borough on the bank of the Tyne, chiefly inhabited by colliers. In the church are some ancient monuments.

YEVERING BELL, a lofty mountain, one of the N. W. Cheviots above 2000 perpendicular feet above the plain. The top level inclosing 16½ feet, with a wall of large flat loose stones, supposed to have been appropriated to Druidical worship.

OTTERBURN is remarkable for a famous battle, between the English and Scots; victory inclining three or four times to each side, and at last declaring for the Scots, in 1388; wherein Henry Percy, called Hotspur, was taken prisoner, and Douglas, the Scots general, was

was killed. On this battle was founded the delightful old ballad of Chevy-chace, the village being situated by the river Rhead, on the S. side of the Cheviot-hills. The entrenchments are still visible, and a number of tumuli scattered over the adjacent ground, mark to future ages the slaughter made there.

**CHEVIOT HILLS** is that famous range of mountains which separate this county from Scotland, and are so high, especially on the N. side, that snow lies in some of the cliffs till Midsummer. They serve also as landmarks to sailors. One of them, which is much higher than the rest, looks at a distance like the pike of Teneriff, and is plainly seen from Rosemary Topping in the N. Riding of Yorkshire, 60 miles distant. On the top of it is a smooth pleasant plain half a mile diameter, with a large pond in the middle; from hence may be plainly seen the smoke of the salt pans at Shields, though at 40 miles distance. They have their name from a small village, famous formerly for a free chace, much used by the English and Scotch gentry.

**HALIDOWN HILL**, near Berwick, is memorable for a considerable battle fought here in 1333, with great slaughter, in which Edward III. defeated the Scots.

**FLODDEN**, a village, on the river Till, famous for a very bloody battle, wherein the Scots were defeated, in 1513, by the Earl of Surry, and King James IV. lost his life, whose sword and emerald ring is now preserved in the Herald's college, London, to which society it was given by the Duke of Norfolk.

**HOLY ISLAND**, 8 miles from Berwick, so called because it was the see of a Bishop, since removed to Durham, in which county it is now reckoned, as are the Fairn Islands and Coquet Island, though situated at so great a distance from that, and on the coast of this county. Holy Island was the ancient Lindisfarn, and has still the remains of a monastery, built by Aiden the Scot, who was sent into England, to preach the Gospel to the Northumbrians about 636. It is encompassed by the sea at high water; at low water there is a passage

over sands on the W. side to the Continent. It produces corn and rabbits; fish abound on the coast. Here is a small town, chiefly inhabited by a few fishermen, at the side of which lies a commodious haven, defended by a fort on the hills to the S. E. As this is the only open port between the Firth of Edinburgh and the Humber, or Yarmouth Roads, it has sometimes proved a great shelter to our merchant ships, especially those from Archangel and the Northern parts of the world.

FAIRN ISLANDS, 7 miles from Holy Island, two from Bamborough castle. On the S. side are a knot of rocks surrounded by the main ocean, where are a fort, the ruins of an old monastery, a tower, and a lighthouse. They abound with sea fowl, particular the eider ducks, from which the softest and lightest down is procured.

COQUET ISLAND, 17 miles from Fairn Islands, lies to the S. E. at the mouth of a river of that name, where are vast flocks of wild fowl, and the venerable ruins of St. Cuthbert's oratory. The air is reckoned unhealthy by reason of frequent fogs. The soil is barren; and the island often attacked with tempests.

*The Roman, Danish and Saxon Encampments in this County are numerous; among others are those*

*At Glower.*

*Near Doddington.*

*Near Fenton.*

*Near Woller.*

*Near Kirk Newton.*

*Near Branxton.*

*Upon Long Know, and Ring Cairn, near Kirk Newton.*

*At Frickley upon Hadden, and Downham hills.*

*Near Beltingham.*

*Near E. Woburn.*

*Three near Elsdon.*

*Two near Broken Mast.*

Green

Green Law.  
 Burgh Law.  
 Near Ingram.  
 At Rothbury.  
 Near Simonsbourn.  
 Little and Great Chesters.  
 Halton Chesters.  
 Near Haltwhistle.  
 Housesteds, near Little Chesters.  
 Near Kirkhaugh.  
 Near Newbrough.  
 Near Humshaugh.  
 Near Allendale.  
 Camphill.  
 Folly, near Little Swinbourn.  
 Three near Corbridge.  
 Two near Haddon on the Wall.  
 Two near Walton.  
 Two near Newcastle.  
 Cousins house.  
 Spinelston hill, near Bamborough castle.  
 Near Belford.  
 Rosedown Edge.  
 Berwick hill.  
 Near Harupburn.  
 Roscastle, near Chillingham.  
 Maiden castle, and Trodden Gares, near Woller.  
 Near Hambledown hill, and Green castle.

The beautiful and very ancient ruins of **WARKWORTH CASTLE**, &c. situated near the sea, on the banks of the Coquet.

The ruins of **BAMBOROUGH CASTLE**, built by Ida, the first king of the Northumbrians, formerly of great strength, and accessible only by flights of steps on the S. E. The ruins still very considerable. The remains of a great hall are singular: it had been warmed by two fire-places of vast size, and from the top of every window ran a flue, like that of a chimney, which reached the summits of the battlements. The flues seemed de-

signed as so many supernumerary chimneys, to give vent to the smoke that the immense fires of those hospitable times filled the room with: halls smoky, but filled with good cheer, were in those days thought no inconvenience. Howell ap Rys, when his enemies had fired his house about his ears, told his people to rise and defend themselves like men, for shame, *for he had known as great a smoke in that hall upon a Christmas eve.* (See Pennant's Tour 1772.) It was vested in trustees, by Lord Crew, Bishop of Durham, for the relief of shipwrecked mariners. The walls are 12 feet thick. The chapel was cleared of the sand in 1773, and the chancel found to be circular. The whole of the building is inhabited by those appointed to assist shipwrecked sailors.

**PRUDSHORE CASTLE**, the station of the first cohort of the Batavi; now in possession of the Duke of Northumberland.

**DUNSTANBURGH CASTLE**, on the shore between the Coquet and Fairn Islands, stands on a pleasant fruitful soil; famous for a kind of diamonds, or fine spar, resembling those of St. Vincent's Rocks, near Bristol; the ruins of a castle built in the reign of Edward I. It covers 5 acres of ground.

#### OTHER ANTIQUITIES IN THIS COUNTY ARE,

Aldneworth church.

Akeld ruins, near Woller.

Aydon castle, near Corbridge.

Bavington castle, near Swinbourn.

Belsay castle.

Belliester castle, near Haltwhistle.

Bywell castle, near the Tyne.

Bothal castle, church and chapel.

Brinbury priory, near Werkworth.

Brankstone pillar.

Blanchland priory, near Hexham.

Blenkensop castle, near Haltwhistle.

Capheaton castle, near Belsay.

Castleseeds,

Castlesteeds, near Hexham.  
 Chillingham church and castle.  
 Chipches, near Swinburn.  
 Cockle-park tower.  
 Coldmartin ruins, near Woller.  
 Corbridge.  
 Crawley tower, near Glanton.  
 Dale castle, near Beltingham.  
 Dilston castle, near Hexham.  
 Druidical temples, near Ilderton, Nunwick, and  
     Hedgethorp.  
 Errington castle, near Challerton.  
 Eytal castle, near Challerton.  
 Fenwick tower, near Stamfordham.  
 Halton hall, near Hexham.  
 Hangingstone, near Cheviot hill.  
 Hexham monastery and church.  
 Horton castle, near Woller.  
 Houghton castle, near Simonsbourn.  
 Hulne abbey, near Alnwick.  
 Hurst castle, near Woodhorn.  
 Langley castle, near Haydonbridge.  
 Lemington tower, near Alnwick.  
 Lowes, in Reedside.  
 Malcolm's cross, near Alnwick.  
 W. Matsen, near Stamfordham.  
 Milford castle, near Morpeth.  
 Monk's Stone, near Tynemouth.  
 Morpeth castle gateway.  
 New Minister gateway, near Morpeth.  
 Newton Tor, near Kirk Newton.  
 Norham church and castle.  
 Ogle castle.  
 Ogleburgh, near Chatten.  
 Our Lady's chapel, near Bothal.  
 Peel near Beltingham.  
 Percy cross, on Hedgelymoor.  
 Rutchester castle.  
 Ryton church.  
 Simonsbourn castle.

Spylaw tower, near Alnwick.  
 Staward castle, near Batingham.  
 Swinbourn castle.  
 Temple, near Doddington.  
 Thirlwell castle, near Haltwhistle.  
 Tynemouth castle, priory and church.  
 Turrel castle and bridge.  
 Werk castle, near the Tweed.  
 White chapel, near Beltingham.  
 Whitefield castle, near Beltingham.  
 Widrington castle.  
 Williamswicke, near Beltingham.  
 Elwick, near Belford.

*With Ruins at,*

Walwick.  
 Witchester.  
 Delaley.  
 Tarset.  
 Greenchester.  
 Risingham.  
 Colechester.  
 Winchester.  
 Rouschester.  
 Headon.  
 Shewnsheels.  
 Carrawburg.  
 Fenton.  
 Kirk Newton.  
 Beltingham.  
 East Woburn.  
 Falstone.  
 Allenton.  
 Harbattle.  
 Elsdon.  
 Chattlehope.  
 Embleton.  
 Ellingham.  
 Little Royal.  
 Whittenham.

Alnham

## NORTHUMBERLAND. 203

Alnham.  
Memerkirk, near Allenton.  
Morpeth.  
Bywell.  
Stamfordham, &c. &c. &c.

*The extensive Views and Situations are,*

Vale of Tyne, from Newcastle to Hexham.  
Reedsdale, and the fall of the Chetup, which falls  
70 feet, near Catchigh and Reedshire.  
Cheviot hills, S. W. of Woller.  
Christenbury Crag, on the borders of Cumberland,  
S. W. of Bew castle.  
Crag Lough, to the N. of the Roman wall, and  
the 31 mile stone on the Military road.  
Tacket, near Simondsburn, N. W. of Walwick,  
the fall of the Rivulet and Cavern.  
Staward le Peel, E. of the Allen.  
High Staward along the Allen, S. S. E. of Belt-  
ingham.  
Newbiggen, from the church-yard on the coast,  
E. of Bothal.  
Kitley, 5 miles N. of Belford, on the Berwick  
road.  
Cornhill, S. of the Tweed, and near New bridge.  
Tillmouth chapel, at the junction of that river and  
the Tweed.  
Shidlaw hill, near Carham and Wark castle.  
Watchlaw hill, 4 miles from Etall.  
Glanton Pike, near the Woller road and Whit-  
tingham.  
Liniel Law, near Estlee, N. W. of Morpeth.  
Errington, on the river Ering.

## GENTLEMENS SEATS IN THIS COUNTY.

Actow, near Warkworth.  
Alnwick castle.  
Aikington, near Morpeth.  
Aydon, near Corbridge.

Backworth, near Earlsdon.  
Bavington, near Stamfordham.  
Beaufort, near Hexham.  
Benwell, near Newcastle.  
Beanridge, near Ponteland.  
Belford.  
Belsay castle, near Stamfordham.  
Bobside, near Morpeth.  
Biddleston, near Allenton.  
Billesden.  
Blagdon, near Stannington.  
Bothal castle, near Morpeth.  
Broom park, near Alnwick.  
Brunton, near Pontland.  
Bywell, near Corbridge.  
Callaly castle, near Whittingham.  
Caphaeton castle, near Stamfordham.  
Cartington Castle, near Rothbury.  
Carry Cotes, near Throckington.  
Cawsway park, near Morpeth.  
Cheeseburn Grange, near Stamfordham.  
Chillington, near Woller.  
Copeland castle.  
Chinton, near N. Shields.  
Cockle-park tower, near Morpeth.  
Close house, near Ovingham.  
Cresswell house, near Widrington.  
Cresswell hall, near Woodham.  
Delaval castle, near Tynemouth.  
Denton hall, near Newcastle.  
Dilston, near Corbridge.  
Edlingham castle, near Whittingham.  
Egling, near Alnwick.  
Esslington, near Whittingham.  
Etall hall, near Ford.  
Falloden, near Alnwick.  
Felton, near Rothbury.  
Fenham, near Newcastle.  
Ferwick hall, near the Wall.  
Fetherstonhaugh castle.

Fland hall, at Ponteland.  
Fowberry, near Woller.  
Ford castle, at Ford.  
Gorforth hall, near Newcastle.  
Greenhen, near Shotley.  
Grindon pillar, near Norham.  
Hallington hall, near Stamfordham,  
Halton tower, near Aydon.  
Hawksley, near Warkworth.  
Haughton castle, near Simonsburn.  
Hazelyside, near Beltingham.  
Harle, near Kirk Whelpington.  
Heaton hall, near Newcastle.  
Heppel, near Rothbury.  
Hepscot, near Morpeth.  
Highamdikes, near Ponteland.  
High house, near Ingram.  
Howick, near Alnwick.  
Hulne park, near ditto.  
Kennell park, near Falstone.  
Kirkley, near Ponteland.  
Landhoe, near Hexham.  
Langley castle, near Heydonbridge.  
Lee hall, near Birtley.  
Linnel house, near Cornhill.  
Lilburn, near Chillingham.  
Longhorsley, near Morpeth.  
Matsen, near Stamfordham.  
Minster Acres, near Shotley.  
Mitford, near Morpeth.  
Morpeth castle.  
Newbrough, near Hexham.  
Newhall, near Belford.  
Newton hall, near Rothbury.  
North Leaton, near Woodham.  
Oakierland, near Kirkham.  
Ogle castle, near Whalton.  
Pallinsburn hall, near Branxton.  
Ridley hall, near Beltingham.  
Roadley castle, near Hareburn.

Rock,

Rock, near Alnwick.  
 Roddam, near Ildeston.  
 Roadley, near Nether Witten.  
 Rosedean, near Ildeston.  
 Rutchester.  
 Seaton Delaval, near Earsden.  
 Shotley Hall.  
 Sheapwash, near Morpeth.  
 Stob hall, near Newcastle.  
 Stonecroft, near Hexham.  
 Sevansfield hall, near Alnwick.  
 Swarland hall, near Rothbury.  
 Swinburn castle, near Chollerston:  
 Threepwood, near Hexham.  
 Tone, near Beltingham.  
 Togstone, near Warkworth.  
 Wallington.  
 Warkworth.  
 Whitley, near Earsden.  
 Wark castle.  
 Widdington castle, near the Coquet Isle.  
 Whiteside, near Haltwhistle.  
 Witton, near Harthurn.  
 Woolington, near Ponteland.  
 Wylam, near Newcastle.  
 Willemoteswick, near Beltingham.

---

## CUMBERLAND

**I**S bounded on the E. with Northumberland and Durham; on the S.E. with Westmoreland; on the S. with a small part of Lancashire; has the Irish sea on the W. and S. W.; and Scotland on the N. and N.W. It is 53 miles in length, 45 in breadth, and about 226 in circumference, containing 1530 square miles, or

or 979,206 square acres, divided into 15 wards, having 58 parishes, 77 vicarages, 447 villages, one city, Carlisle ; and 13 market-towns, viz. Cockermouth, Egremont, Penrith, Whitehaven, Keswick, Ravenglass, Holm, Brampton, Alston-Moor, Ireby, Kirk-Oswald, Longtown and Wigton. Its principal rivers are the Eden, Lowther, Aln, Irt, Petterel, Caude, Derwent, Cocker, Duddon, Leven, Esk, Wiza, and Tine. Remarkable places are Moricambo Bay, Derwent Foot Haven, and Solway Frith, with Cheviot Hills, Hard Knot Hills, Mole Hill, Dents Hill, Skiddaw Mount, and Wrynoe ; the Fells, Pencith Fells, Newton Beacon, Derwent, Ulls, and Broadwater Lakes ; as well as those of Basinthwaite, Lowater, Wasdale and Dalgarth Lakes, with a few other smaller ones ; Geltdale, Westward, Copeland, and Englewood Forests. This county is very mountainous, and has more Roman antiquities than any other in the kingdom, of which the Picts Wall, which passes through this county, is no inconsiderable part, built by Adrian in 121, which crossed the whole island from sea to sea, about 100 miles, was 8 feet broad, and 12 high ; besides which there were 25 strong castles ; and all the houses of the nobility and gentry were built castle-wise, to defend them from the incursions of the Scots and Picts ; here also ended the great Roman highway. The product is black lead, copper, iron, coals, lapis-calaminaris, game, fish, muscle pearls, &c. and has manufactories of fustians, coarse woollens, linen, &c. It sends 6 members to parliament, viz. 2 for the county, 2 for Carlisle, and 2 for Cockermouth ; pays one part of the land-tax, and provides 200 men to the national militia. It is in the province of York, in the dioceses of Chester and Carlisle, and in the Northern circuit. Though the air, especially in the N. part, is piercing sharp, yet the hills toward Scotland shelter it, and afford good pasture for great flocks of sheep, with a delightful prospect of the verdant plains and large lakes betwixt them.

CARLISLE,

CARLISLE, 12 miles from Scotland, and 301 from London, was once a flourishing city, and one of the stations of the Romans; it has a pleasant situation between the conflux of three fine rivers abounding with fish, viz. the Eden on the N. the Peterill on the E. and the Caldew on the W. It is a sea-port, but without ships, merchants, or trade; has but two parish churches, St. Cuthbert's and St. Mary's; the latter stands differently from any parish church in England, viz. in the body of the cathedral, which is in the middle of the city, inclosed by a wall; the E. part of the cathedral, which is newest, is a fine piece of workmanship; the lower or W. part suffered much in the Civil Wars, when this city was besieged, when Cromwell pulled down a great part, for the stone, to build batteries with. The choir of the cathedral is an exact piece of architecture, has a stately E. window 48 feet high, and 30 broad, adorned with pillars of curious workmanship. The roof is elegantly vaulted with wood, and embellished with the arms of France and England; the Percy's, Lucy's, Warren's, &c. This town is the key of England on the W. sea, as Berwick upon Tweed is on the E. sea; it has a bridge over the Eden, which is but a little way from Scotland, the S. part of which indents into England, at least 50 miles farther than it does at Berwick. The castle, if not founded by the Romans, is certainly as ancient as the year 680. It is a wealthy populous place, with well-built houses, and 3 gates in the walls, kept in ill repair, which are about one mile in compass, and broad enough for 3 men to walk a-breast on them, viz. the Caldew or Irish Gate on the S.; the Ricker or Scotch Gate on the N.; and the Boether, or English Gate, on the E. It trades now considerably in printed linens, checks, and cottons; of which latter several manufactories have been established. Formerly diverse foundations have been found of old ruins, as pavement of streets, arches, doors, and pots of money; particularly, in taking up the old foundations.

ations of St. Cuthbert's steeple, a bushel of little silver money, called St. Cuthbert's pence, which he and his successors, the Bishops of Durham, had a right to coin.

COCKERMOUTH, 14 miles from Whitehaven, 299 from London, is a neat-built trading town, with a harbour. It lies low, between two hills, upon one of which is the church; and on the other, over against it on the W. side of the Cocker, and S. of the Derwent, is the castle, a place formerly of great strength, and considerably larger than it now is, a great part being at this time in ruins; on the gates are the arms of the Molton's, Humphramville's, Lucy's and Percy's. It was built soon after the conquest, by William de Mescines. It carries on manufactories of worsted stockings, hats, and shalloons. In this place are the remains of a vaulted cellar, and some walls of a chapel, well worth seeing. About two miles off are the ruins of Papcastle, possessed by the Romans. These are said to be the most extensive ruins ever known in these parts. They consisted of walls and a pavement, with fragments of timber, and some small earthen vessels, all of which was explored by a gentleman, in 1742; but some other antiquities have since that time been dug up. Here was found a large vessel of green stone, curiously engraved with the image of a priest dipping a child in the water, and a Danish inscription in Runick characters, signifying that Ekard, one of their great men, was baptized here, whose example the rest followed. It is still used as a font in the neighbouring church of Bridekirk.

KIRK-OSWALD, 8 miles N. E. of Penrith, and 291 from London, had a castle, which was demolished above 100 years ago.

IREBY, on the N. side of Cockermouth, near the source of the river Eln, 301 miles from London.

HOLM, 310 miles from London, to the E. of Wulfty-Castle. David, first King of Scotland, founded an abbey here, of which only the nave remains. This part of the country was, at the Conquest, a large forest.

ALSTON-MOOR, 18 miles N. E. of Penrith, and 305 from London, near the borders of Northumberland. Here is a mine of lead ore.

RAVENGLASS, 282 miles from London, stands between the rivers Esk, Irt, and Mite, which surround three parts of the town, and the conflux of the Esk and Mite, which here falls into the sea, forms a good harbour for ships. Here is a good fishery, and the town is well-built.

EGREMONT, 13 miles from Ravenglass, and 298 from London, lies a little distance from the sea, where it has a harbour for boats; it had formerly a castle, built by William de Meschines, soon after the conquest, but time has demolished it; and it has two bridges over the river Broadwater.

ST. BEES, a small but noted promontory, had formerly a priory, founded in the reign of Henry I. by Randolph de Meschines, Lord of Copeland; but now a parochial church. Here is a grammar school founded by Archbishop Grindal, who was born here. It has a library belonging to it. The shore from hence to the S. W. draws in by little and little, and appears by the ruins to have been fortified by the Romans, in all places convenient for landing, for this was the utmost bound of the Roman empire.

WHITEHAVEN, 14 miles from Cockermouth, and 304 from London, is so called from the white cliffs that are near it, and shelter the harbour from tempests; it is a populous rich town, chiefly obliged to the Earl of Lonsdale's father for its improvements, who was at vast expence to make the harbour more commodious, and to beautify the town, the trade of which chiefly consists in salt and coal. It is so remarkable for the latter, that here are several officers of the customs, it being the most eminent port in England, next to Newcastle, for coal trade; so that in time of war, or cross winds, it is common to see 200 sail of ships go off at once from hence to Dublin, by which means they continue to improve the harbour, repair the roads, and have

have built a new church. Here are 3 chapels and 4 meeting-houses, with a good artificial harbour and a long pier. The town and collieries produced Sir James Lowther 16,000l. per ann. In 1566 it had but 6 houses, and one vessel of 9 tons. The late Sir James lived to see 11,000 inhabitants, with 260 sail of vessels of 30,000 tons. The mines are about 130 fathoms in depth, and extend under the sea to places where ships of large burden sail over them. The coast of Whitehaven is very uncertain, by the shifting of the sands; and it does not appear that any surveys have been made of it, but what are very ancient; and therefore not to be relied on; wherefore it is very common to take pilots either at the Isle of Man, or at Whitehaven.

WIGTON, in the forest of Allerdale, 306 miles from London.

KESWICK, 14 miles from Cockermouth, and 287 from London, stands in a beautiful vale near the lake of Derwentwater, encompassed with mountains, and protected from the N. winds by the Skiddaw. It was a place noted long ago for mines of black lead, and carried on formerly a very considerable trade in leather and blankets; the latter manufactory still flourishes.

This town derives its chief advantage from its romantic situation, which annually draws great numbers from every part of the kingdom, to admire the uncommon scenes in its neighbourhood. On the lake are several beautiful islands, the largest of which has a summer mansion, built a few years ago by Mr. Pocklington, who established a species of entertainment, annually resorted to, called a Regatta. To point out the many beautiful objects near Keswick, would exceed the usual limits of a travelling manual: the reader will find very accurate descriptions in several voluminous works. The stupendous rocks and cliffs of Keswick have been described by the pen of the late Dr. Brown, vicar of Newcastle, in a letter to Lord Lyttleton. " You have at Keswick," says this elegant writer, " a vast amphitheatre, in circumference above 20 miles, with a noble living

living lake 10 miles round, of an oblong form, adorned with a variety of wooded islands. On one side of the lake see a rich and beautiful landscape of cultivated fields, rising to the eye in fine inequalities, with noble groves of oak, happily dispersed, and climbing the adjacent hills, shade above shade, in the most various and picturesque forms. On the opposite shore, you will find rocks and cliffs of stupendous height, hanging broken over the lake in horrible grandeur, some of them a thousand feet high, the woods climbing up their steep and shaggy sides, where mortal foot never yet approached. On these dreadful heights the eagles build their nests : a variety of water-falls are seen pouring from their summits, and tumbling in vast sheets from rock to rock in rude and terrible magnificence; while on all sides of this immense amphitheatre the lofty mountains rise round, piercing the clouds in shapes spiry and fantastic. To this I must add the frequent and bold projection of the cliffs into the lake, forming noble bays and promontories : in other parts they finely retire from it, and often open in abrupt chasms or clefts, through which at hand you see rich and cultivated vales ; and beyond these, at various distance, mountain rising over mountain, among which, new prospects present themselves in mist, until the eye is lost in agreeable perplexity."

DERWENTWATER is near Keswick ; its form irregular, extending about 3 miles and a half from N. to S. and about 1 mile and a half from E. to W. its greatest depth 20 feet. The river Derwent passes through it, and gives it its name. An immense chasm open in the midst, whose entrance is divided by a rude conic hill, once crowned with a castle, beyond a chain of crags, patched with snow, and containing various minerals, overshadowing the dark winding deeps of Borrowdale. The southern extremity is a composition of all that is horrible. The north view is a beautiful contrast. Skiddaw is on the E. of the lake, and is 1100 yards perpendicular from the Broadwater.

The

The lake of ULLESWATER is about 9 miles long, and is part in this county, and part in Westmorland. Near the lake, the Duke of Norfolk, a few years since, built a house called Lyulph's Tower, in the form of a castle, for the accommodation of his friends, who go to view the lake; in which lake the char, a rare and delicate fish, remarkable for having a gizzard like a fowl, is caught in great abundance.

WORKINGTON is noted for its coal trade, and a fishery of salmon, which, like those of Carlisle, are carried from hence fresh as they take them to London. Here Queen Mary of Scotland landed, and took refuge till the pleasure of Queen Elizabeth was known.

PENRITH, 283 miles from London; the name in British signifies a red hill, or head; the ground hereabout and the stone is of a reddish colour; it stands not far from the conflux of the Eamot and Lowther, at which is the round trench called King Arthur's table. Here is a remarkable water course brought from the river Petterill. In Penrith church-yard are some sepulchral monuments, which have been long the subject of antiquarian speculation. Those particularly alluded to are two pyramidal pillars, about ten feet high, and distant from each other fifteen feet. On the upper part of the pillars some ornamented work is visible, but no inscription or date appears. They are conjectured to mark the tomb of some eminent person, in the time of the Saxons. From an inscription on the outside of the vestry wall, it appears there was a plague here in 1598. It is a large, populous, well-built town, noted for tanners, and reckoned the second in the county for trade and wealth. There are several ruins in the neighbourhood, which from the inscriptions appear to have been Roman edifices; as also a grotto on the banks of the Eden, which had iron gates, and was thought to have been a place of retreat. It has a handsome spacious church, rebuilt in 1720, the roof of which is supported by a number of pillars, the shafts of whose columns are of one entire stone, of a reddish colour,

colour, hewn out of a quarry at the entrance of the town. The view from Penrith Beacon takes in a vast tract of country. The mountains in Scotland, though 80 miles distant, may be distinctly seen on a clear day. Its ancient castle stands on the S. side of the town, and has not been habitable for above a century past; it is now reduced to a wall, mouldering away daily, and full of weeds in the inside.

**BURGH ON THE SANDS**, a village on the Roman site, is memorable for the place where Edward I. died in his expedition against Scotland, to commemorate which a pillar has been erected by the Duke of Norfolk, 1685.

**BRAMPTON**, near the Picts wall, 8 miles to the N. E. of Carlisle, and 311 from London, near the river Irthing. Here is a hill 50 yards high, called the Mote, ditched round at the top, from whence there is a fine prospect of the country round: 360 feet perpendicular, 40 feet perpendicular from the crown; a ditch near 20 feet deep, and 300 paces in circumference; the top level plain 40 paces diameter. There are several Roman monuments in this neighbourhood. Upon a rock called Helbeck, by this town, is an imperfect inscription set up by an ensign of the second Roman legion, called Augusta, under Agricola the Proprætor. A little to the N. E. near the Picts wall, is a medicinal spring that flows out of a rock, whose water is impregnated with sulphur, nitre, and vitriol, and is said to be good for the spleen, the stone, and cutaneous distempers; it is much frequented in summer both by Scots and English.

**LONGTOUN**, 12 miles N. from Carlisle, and 313 from London, stands near the conflux of the Esk and Kircsop, on the Scots border. It has an hospital, and a charity-school for 60 children.

**WIGTON** is a market town, which has an hospital, a school, and a very ancient church.

**BOWNESS** stands on the promontory that runs into the Solway Frith, from which, as the utmost limits of the

the province of Britain, Antoninus began his Itinerary, and was antiently the head town of a large manor. It is now a small village with a fort. As a testimony of its antiquity, the tracts of streets, and pieces of old walls, often appear in ploughing up the fields. This county being a kind of frontier to the Romans, we need not wonder that a great number of their antiquities are found in it; but the chief are the ruins of the famous Picts wall, built from Solway Frith through Carlisle, quite across the kingdom to Newcastle, about 100 miles in length, in order to restrain the northern people, who have always been very troublesome to those of the south. This famous wall begins at the distance of a mile to the N. which, from the foot of the bank of Stanwick, a little village (where the wall crosses the Eden, and so runs Westward to Bulness) passed directly E. through a pleasant cultivated level country, for 8 miles together; but in all this space the wall has been taken away for building the neighbouring houses, only the foundation of it is to be traced, together with the trench, all the way. Yet a great number of altars and other inscriptions are frequently found near its site. This wall, for 4 or 5 miles to the W. of Stanwix, was built on the same ground as Severus's mud wall; but at the distance from Irthington Moor it took a different rout, and the earth and stone kept a parallel course all the way.

### ANTIQUITIES.

MORBUM, which seems to have lost its name in the present Moreby, on the W. coast, where are considerable remains of Roman antiquity.

ARBEIA may seem also to point out its old situation, by the name of the town Jreby, at the head of the river Elne.

VOLANTUM, by the great store of altars, statues, and inscriptions found here, is supposed to be Elenborough, at the mouth of the Elne.

### CASTRA

**CASTRA EXPLORATORUM**, if we regard the distances on either hand, will fall in pretty well with the present Old Carlisle, at the head of the little river Wizo, a place which, by reason of its high situation, is fit for the discovery of an enemy, and where is found such plenty of Roman antiquities, as declare it beyond all dispute to have been a considerable place under that people.

**LUGUVALLUM** is by all agreed to be the present Carlisle, and seems to derive the latter syllables from its situation on the Picts wall.

**PETRIANÆ** seems to be old Penrith, where a broken altar was dug up, implying that the Ala Petriana quartered there. It is 130 yards in front, and its foss 80 yards wide.

**CONGAVATA** is supposed to be the place we now call Rose castle.

**ASICA** is thought to be Netherby, on the river Esk, as shewing vast ruins of an old city.

**BREMONIUM**, supposed to be Brampton in Gillesland.

**AMBOGLANA**, near Lanecroft priory, was a Roman station.

**APIATORIUM**, or **BEAU CASTLE**, a Roman station, where several altars with inscriptions have been found; now Burdoswald.

**GABROSENTUM** is placed at Dromburg, where is a fort 5 chains square, the rampart large, and the ditch very deep.

**AXELODUNUM** is said to be Burgh on the Sands, where are manifest remains of its ramparts; and many antiquities have been dug up here.

**LIDDEL'S STRENGTH**, or **THE MOTE**, S. W. of Netherby, a small circular intrenchment.

A little after the conflux of the Eden and Eamont are two villages and forts, called Salkeld's. At Little Salkeld was a circle of stones, 100 in number; 67 are now standing, each ten feet high, and before them, at the entrance, is a single one by itself, 15 feet in girth, and 12 high, near two yards square at the bottom, and hollow

hollow at the top like a Roman altar, each angle answering to a cardinal point. This Druidical temple, which is 300 feet diameter, is by the common people called Long Meg, and the rest her daughters; and within the circle, near the large stone altar, are 4 other large stones? S. W. from this is a smaller circle of 20 stones, 50 feet diameter; and at a little distance above it another single stone, resembling Meg in the larger circle. There is another Druidical circle at Swineshead, called Sunken Kirk; also another, called Castle Rigg: there was another small one near Rose castle.

We cannot omit mentioning Whetherall priory, near Carlisle, where, near the site of the late monastery, are three remarkable cells, communicating with each other by means of a gallery in front. They are cut out of the solid rock, about 40 feet above the level of the river, which washes the bottom of the rock, and are difficult of access; the only way to them being by a narrow and difficult pass, and from thence a perpendicular ascent of about 7 feet, which could only be surmounted by means of a ladder, which the person ascending might draw up after him. The wall in front that makes the gallery is founded on a ledge of a rock, about 8 feet below the floor of the cells, and is raised a little above the top of the cells, and heretofore was joined to them by a roof covered with lead or slate. In the middle of the wall is a chimney; and there are three windows in it, one opposite to every cell, to give light to them. They are from 22 feet and upwards, to 20 feet long; from 12 feet 4 inches, to 9 feet 7 inches broad; and in height near 9 feet. They seem to have been intended for a place of concealment or refuge in case of danger; and perhaps might be made use of by way of religious retirement. The gate of the monastery, with a fine elliptic arch, remains.

*Besides the above there are Roman, Saxon, or Danish  
Camps at*

Thirlewall Bankhead,  
Little Chesters.  
Housesteads.  
Between Seavenshole and Little Chesters.  
At Seavenshole.  
Carrow Burrough.  
Portgate, near Hexham.  
Near Wigton.  
Near Penrith.  
Near Netherby, on the Esk.  
Near Alston moor, called Whitley castle.  
At Deerham, near Denton.  
Stanwick, near Rose castle.

A Roman bath has been discovered at Netherby, to a great extent. The hypocaust was supported by 54 pillars of solid stone, 36 of which were covered with flags. Adjoining this was a second, with 20 pillars, and a communication by hollow tiles or pipes. Here were discovered other apartments, and other antiquities in 1745. Another was discovered near Castlesteeds with 100 pillars.

SALOM, or SOLWAY Moss, is famous in the history of Henry VIII. for the defeat of the Scots, when several of the run-aways perished in this morass; one of whom was a few years ago discovered by some peat-diggers, a perfect skeleton, and his horse, in compleat armour. In 1769, this morass, which consisted of 1600 acres of a mass of thin peaty mud, burst its banks, when 300 acres of the moss discharged itself, and covered 400 acres of cultivated land, with all the cottages, &c. and at last reached the Esk river, into which it discharged itself so much as to sink the surface of the moss 25 feet in a hollow form. In Solway flow, in 1771, was a memorable burst of water, moss, gravel, &c. which spread over 600 acres of fertile ground.

THE

## THE GENTLEMEN'S SEATS ARE,

Aikton.  
Aglionby, near Carlisle.  
Allerby, near Gillerux.  
Anne's hill, near Cockermouth.  
Ash hall, near ditto.  
Ash, near Nichol forest.  
Armathwaite castle, near Eden river.  
Arthur, near Carlisle.  
Askerton castle, near Walton.  
Bassenthwait hall, near Bassenthwait water.  
Beck bank, near Duddonbridge.  
Beck castle, near Millom.  
Birkby, or Elneborough hall, near Elnefoot harbour.  
Blencoe, near Greystock.  
Bog hall, near Bolton.  
Brathwaite hall, near Cockermouth.  
Brakenhill hall, near Kirklington.  
Brayton, near Ireby.  
Bromfield hall, near Wigton.  
Burnthwaite, near Carlisle.  
Cardew hall, near Carlisle.  
Carlton hall, near Ravenglass.  
Carlton hall, near Penrith.  
Castle-crag, near Borodale.  
Castle How, near Broadwater lough.  
Castle Rigg, near Derwentwater.  
Catterlin, near Penrith.  
Clargill, near Alston.  
Cameron hall, near Workington.  
Corby castle, near Carlisle.  
Clea hall, near Bolton.  
Catgill, near Egremont.  
Crofton hall, near Wigton.  
Crookdrake hall, near Wigton.

## CUMBERLAND.

Delamayn, near Ulleswater.  
 Dale head, near Brackmeer.  
 Demesne, near Abbey Leonard on Piets wall.  
 Dalston hall, near Carlisle.  
 Down hall, near Wigton.  
 Dovenby hall, near Cockermouth.  
 Drawdykes, near Carlisle.  
 Drumburg castle, near Bowness.  
 Edmund castle, near Brampton.  
 Ellenhall, near Cockermouth.  
 Eden hall, near Penrith.  
 Fouliske house, near Broadwater.  
 Flatt, at Whitehaven.  
 Frisington hall, near Whitehaven.  
 Gale hall, near Kirkoswald.  
 Gosforth house, near the river Irt.  
 Gowbarrow park, near Ulleswater.  
 Greystock park, near Penrith.  
 Greekdake hall, near Irby.  
 Hail hall, near Egremont.  
 Harescugh castle, near Kirkoswald.  
 Hatcliff hall, near Hesket.  
 Hayes castle, near Whitehaven.  
 Hayton castle.  
 High house, near Bewcastle.  
 High moat, near Kirkandrews.  
 High head castle, near Sebergham.  
 Haw hall, near Ennerdale.  
 Holm hill, near Carlisle.  
 Hutton hall, near Greystock.  
 Hutton John, near ditto.  
 Irton hall, near Ravenglass.  
 Irton hall, near Ireton.  
 Islekirk, near Wigton.  
 Isle house, near Cockermouth.  
 Keekill stile, near Cleator.  
 Kingsfield, near Nichol forest.  
 Kirklington hall, near Carlisle.  
 Lady hall, near Whitchamp.

Latson

Lesson hall, near Wigton.  
Lamplugh house, near Broadwater lough.  
Lovelady shield, near Aldston.  
Lowther hall, near Whitehaven.  
Lilly hall, near Dislington.  
Linstock castle, near Carlisle.  
Mamps hall, near Denton.  
Mosband hall, near the Esk.  
Masside, near Nichol forest.  
Muncaster, near Ravenglass.  
Naworth castle, near Brompton.  
Nentsbury, near Aldston.  
Nent hall, near Aldston.  
Newbiggen, near Carlisle.  
Netherby on the Esk, near Kirkandrews.  
Neward castle, near Brampton.  
Nunnery, near Kirkoswald.  
Nunwick hall, near Penrith.  
Nether hall, near Elnefoot harbour.  
Orthwaite hall, near Hesket.  
Prior hall, near Ireby.  
Pardshaw hall, near Cockermouth.  
Plumland hall, near Maryport.  
Randolholm, near Alston.  
Ribton hall, near Workington.  
Rose castle, near Carlisle.  
Row Hall, near Maryport.  
Scaleby castle, near Carlisle.  
Scots hall, near Ravenglass.  
Sebergham castle, near Hesket.  
Seascales hall, near the mouth of the Calder.  
Seaton hall, near Bootle.  
Shank castle, near Kirklington.  
Skirwith hall and abbey, near Kirkoswald.  
Silla park, near Calder abbey.  
Sleethik Ash, near Nichol forest.  
Soulby, at the foot of Ullswater.  
Stonegarth side hall, near Kerthorpe river.

## CUMBERLAND.

Stockhall, near Ennerdale.  
 Stoney Haugh, near Workington.  
 Stony hall, near Drigg.  
 Tallentire hall, near Cockermouth.  
 Temon, near Denton.  
 Threlkeld hall, near Keswick.  
 Unerigg hall, near Maryport.  
 Volentium, near ditto.  
 Ulpha park.  
 Warpell hall, near Ireby.  
 Warwick hall, near Carlisle.  
 Warwick hall, near Aspatria.  
 Watermillock, near Greystock.  
 Weory hall, near Ireby.  
 Wheelbarrow hall, near Carlisle.  
 White hall, near Low Ireby.  
 Whitehaven castle.  
 Winfield hall, near Lorton.  
 Wolsty castle, near the Wampool river.  
 Workington, near the mouth of the Derwent.  
 Wrathall hall, near Cockermouth.  
 Wythorp hall, near Bassenthwaite lake.

*Remarkable Views and Situations are,*

Lake of Keswick, or Derwentwater.  
 Ulleswater.  
 Irton hall, near Irton.  
 Dinnallert hill, and along the W. side, beyond  
     Water Mallock.  
 Borodale; and the top of Castle-craig, at the en-  
     trance of it, S. of Keswick lake, and Lawdon  
     waterfall and grange, 5 miles from Keswick.  
 Braithwaite Brewes, N. W. of Keswick, in the  
     road to Cockermouth.  
 The view of Skiddaw, and over Bassenthwaite  
     water, and a part of Keswick lake.

Beaumont,

Beaumont, near Carlisle.  
Beacon hill, near Penrith.  
Old Carlisle, near Wigton.  
Tallentire, near Cockermouth.  
Warnal, S. W. of Rose castle.  
Isle of Man.  
Moat at Brampton.  
Millum castle,  
Bassingthwaite water on the E. side, opposite to  
Widhope woods; or from Armathwaite at its  
Northern extremity, near 8 miles from Keswick,  
near Ewesbridge.

## ANTIQUITIES, &amp;c. WORTHY OBSERVATION.

St. Bees priory, near Egremont.  
Bew castle, and the crofs in the church-yard.  
Blencowe church.  
Boulness fort.  
Bride church font.  
Burgh, near Workington.  
Calder priory, near Egremont.  
Carlisle cathedral and castle.  
Castle steeds, in Old Penrith.  
Cockermouth castle.  
Castle Rigg, near Derwentwater.  
Corby castle, near Carlisle.  
Crofton place, near Wigton.  
Dacre castle, near Penrith.  
Danish chapel, at ditto.  
Deerham church, at Cockermouth.  
Drumburg castle, 5 miles from Whitehaven.  
Dunwalloch castle, near Nether Denton.  
Egremont castle, near St. Bees.  
Ewanrigg, near Elneburg.  
Hays castle, near Moresby.  
High head castle, near Ireby.

## CUMBERLAND.

Holme Cultram abbey, on the Weaver, near the sea coast.  
Ibis Parlish, a grotto, near Penrith.  
Kirkoswald castle, near ditto.  
Kirkandrews, near Netherby.  
Langcroft priory, near Naworth.  
Long Meg and her daughters, near Kirkoswald.  
Millum castle, at the mouth of the Dudden.  
Muncaster park, near Ravenglass.  
Moat, near Brampton.  
Monument, near Castle Rigg, 8 yards long, and 4 broad.  
Naworth castle.  
Netherby Roman bath.  
Nunnery, near Kirkoswald.  
Pap castle, 2 miles from Cockermouth.  
Penrith castle.  
Penrith (Old) near Kirkoswald.  
Picts holes, at Moresby.  
Picts wall.  
Rose castle, 6 miles S. of Carlisle.  
Rockcliff castle, N. of Carlisle.  
Scaleby castle, 5 miles N. of ditto.  
Warwick church, near Carlisle.  
Wetheral priory and cells, near Carlisle.  
Wigton church, near ditto.  
Workington hall.

WEST.

## W E S T M O R E L A N D

IS an inland county, bounded by Lancashire on the S. and S. W. ; by Cumberland on the W. and N. W. ; by Yorkshire on the E. and N. E. It is 40 miles in length, and 33 in breadth, being 140 miles in circumference ; containing 770 square miles, or 492,800 square acres ; divided into two baronies, Westmoreland and Kendal. Both these are subdivided into two wards, which contain 32 parishes, 220 villages, and 8 market-towns, viz. Appleby, Kendal, Lonsdale, Brough, Ambleside, Kirkby-Steven, Burton, and Orton. In each of these divisions are several deaneries and constablewicks, but no hundreds, they anciently paying no subsidies, being sufficiently charged in the border service against the Scots.

It has the natural boundaries of lakes, streams and mountains almost every where, except to the S. where it sinks undistinguishably into Lancashire. It is excluded from the sea by the detached part of Lancashire, and only just touches upon the bottom of that wide sandy wash, which separates the two parts of that county. Its shape is irregularly angular, somewhat resembling that of a vine leaf. The most extensive lake in England, Winander Meer, lies between this county and Lancashire.

The principal rivers are the Eden, Kent, Lune, Tees, Belo, Lowther, Roatha, and Eamont. The chief products are corn, wood, sheep, copper mines, various river fish, particularly salmon, trout, char, &c. Its chief manufactures are woollens of various kinds, stockings, hats, and fine hams; and cotton in a great many branches. Here are many noble stone-bridges, several cataracts, and some chalybeat waters. There are Thornthwaite, Martendale, Melton, Mallerlane, Milburne, Stanmore, and Winfield forests ; Ulles, Broad, and Horns waters ; and Farleton-knot hill ; Winfield hill ; Murton, Duf-ton, and Knocke points ; Roman and Rumary fells ;

Lonsdale and Stanmore vales. The air of the county is sweet and pleasant, as well as healthy; but, in the mountainous parts, sharp and piercing. It sends four members to parliament, two for the county, and two for Appleby; pays one part only of the land-tax, and supplies 240 men to the national militia. It is in the province of York, dioceses of Carlisle and Chester, and is included in the Northern circuit.

The Barony or Bottom (so called from its low situation), which is the Northern part, affords good store of corn. The barony of Kendal, or Candalia, which is the Southern part, so called from the river Can, is pretty fruitful in the vallies, especially in the meadows near the rivers; and its mountains have good pasture for sheep.

APPLEBY, 267 miles from London, claims the first notice, being the county-town, where the assizes are yearly held, though it is neither rich nor beautiful; but the situation of it in the midst of pleasant fields, and on the banks of the river Eden, which almost encompasses it, is very agreeable. Its name is a corruption of the Aballaba in the Notitia, and it was the station of the Mauri Aureliani, a band of Roman soldiers so called, because they were sent hither by the Emperor Aurelian. It was formerly much larger, but suffered much by its affinity to Scotland; but it has had great privileges granted it by several of our sovereigns, equal to York. Here is the best corn-market in all the Northern parts; but the chief beauty of the town consists in one broad street, which runs with an easy ascent from S. to N. The assizes are held here in the town-hall, and the judges lodge in the castle, where formerly the court also sat; which is of great antiquity, and stands at the end of the principal street, almost surrounded by the river Eden, and with trenches where that river does not come. It is now the seat of the Earl of Thanet. Here anciently parliaments were holden. The bridge at Appleby consists of one arch, and stands a little to the S. of the town. It is the only borough in Westmoreland,

moreland, and sends two members to parliament. It has a stone bridge over the river, and near it the gaol. Here is an hospital for a governess and 12 other widows, called the mother and 12 sisters; a free-school, and a charity-school. In the walls of the free-school are preserved a great number of ancient monuments of the Romans. The town stands on the Roman military way, which crosses the country from Rear-cross on Stanmore, in the E. to the river Eden, a little below Penrith, in the W.

KENDAL, 16 miles from Appleby, and 257 from London, called also Kirkby Kandale, that is, a church by the dale upon the river Can, over which it has two bridges of stone and one of wood, and a harbour for boats: it is much superior to Appleby in trade, buildings, number and wealth of the inhabitants, and is the largest town in the county. Here is an elegant town-hall, lately repaired; and they enjoy a court of conscience, granted by Geo. III. for debts under 40s. It has two good streets, which cross each other, and is enriched by the woollen manufacture. Here are seven trading companies, viz. mercers, sheermens, cordwainers, tanners, glovers, taylors, and pewterers, who have each their hall. The church is very large and beautiful, and stands on the other side of the brook called Blindbeck, out of the liberty of the town; a large, neat, and handsome building, 180 feet long, 99 broad, with 5 aisles, each parted by a row of 8 pillars, and has a strong square steeple. Near is Abbot's-hall, the residence of the abbot, when this church belonged to an abbey, dissolved by Henry VIII. In 1755 a new chapel was erected in the middle of the town; besides which there are 12 chapels of ease belonging to it. The dissenters and quakers have meeting-houses. Here is a free grammar-school, well endowed; and a charity-school. Opposite the castle (wherein was born Catharine Parr, the 6th wife of Henry VIII.) on the other side of the town, is a large artificial mount, called Castle Bow-hill, supposed to have been formerly a fort, or exploratory mount.

KIRKBY LONSDALE, 253 miles from London, the chief town of Lonsdale, so called from a kirk, or church, by the dale of the river Lone. It is a large town, has a woollen manufacture, and a good church, with a stone bridge over the river Lone.

KIRKBY STEPHEN, 6 miles S. W. of Brough, and 259 from London, on the river Eden; noted for weaving yarn stockings.

AMBLESIDE, 271 miles from London, is another town noted for a manufacture of cloth; and its market is well stored with provisions. The town is situated on the steep decline of a hill, over which many high mountains arise towards the N. On the S. is Winander meer, where are the remains of a fort 660 feet in length, and 400 in breadth. It has been secured by a strong rampart and a ditch, and in every part are vast heaps of stones, bricks, &c. Horsely says, the Romans built a city here, which was named Dictus.

BROUGH, 8 miles from Appleby, 258 from London, stands on a rivulet, about two miles from the river Eden, and is divided into two towns, viz. Church Brough, where the church stands, with a castle and small fort called Cæsar's tower, the former of which, being demolished by fire, was rebuilt in 1661, by the Countess of Pembroke. Near the bridge a spa-well has been discovered. The other part is called Lower Brough, from its situation; and Market Brough from its market, which is pretty considerable.

MILTHORP, 5 miles from Kendal, at the mouth of the Can, is the only sea-port in the county, commodities being brought hither in vessels from Grange, in Lancashire. Here are two paper-mills. Near it are several antiquities.

BURTON, 245 miles from London, is on the borders of Lancashire. Here many antiquities have been found.

ORTON, 15 miles N. E. of Kendal, and 271 from London. It has a market, and two fairs. It is famous for Dotterals. Near it are ruins of a castle, and a tumulus 100 yards in circuit, and 3 high.

*The ancient Places of Note in this County are,*

**AMBOGLANA**, which, from the analogy of names, can be placed no where more commodiously than at Ambleside, upon Winander mere; and the rather, as it shews the ruins of an old city, with other marks of antiquity. Several medals of gold, silver, and copper, have been found here.

**VERTERÆ** must be Brough under Stanemore, from its situation on a Roman highway, and the exact agreement of the distances from Levatræ and Brocavum, now Brougham.

**GALLACUM** is supposed to be Whelp-castle, near Kirkbyshore, where are the ruins of an old town, and considerable remains of antiquity.

**SETANTIORUM LACUS** is thought to be Winander Mere.

At **KIRKBY-THORE** begins the old military causeway, called the Maiden Way, which runs 20 miles from hence to Caervorren, near the Picts wall. This is supposed to be the Brovonacæ of the Romans, many evidences having been found here.

What the country people call King Arthur's Round Table is a little to the S. of the conflux of the Lowder and Eamont. On the inside of it is a trench, by which some think it was a place of justs and tournaments; but others, that it was only an amphitheatre, or ring to wrestle in. Near it is a kind of fortification, being a pile of stones heaped up in the form of a horse-shoe, called Mayburgh.

*There are Roman, Saxon, or Danish Encampments at*

Crackenthorp.

Near Appleby.

At Brougham.

Maiden castle, near Brough.

Rear-Cross upon Stanemore.

Water-Crook, near Kendal.

Castle-

Castlesteeds, near Eamont bridge.

Two near Sandford, near Brough.

Levens, near Milthorp.

Dunmail-Raife, near Ambleside.

OTHER ANTIQUITIES WORTHY OBSERVATION ARE,

Aiskam church.

Appleby castle.

Arnside tower, near the foot of Ulleswater.

Asby church, near Appleby.

Barton church, near the foot of Ulleswater.

Baizen tower, near ditto.

Betham hall, near ditto.

Betham church and hall, near Milthorp.

Bowness church, near Winander Meer.

Brough church and castle, N. of Kirkby Stephen.

Brougham castle, in the N. E. part of the county.

Broughton tower, near the foot of Ulleswater.

Castle folds, near Orton.

Castle head, near the foot of Ulleswater.

Cleburn church and parsonage.

Clifton church and hall.

Crosby church, near Myleby.

Dunmaile, near Ambleside.

Godmond tower, near Kendal.

Grayrigg hall, near ditto.

Green castle, near Appleby.

Harcley castle, near Kirkby Stephen.

Haverbrook-castle hill, in the park, near Milthorp.

Helton-beacon manor-house, near Appleby.

Helslack tower, near Milthorp.

Howgill castle, near Appleby.

Kendal castle.

Kent mere.

Kirkby Lonsdale church and bridge.

Kirkby Stephen church.

Kirkby Thore church, near Appleby.

Liven's

Liven's hall (Upper), near Milthorp.  
Merton church, near Appleby.  
Morland church, near ditto.  
Musgrave church, near Brough.  
Ormside church and hall, near Appleby.  
Orton church.  
Peel castle, near Milthorp.  
Pendragon castle, S. E. of Harsley castle.  
Penhurrock stones, near Appleby.  
Pyramids, near Shap.  
Round tower at Cowpland Brig, near Brough.  
Shap abbey and church, near Orton.  
Sizergh hall, near Kendal.  
Stavely chapel.  
Stone heaps, near Orton.  
Temple Sowerby.  
Temple at Levens, S. of Kendal.  
Warcop church, near Brough.  
Whelp castle, at Kirkby Thore, near Appleby.

## THE GENTLEMEN'S SEATS ARE

Abbot hall, near Kendal.  
Acorn bank, Appleby.  
Appleby castle.  
Aiskam hall, near Aiskam.  
Betham, near Milthorp.  
Bewley castle, near Appleby.  
Bleasdale hall, near Kendal.  
Bolton hall, near Appleby.  
Bracken hall, near Kendal.  
Briggs hall, near Warcop.  
Brigg-Steer park, near Kendal.  
Brougham hall, near Penrith.  
Brougham castle, near ditto.  
Brow-top hall, near Ambleside.  
Burneshead hall, near Kendal.  
Burton hall, near Burton.  
Challen hall, near Kendal.

Chapel

Chapel house, near Kendal.  
 Clatethorp hall, near Burton.  
 Claybarrow hall, near Bowness.  
 Cliburn hall, near Appleby.  
 Clifton hall, near Clifton.  
 Cook's hall, near Bowness.  
 Cowper house, near Selside.  
 Crackenbury hall, near Appleby.  
 Crackenthorp hall, near ditto.  
 Crosby hall, near ditto.  
 Cunswick hall, near Kendal.  
 Dacie's tower, near Milthorp.  
 Dallam tower, near ditto.  
 Doker hall, near Kendal.  
 Dufton hall, near Appleby.  
 Ellemore hall.  
 Ewbarrow hall, near Sleddale forest.  
 Forrest hall, near Kendal.  
 Foot hall, near Crosby Ravensworth.  
 Gathorn hall, near ditto.  
 Gilfe, near ditto.  
 Godmond hall, near Kendal.  
 Grigg hall, near ditto.  
 Grimeshill, near Kirkby Lonsdale.  
 Grange, near Crosby Ravensworth.  
 Hackthorp hall, near Lowther.  
 Hartley castle, near Kirkby Stephen.  
 Hartsop hall, near Ambleside.  
 Hilbeck hall, near Brough.  
 Hiltop hall, near Kendal.  
 Heversham hall, near Milthorp.  
 Hewgill castle.  
 Higgin hall, near Kirkby Lonsdale.  
 Hollen hall, near Kendal.  
 Hollin house, near Milthorp.  
 Holme house, upon Holme island, in Winander  
     Mere.  
 Hornby hall, near Penrith.  
 Hougin hall, near Kirkby Lonsdale,

Ingmire hall, near Kendal.  
Kendal castle.  
Kentmere hall, near Stavely.  
Killington hall, near Sedberg.  
Levins hall, near Milthorp.  
Levins park, near ditto.  
Lowther hall.  
Maiden castle, near Brough.  
Meburn hall, near Appleby.  
Melbeck house, near Kirkby Stephen.  
Melkanthorp hall, near Lowther.  
Middleton hall, near Kirkby Lonsdale.  
Mill hall, near Ambleside.  
Musgrave (Little), near Brough.  
Old hall, near Kendal.  
Orest hall, near Bowness.  
Ormside hall, near Warcop.  
Orton hall, near Orton.  
Park house, near Kendal.  
Patterdale hall, near the head of Ulleswater.  
Pendragon castle.  
Raisgill hall, near Orton.  
Rigmaiden hall, near Kirkby Lonsdale.  
Rydall hall, near Ambleside.  
Selside hall, near Kendal.  
Shap abbey.  
Sizgergh hall, near Kendal.  
Sliddale hall, near Shap.  
Smarden hall, near Kirkby Stephen.  
Sockbridge hall, near Sockbridge.  
Stone hall, near Sedberg.  
Temple Sowerby, near Kirkby Thore.  
Thrimby, near Lowther.  
Thwaite abbey, near Bampton.  
Torn houses, near Brough.  
Trogweck park, near Ambleside.  
Tupton hall, near Kirkby Lonsdale.  
Ulbarrow hall, near Kendal.  
Warcop hall, near Brough.

Wether-

Wetherslack hall, near Milthorp.  
 Whitwell hall, near Kendal.  
 Winderwath hall, near Whinfell forest.  
 Wharton-hall park, near Kirkby Stephen.  
 Winton hall, near ditto.  
 Yanworth hall, near Eamont bridge.

## REMARKABLE VIEWS AND SITUATIONS.

Rydall hall and head, N. of Ambleside and Winander Meer, 2 miles.  
 The forces or falls of the river Ken, 5 miles from Kendal, and near Bemham.  
 Many parts of the road from Appleby to Penrith.  
 High point of land looking down on the island in Winander Meer, and commanding the lake from right to left, and 5 miles of the road from Ambleside to Kendal.  
 Road through Ambleside to Keswick, 18 miles.  
 Falls of Water near Ambleside.  
 Greyridge hill, in the way from Brough to Kendal.  
 Grasmere water, N. of Ambleside, in the road to Keswick.  
 Whitbarrow Scar, near Milthorp.

## L A N C A S H I R E

**I**S pent up in narrow bounds, between Yorkshire on the E. and the Irish Sea on the W.; on the S. side towards Cheshire it is broader, but gradually grows narrower towards the N. where it borders on Westmoreland, and there it is divided by an arm of the sea, so as a considerable part lies beyond the bay, and joins to Cumberland. It is 73 miles in length from N. to S. and 41 in breadth from E. to W. and 290 in circumference; containing 1,700 square miles, or 1,088,000 square acres;

acres; divided into 6 hundreds, 62 parishes, 894 villages, and 26 market towns, viz. Lancaster, Preston, Liverpool, Wigan, Newton, Clithero, Manchester, Blackurn, Bolton, Warrington, Burnley, Bury, Chorley, Colne, Gastrang, Haslingden, Hawkeshead, Leigh, Ormskirk, Poulton, Kirkham, Prescot, Rochdale, Ulverton, Dalton and Cartmel. Its principal rivers are the Duddon, Crake, Leven, Wimster, Lon or Lune, Wyer, Calder, Hodder, Wenning, Ribble, Douglas, Yarrow, Darwent, Irwell, Roch, Alt, Mersey, Tame, Medlock and Ir. The most remarkable places on its coast are Sunderland and Formby points; the isles of Walney, Barrow, Roe, Streen, Foulney, and Pile of Foudre; bay of Morecambe; Duddon, Ribble, Mersey, and Wyer mouths. Other remarkable places are Pendle and Clougho hills; Cartmel, Fourness, and Longridge fells; Blackstone edge; Wulf, Warton craggs and Winander meer.

This county produces corn, flax, hemp, salmon, and a variety of river and sea fish, besides char, which are caught in the lakes or moors; canal coal, mines of lead, iron and copper, and quarries of stone. Its chief manufactures are those of Manchester goods, with kerseys, checks, and bedding. It enjoys great intercourse by the various canals, particularly those from Liverpool and Manchester. It sends 14 members to parliament, 2 for the county, and 12 for the following places, viz. Lancaster, Preston, Liverpool, Wigan, Newton, and Clithero. It is in the province of York, diocese of Chester, and in the Northern circuit.

It enjoys a serener air than any other maritime county, being the least subject to fogs; so that the people are generally strong and healthy, except near the fens and sea shore, and on certain moist and unwholesome spots of ground called mosses; but they yield turf for fuel, and marl for cultivating the land. The soil, where plain and level, yields crops of wheat and barley; and though the hilly parts on the E. side are generally stony and barren, yet the bottoms of these hills produce excellent

cellent oats. The pasture renders the cattle of a greater size than those of any other county, and their horns wider and larger. The canal coal, which not only makes a much clearer fire than pit coal, but is capable of a polish like marble, and will not soil a handkerchief, though as black as jet.

LANCASTER, the county town, 235 miles from London, has its name from the river Lone, on the banks of which it is situated, near its mouth, and gives name to the whole county; it is the ancient Longovicum mentioned in the Itinerary. Here are frequently found the coins of Roman Emperors, especially where the Benedictine Friars had a cloyster, which they say was the area of an ancient city burnt to the ground in 1322 by the Scots. After this conflagration they built nearer the river, by a green hill, upon which stands a castle, and on the top of it a handsome church; at the bottom there is a fine bridge over the Lone, and on the steepest part of it hangs a piece of very ancient Roman wall, now called Wery-wall. It was formerly more remarkable for agriculture than commerce; but is much improved in the latter, being at present a populous thriving corporation, with a tolerable harbour and custom-house. It is governed by a mayor, recorder, 7 aldermen, 2 bailiffs, 12 capital burgesses, 12 common burgesses, a town clerk, and 2 serjeants at mace. The assizes are held in the castle, where is also the county-gaol. It trades to America with hardware and woollen manufactures in vessels of 700 tons. A market on Wednesday, by grant, and on Saturday, by prescription, besides one every other Wednesday throughout the year, for cattle. It has its peculiar officers, as a chancellor, attorney, &c. The county assizes are held in the castle, which is one of the best monuments of antiquity in this kingdom. The ditch was made by the Emperor Adrian, and the garrison, which he placed there, erected for their better security a tower toward the W. Constantius Chlorus, father of Constantine

stantine the Great, built another tower facing the town; both which are now standing. That beautiful tower, now called the Gatehouse, was erected by John Earl of Morton and Lancaster.

The castle is not large, but neat and strong; and it is not very long ago, that, in digging a cellar, there were found several Roman utensils and vessels for sacrifices, as also the coins of Roman Emperors; so that it is not doubted here was a Roman fortress. On the top of the castle is a square tower, called John of Gaunt's chair, from whence there is a charming prospect of the adjacent country, and especially towards the sea, where is an extensive view even to the Isle of Man. Here is but one church, a fine Gothic building, placed on the same elevation, which from some points of view, forms one group with the castle, which gives the mind a most magnificent idea of this important place. The late considerable additional new streets and a new chapel, with other improvements, give an air of elegance and prosperity to the town; and the new bridge of 5 equal elliptical arches, in all 549 feet in length, adds not a little to the embellishments and conveniency of the place, and will, when completed, be superior to most in the kingdom. Adjoining to the castle the new gaol is erected, on an improved plan. By the late inland navigation, it has communication with the rivers Mersey, Dee, Ribble, Ouse, Trent, Darwent, Severn, Humber, Thames, Avon, &c. which navigation, including its windings, extends above 500 miles, in the counties of Lincoln, Nottingham, York, Westmorland, Chester, Stafford, Warwick, Leicester, Oxford, Worcester, &c.

PRESTON, 18 miles from Lancaster, 214 from London, is said to have risen out of the ruins of Ribblechester. It is a beautiful place, and has a large stone bridge over the Ribble, a river which supplies it with fish, coal, and other commodities. This place, for its situation, delightful eminence, handsome streets, and variety of company that resort to it, is reckoned one of

of the pretiest retirements in England; and, not only from the variety of gentry that resort hither in the winter from many miles round, but from the residence of the officers that belong to the county-palatine, it is called Proud Preston, though is not so rich as Liverpool and Manchester. Camden derives the name from Priest's Town, because of the friars here. It was first incorporated by Henry II. and is governed by a mayor, recorder, 8 aldermen, 4 under-aldermen, 17 common-councilmen, and a town clerk. Its markets are on Wednesday, Friday and Saturday, the last as considerable as any on the N. side of the Trent, for corn, fish, fowl, &c. Every twentieth year they have a guild, or jubilee, which begins the last week in August, and continues a month. The last was held in 1782. Here is a charity school for 25 boys, and another for as many girls. On the neighbouring common, where are frequent horse-races, there are the traces of a Roman military way, from Ribchester, to the mouth of the Ribble. The Earl of Derby has a grand house here, which makes a noble appearance; and the houses in general are very well built.

NEWTON, 5 miles from Wigan, 189 from London, stands almost in the center betwixt Wigan and Warrington, is chiefly noted for a charity school, founded in 1707, and endowed with 2000l. by Mr. Hornby. The rectory of Winwick, to which Newton is only a chapel, is esteemed worth 800l. per annum.

WIGAN, or WIGIN, 196 miles from London, stands pleasantly near the rise of a rivulet, called Dugless, and is a well-built town, in the high post road to Lancaster. It is famous for the manufacture of coverlets, rugs, blankets, and other sorts of bedding; and for its pit coal and iron work. It has a stately church, one of the best endowed in the county, and the rector is always lord of the manor.

At ANCLIFFE, about 2 miles from Wigan, there is a curious phænomenon, called the Burning Well, the water

water of which is cold, and has no smell; yet so strong a vapour of sulphur issues out of it, that upon applying fire to it, the water is covered with a flame like that of burning spirits, which lasts several hours, and emits so fierce a heat, that meat may be boiled by it. But this water being taken out of the well, will not emit vapour in a quantity sufficient to catch fire.

LIVERPOOL, 14 miles from Wigan, 201 from London, no very ancient town, but neat and populous; and the most flourishing sea port in these parts, nearly equal to the city of Bristol. It is also the most convenient and most frequented passage to Ireland; standing at the mouth of the Mersey river, or Liverpool-water, as the sailors call it, which is from 1200 to 1500 yards wide, on the N. bank of the same; and notwithstanding the situation is low, the town is extremely healthy, pleasant, and commodious. The inhabitants are universal merchants, and trade to all foreign parts. It shares the trade to Ireland and Wales, with Bristol. By the late inland navigation, it has communication with the counties of Lincoln, Nottingham, York, Westmorland, Chester, Stafford, Warwick, Leicester, Oxford, Worcester, &c. Is also concerned with Londonderry, in the fishery on the N. coast of Ireland. Ships of any burthen may come up with their full lading, and ride before the town, which is quite open and unfortified. In 1644, it was besieged by Prince Rupert, and after a stout resistance taken. In 1699 a church was built by act of parliament; and the town was made a distinct parish separate from Walton, to which before this time it had only a parochial chapel. The old church was an elegant Gothic structure, dedicated to St. Nicholas, but has been elegantly rebuilt lately. St. Peter's church was built by assessment, and dedicated in 1704. Its tower octangular, ornamented on each angle with a pinnacle, resembling a candlestick, the vane resembling the flame. St. George's church was consecrated in 1734, an elegant Doric building with the tower and steeple of different

rent orders. St. Thomas's church is of the Ionic order, consecrated in 1750, and makes a beautiful appearance from every point of view; its steeple and spire being 216 feet high. St. Paul's church, consecrated in 1769, is a magnificent structure, having on the W. a bold Ionic portico with a pediment, and pediments on the S. and N. and in the center on an octangular base, a dome, with a lanthorn, ball and cross. St. Ann's church is in the road to Everton, of the Gothic style, and was built by two private gentlemen. To each of these, except the last, the corporation are patrons, and they are all furnished with organs. St. John's is a new church built of stone, of the Gothic order, with a tower. Besides these churches there are three Presbyterian meetings, two Baptists, one Quakers, several Methodists, three Romish chapels, and one Jews synagogue. Of the Dissenters meeting-houses that called the Octagon is built with great taste and elegance, and is furnished with a Liturgy, and an organ, but is now used for the established church of England. The disbursements of the blue-coat hospital are above 1500l. per annum, by which 200 children are maintained, cloathed, and educated. The public Infirmary opened in 1749, disbursed above 1200l. per ann. and in 1771 had 604 in, and 1095 out patients, now considerably increased. The hospital for decayed seamen, erected in 1752, disbursed in 1771 about 1002l. The poor-house, built in 1771 at 8000l. expence, has generally about 600 poor, whose yearly expence is about 5l. 10s. a head, the poor rates 2s. 2d. in the pound, half rates. The exchange, in which is the town-hall, council-room, and assembly-room, is a handsome Corinthian edifice with a dome, built in 1749, and since considerably enlarged. All the new buildings are very handsome, in spacious streets. Some merchants have houses here, which in Italy would pass for palaces. The custom-house is a neat brick building, too small for its trade. There are 6 public docks, and they are now constructing two more, larger than

than any of the former. Those already finished form an area of above 18 acres, and can contain 600 ships with the greatest safety, and when the other two are completed, they will be able to contain 300 more. They are bounded by quays above a mile and a half in length, and able to contain 20,000 tons of shipping. The last new dock cost 21,000l. There is a library and a theatre royal, which cost above 6000l. opened in 1772. The whole number of barks employed here in 1563, was only 12 with 75 men; and there were then only 130 habitations, whereas in 1786 there were upwards of 8000 habitations, and they had 2800 cleared outwards, and above 3000 inwards; so amazingly great has been the increase. The duties paid at the custom-house in 1784 were 940,510l. There were four millions bushels of salt exported, besides what went coastwise. Also 15,000 tons of coal were exported, and 15,500 tons were sent coastwise. The export of salt rock is from 90 to 100,000 tons annually. There is a navigation from hence farther up the Mersey, and that for ships of burthen too, as high almost as Warrington, and also up the chief S. channel, as they call the river Weever; but it is chiefly for rock-salt and Cheshire-cheese, of which great quantities are shipped off here for the W. and S. parts of England. It was incorporated 1129 by Henry I. in 1203 by John, and in 1227 by Henry III. About 1360, the town was the property of Sir Thomas Latham, who gave it with other estates with his daughter to Sir John Stanley, who rebuilt and fortified it. The privileges and charter were confirmed and enlarged by Henry III. Richard III. and Henry IV. It had formerly a castle, built in the reign of Henry I. It is governed by a mayor, recorder, aldermen, without limitation, 2 bailiffs, 40 common-council, of whom the mayor is one; and the burgesses are above 2000. The mayor, by a grant of George II. 1752, is constituted for four years a justice of the peace, as are also the four senior aldermen; and the recorder is allowed a deputy in case of absence or

illness. The freemen of this town are free of the city of Bristol, and also of Wexford, in Ireland. Here is just completed a new gaol, which for conveniency and security of its numerous cells, airyness of situation, and elegance of structure, does honour to the corporate body who erected it. The markets are on Wednesday and Saturday; the fairs July 25, November 11, and every Wednesday fortnight, for all sorts of cattle. In the neighbourhood are frequent horse-races, on a five-mile course, the finest, for the length, in England. The soil in and near the town is dry and sandy, and particularly favourable to the growth of potatoes, on which the farmers depend more than on wheat, or any other grain. Fresh water is brought into the town by pipes, from springs 4 miles off, pursuant to an act of parliament in the reign of Queen Anne.

The Mersey abounds with salmon, codfish, flounders, turbots, plaice and smelts; and at full sea it is more than two miles over. There is a ferry here, and when people land on this side, they are carried through the water for a little way on the backs of men, who wade knee deep in the mud to take them out of the boats.

**CLITHERO**, 33 miles N. of Manchester, and 213 from London, stands, with its ruinous castle, built by the Lacy's, at the bottom of Pendle hill, near the source of the Ribble. It is an ancient borough by prescription, but has several charters from King Henry II. and others; and is governed by 2 bailiffs. On the adjacent moors are frequent horse-races.

**BURNLEY**, 207 miles from London, in the N. E. part of the county, is a small place in a very healthy air.

**BLACKBURN**, 12 miles E. by S. of Preston, and 203 from London, stands on the river Derwent, from the blackness of whose water here it has the name.

**CHORLEY**, 6 miles from Preston, and 203 from London, on the river Chor, near the Yarrow.

**COLNE**, 215 miles from London, lies near Pendle-hill, on the E. side of the county, and appears to have been very ancient, if not a Roman station, from the

many

many coins, both of copper and silver, that have been cast up here by the plough.

GARSTANG, 224 miles from London, in the post road between Preston and Lancaster.

DALTON, 6 miles S. W. of Ulverstone, and 271 from London. It is seated on the spring head of a river, in a campaign country, near the sea. Its ancient castle is made use of to keep the records and prisoners for debt for the liberty of Furness.

LEIGH, 7 miles N. E. of Warrington, and 188 from London.

WARRINGTON, 183 miles from London, populous and rich, has a fine stone bridge over the river Mersey, leading into Cheshire, and is a pretty large, neat, old-built, but populous and rich town, with a considerable market on Wednesday, noted for lampreys, and all sorts of fish, flesh, corn, cattle, &c. The malt made here is so good, that the ale brewed with it is said to be not inferior to the best in England. It is full of good country tradesmen, and has a particular market every week for the linen called huckaback, the manufacture of its neighbourhood; and it is said that 500l. worth, or more, of it is sold every market-day. It has manufactoryes of pins, sail-cloth, and copper works. In the church are some fine monuments. A new chapel was consecrated here in 1760. Here is a Presbyterian academy on the plan of a university, now reduced to a large school for want of resources.

Twenty-four poor boys are taught and cloathed here. Some of the boys are taught grammar, till they are old enough for apprenticeship, and then they have a bible, common-prayer book, and a suit of cloaths given them. As this town lies on the great road to Carlisle and Scotland, it has always been judged a pass of the utmost importance in a time of war or rebellion. In the river are caught sturgeons, greenbacks, mullets, seals, sand-eels, lobsters, oysters, shrimps, prawns, the best and largest cockles in England, with other shell-fish, and muscles in such abundance, that they serve to manure

the ground. The fairs here are July 18, and Nov. 13. By the late inland navigation, it has communication with the rivers Dee, Ribble, Ouse, Trent, Darwent, Severn, Humber, Thames, Avon, &c.

MANCHESTER, 68 miles from York, 182 from London, stands near the conflux of the Irk with the Irwell; and is so much improved, that though it is neither incorporated, nor has the privilege of sending members to parliament, yet, as an inland town, it has the most trade of any in those Northern parts, and surpasses all the towns thereabout in buildings, number of inhabitants, manufactures, a spacious market-place and college. The fustian manufacture, called Manchester cottons, for which it has been famous for almost 150 years, has been much improved of late, by some inventions of dying and printing; the greatest variety of other stuffs, known by the name of Manchester goods, as ticking, tapes, filleting and linen cloth, not only enrich the town, but render the people industrious. It has two churches, viz. St. Mary's and St. Anne's. The latter was begun by contribution of the inhabitants, in the reign of Queen Anne, and finished in 1723. The collegiate church, which was built in 1422, is a fine large edifice, with a beautiful choir, and a cloek that shews the age of the moon. The three most eminent foundations here are its college, hospital, and public school. The college was founded in 1421. The king, by act of parliament in 1729, is impowered to be visitor of this college. The hospital was founded by Humphry Cheetham, Esq. and incorporated by Charles II. for the maintenance of 40 poor boys of this town and the neighbouring parishes; but the governors have enlarged the number to 60, to be taken in between 6 and 10 years of age, and maintained, lodged, and cloathed, till the age of 14, when they are to be bound apprentices, at the charge of the said hospital. The founder also erected a library in it, and settled £16. a year on it for ever, to buy books, and to support a librarian. There is a large school for the hospital boys, where

where they are taught to read, write, &c. The public school was founded anno 1513. Here are three masters, with handsome salaries; and the foundation boys have certain exhibitions for their maintenance at the university. Besides these, there are three charity-schools. As it stands on a stony hill, here are noble quarries; and that called Kersall-Moor is noted for horse-races. As the Hague in Holland is deservedly called the most magnificent village in Europe, so Manchester may, with equal propriety, be said to be the greatest village in England, the superior magistrate being only a constable or headborough, though it is more populous than York, or many other cities in England. The people, including those in the suburbs on the other side of the river, are not less than 50,000. Here is a modern-built exchange to transact business at. In the space of about three miles above the town it has no less than 60 mills. The weavers have looms here by which they work 23 laces at once; an invention for which they are obliged to the Dutch.

**ULVERSTON**, N. E. of Furness, 265 miles from London, it is seated between the branches of a river, which, at a small distance, falls into the sea. It is a pretty good place, and the market is well supplied with corn, sheep, fish, and other provisions.

**PREScot**, 195 miles from London, near Liverpool, is pretty large, but not a populous town.

**HASLINGDEN**, 195 miles from London, under the mountains on the E. side of the county.

**WHARTON**, in the parish of Kirkham, is an agreeable little obscure town, near the mouth of the Ribble, on a lake called Ware, and at the foot of a hill, called Wharton-cragg, on the top of which there used to be a beacon. The town is royal demesne, and was part of Queen Dowager Catharine's jointure. Here is a neat church, with a good grammar-school and a library, founded and endowed in 1594; also an hospital for 6 poor men.

ROCHEDALE, 12 miles from Manchester, 195 from London, is another town of good trade, and stands in a valley on the river Roch, under the hills, called Black-stone Edge; which are sometimes covered with snow in August,

This place is famous for manufactories of cloth, kerseys and shalloon. Every considerable house is a manufactory, and is supplied with a rivulet or little stream, without which the business cannot be carried on. The water, tinged with the dregs of the dying vat, with the oil, soap, tallow, or other ingredients used by the clothiers, enriches the land through which it passes beyond imagination. The bounty of nature with respect to this country, in the two essential articles of coals and springs of running water, from the tops of the highest hills is not to be equalled in any part of England. The place seems to have been designed by Providence for the very purpose to which it is allotted; viz. the carrying on a manufacture, which can no where be so well supplied with the conveniences necessary to it. The women and children are all employed here, not a beggar or idle person being to be seen.

BURY, 9 miles N. from Manchester, and 190 from London, is a town also of good trade, on the Irwell; it is employed in the fustian manufacture, and in coarse goods, called half-thicks and kerseys, for which there is a great market, though the town lies out of the way, at the foot of the mountains.

BOLTON, 4 miles from Bury, and 195 from London, is a staple for fustians of divers sorts, especially those called Augsburg and Milan fustians, which are brought to its markets and fairs from all parts of the county. Here are also medicinal waters. The old Earl of Derby was beheaded here for proclaiming Charles II.

KIRKHAM, 6 miles from the Irish sea, 10 from Preston, and 221 from London, stands near the Ribble, and has a free-school with three masters, well endowed by Mr. Colborn, citizen of London. It is situate in that part of the county, called Field-land, between the Ribble

Ribble and a little river, some miles S. of Lancaster. In many places on this coast the inhabitants gather great quantities of sand, which having lain some time, they put into troughs with holes in them, pour water on it, and boil the lees into a white salt.

ORMSKIRK, 10 miles from Liverpool, and 205 from London, is a handsome town, with a good inland trade, but is of most note for bituminous earth, from which an oil resembling that of amber is extracted, that serves the country people instead of candles; and in the adjacent country there is a mineral spring, called Maudlin-well, handsomely walled in and covered; the waters of which have performed several cures. It is impregnated with sulphur, vitriol, oker, and a marine salt, united with a bitter purging salt. It used to throw up marine shells in great quantities, notwithstanding it is situated far from the sea or any salt rivers, till they found a way to keep them down together with the sand, by laying mill-stones upon the spring.

HAWKESHEAD, 30 miles from Lancaster, 273 from London, has a good trade in cloth, in that part of the county which lies towards Cumberland and Westmoreland; it stands on the river Foss. Between this place and the river Dudden is the promontory, properly called Furness, which has the isle of Walney lying along by it, and a small arm of the sea between. The entrance to it is defended by a fort called the Pile of Fouldery, situated upon a rock in the middle of the water.

CARTMEL, 260 miles from London, lies among the hills called Cartmel-Fells, and has a harbour for boats, where the river Ken falls into the ocean. Here is an elegant church built in the form of a cathedral, once a priory of canons regular.

At WRAYSHOLM tower in this neighbourhood, a medicinal spring was lately discovered, which is much frequented in summer for the cure of the spleen, &c.

POULTON, 12 miles W. of Garstang, 229 from London, lies near the river Skippon, and the mouth of the river Wire, which advances its trade, and it is noted for good pearl-fishing.

## THE ANTIQUITIES IN THIS COUNTY ARE,

**MANCEVNIUM**, (Manchester) which seems to have taken part of its name from the Roman one; and what is now called Knock-castle, where many antiquities have been found, was the scite of the Roman Castrum: the foundation of the castle wall and ditch still remain in what is called Castlefield.

**RIBODUNUM**, (Ptolemy's Rigodunum) is no other place than Ribchester, which produces a variety of Roman remains; and, as inconsiderable as it is now, gave rise to Preston. A great many Roman coins have been found at Coln and Burnley, both small market towns.

**BREMETONACUM** is **OVERBURROW**, where the Lac falls into the Lon; it carries antiquity in the latter part of its present name, and has the tradition of the inhabitants, who tell of a spacious city that was formerly there; and has the evidences of Roman coins and inscriptions to justify its antiquity.

OTHER ANTIQUITIES WORTHY OBSERVATION  
ARE,

- Anchor hill, near Ribchester.
- Burscough abbey, near Ormskirk.
- Cartmel priory.
- Clithero castle.
- Cockersand abbey, S. of Lancaster.
- Furness abbey, S. of Dalton.
- Gleaston castle, in Low Furness.
- Holland castle.
- Hornby castle.
- Lancaster castle.
- Latham church, near Ormskirk.
- Manchester college.
- Old abbey, near Lancaster.
- Ormskirk church.

Peel castle, upon a small island; S. W. of the isle  
of Walney.

Thurland castle, near Hornby.

Whaley abbey, S. W. of Clithero.

Winwick church, N. of Warrington.

THE GENTLEMEN's SEATS ARE,

Abram, near Newton.

Adlington.

Aigburgh hall, near Liverpool.

Alkrington, near Middleton.

Allerton hall, near Prescot.

Amworth, near Bolton.

Ashlack.

Aston hall, near Lancaster.

Astley, near Chorley.

Atherton hall, near Warrington.

Blackborough, near Cartmel.

Bank hall, near Chorley.

Bank hall, near Liverpool.

Bardsea hall, near Dalton.

Barlow, near Manchester.

Barton hall, near Eccles.

Baxters hall, near Liverpool.

Beckside, near Cartmel.

Bewsey, near Warrington.

Bickerstaff.

Bigland, near Cartmel.

Bigland Low Wood, near ditto.

Bispham, near Poulton.

Blackholme, near Ulverston.

Bold, near Preston.

Booth hall, near Eccles.

Bore, near Lancaster.

Bradley hall.

Broughton tower.

Broughton, near Ulverston.

Brow hall, near Lancaster.

Brym, near Newton.  
 Burblethwaite.  
 Burscough abbey, near Ormskirk.  
 Burrow hall, near Kirkby Lonsdale.  
 Cark hall.  
 Carters, near Cartmel.  
 Castleton.  
 Chadderton.  
 Chatburn, near Clithero.  
 Childoe, near Liverpool.  
 Cockerpool, near Dalton.  
 Claughton hall, near Garstang.  
 Clayton hall, near Manchester.  
 Clayton hall, near Chorley.  
 Clegge, near Rochdale.  
 Clithero castle.  
 College, near Manchester.  
 Conythead hall, near Ulverston.  
 Conyside.  
 Corters hall, near Ulverston.  
 Crackford, near ditto.  
 Crag hall, near Dalton.  
 Crancktons.  
 Craxtoth hall, near Liverpool.  
 Crook house, near Lancaster.  
 Cross hall, near Ormskirk.  
 Crofton.  
 Custom hall, near Preston.  
 Denton hall, near Manchester.  
 Downham, near Remington.  
 Dunken hall, near Burnley.  
 Duxbury.  
 Easton hall, near Lancaster.  
 Emmet hall, near Coln.  
 Ferry hall, near Poulton.  
 Fox hall, near ditto.  
 Garret hall, near Manchester.  
 Gawthorp hall.  
 Grisgarth, near Cartmel.

Gisburn park.  
Grange, near Ormskirk.  
Grange, near Preston.  
Grange, near Garstang.  
Grange, near Cartmel.  
Grathwate, near Ulverston.  
Guides hall, near Kirkham.  
Hadback hall, near Newton.  
Haigh hall, near Wigan.  
Hall of the Wood, near Bolton.  
Hambledon, near Poulton.  
Harrock hall, near Wigan.  
Harwood (Little).  
Hay, near Wigan.  
Heaton.  
Heber Mount, near Kirkby Lonsdale.  
Hest hall, near Lancaster.  
Hoghton tower.  
Holker.  
Holm park, near Ormskirk.  
Holme, near Manchester.  
Hooker, near Furness.  
Hornby castle.  
Horrickford hall, near Clithero.  
Howick hall, near Preston.  
Hugh hall, near Manchester.  
Hulme.  
Hurleston hall, near Ormeskirk.  
Ince, near Preston.  
Kirkby Crofs house.  
Knowlesy hall, near Prescot.  
Latham, near Ormskirk.  
Laund, near Clithero.  
Legborrow, near Ulverston.  
Lever.  
Little Milton, near Clithero.  
Lodge, near Garstang.  
Lodge hall, near Kirkham.  
Lorkham, near Poulton.

## L A N C A S H I R E.

Lostock.  
 Lytham hall, near Kirkham.  
 Manchester.  
 Martholme, near Burnaby.  
 Mearly (Little), near Clithero.  
 Mearly (Great), near ditto.  
 Middleton, near Lancaster.  
 Monks hall, near Poulton.  
 More hall.  
 Narbreck, near Lancaster.  
 Nateby hall, near Garstang.  
 Netherby.  
 Newby, near Ulverston.  
 New hall, near Ormskirk.  
 Newton (Upper), near Cartmel.  
 Newton, near ditto.  
 Newton, near Manchester.  
 North End, in the isle of Walney.  
 North Seale, ditto.  
 Oakrington.  
 Oldcliffe hall, near Lancaster.  
 Orford hall, near Warrington.  
 Ormsgill hall, near Dalton.  
 Osbaldeston, near Blackburn.  
 Oxlive hall, near Lancaster.  
 Paddingham, near Clithero.  
 Parrack hall, near Dalton.  
 Parrock hall, near Garstang.  
 Parkhall, near Lancaster.  
 Pele, near Chorley.  
 Penneworth.  
 Penwortham.  
 Pilling hall, near Garstang.  
 Plunton hall, near Ulverston.  
 Prece hall, near Poulton.  
 Prist hall, near Garstang.  
 Ratcliff.  
 Rimmurs, near Ormskirk.  
 Rixton, near Warrington.

Robert

Robert hall, near Hornby.  
Rossal hall, near Poulton.  
Rossal hall (Old), near ditto.  
Rufford.  
Salebury, near Blackburn.  
Samsbury hall, near ditto.  
Sandscale hall, near Dalton.  
Scale hall, near Lancaster.  
Scarbrick hall, near Ormskirk.  
Seed hall, near Dalton.  
Sephton.  
Sellet hall, near Hornby.  
Shaw place.  
Shaw hall.  
Shuttleworth, near Burnley.  
Sibbleton hall, near Preston.  
Silverdale, near Warton.  
South End, in the isle of Walney.  
Southworth hall, near Warrington.  
Stalk on the hill, near Liverpool.  
Standish hall, near Wiggan.  
Standon, near Clithero.  
Starling, near Rochedale.  
Steyning hall, near Poulton.  
Stonyhurst, near Clithero.  
Strangeways, near Manchester.  
Tatham hall, near Hornby.  
Thorhinsty.  
Thurland castle, near Hornby.  
Tockseat park, near Liverpool.  
Todmerden, near Burnley.  
Tomeril, in the isle of Walney.  
Torisholm, near Lancaster.  
Trafford, near Manchester.  
Tulhel hall, near Preston.  
Turton chapel.  
Urmston, near Manchester.  
Walton hall, near Preston.  
Wardle, near Rochdale.

Warren hill, near Ormskirk.  
 West hall, near Hornby.  
 Wester hall.  
 Whaley abbey, near Clitheroe.  
 Wilson house.  
 Winder (R.), near Cartmel.  
 Winder (C.), near ditto.  
 Windy Bank, near Rochdale.  
 Winnington hall, near Hornby.  
 Winwick.  
 Wood Broughton, near Cartmel.  
 • Wootton hall, near Preston.  
 Wordsfall, near Manchester.  
 Worley.  
 Worston, near Clitheroe.  
 Worsley hall.

## REMARKABLE VIEWS AND SITUATIONS.

Dunold Mill Hole, 3 miles from Lancaster, near the road to Kirkby Lonsdale.  
 Road from Ulverstone to Kendal, in Westmoreland.  
 Easgill Kirk, a Cavern, near Leek, E. of Kirkby Lonsdale.  
 Road from Lancaster to Hornby, in the way to Ingleton Turnpike.  
 Bigland, N. of Cartmel, view from it over the Ken and Leven.

## C H E S H I R E

IS divided from Lancashire on the N. by the river Mersey; has a corner of Yorkshire on the N. E.; Derbyshire and Staffordshire on the E. and S. E.; Shropshire and part of Flintshire on the S.; and Denbighshire, the W. of Flintshire, and the Irish sea, on the N. W. corner, where a Chersonese, 16 miles long and seven broad, is formed by two creeks of it, which receive all the rivers of the county. It is 50 miles long, 33 broad, and 200 miles in circumference; containing 1050 square miles, or 672,000 square acres; divided into 7 hundreds, 101 parishes, 20 vicarages, 670 villages, one city, viz. Chester; and 11 market towns, viz. Nantwich, Macclesfield, Malpas, Middlewich, Northwich, Congleton, Altringham, Frodsham, Knotsford, Stockport, and Sandbach. The principal rivers are the Mersey, Dee, Weelock, Croke, Dan, Fulbrook, Weaver, Goyte, Bolling, and Ringay. It sends 4 members to parliament, 2 for the county, and 2 for Chester; pays 7 parts of the land-tax, and provides 560 men to the national militia. On the coast is the isle of Hilbree, with Black Rock, Barbo, Dove, and Hoyle fands, with Bugg Wharf, Middle and High Lake; also Warren Bay, with the entrances of the Mersey and Dee rivers, and a peninsula between both. It enjoys the most extensive and beneficial inland navigation in the kingdom. Among the other remarkable are Moncap, Frodsham, Alderney, and Shutling hills; and the Forests of Delamere and Maxfield. It is in the province of York, and diocese of its own name. The air of this county is more serene and mild than that of Lancashire, and the soil mostly good. The low level ground so abounds in grass and corn, that King Edward I. styled it the Vale Royal of England. On the borders of Staffordshire and Derbyshire, it is full of small risings. In this shire is a peculiar sort of ground, called mosses, a kind of moorish,

moorish, boggy earth, very stringy and fat, out of which are cut turfs in form of bricks, and dried in the sun. In these mosses, especially the black sort, are found fir-trees sometimes 6 feet or more under ground, which serve the country people for candles, fuel, and for small timber uses. The product of this county is more particularly cheese and salt. Its cheese is commended as the best in England; the Chedder cheese of Somersetshire only excepted. This county affords a great store of all sorts of provisions, corn, flesh, fish, and the best of salmon; and it drives a considerable trade, having within itself salt-pits, mines and metals. It was erected into a county Palatine by William the Conqueror.

CHESTER, or, as it is commonly called, WEST CHERSTER, 183 miles from London, is a large well-built city, full of wealthy inhabitants, who by its neighbourhood to the Severn and to Ireland drive a considerable trade, as may be seen by the great fairs held here every year; to which abundance of tradesmen and merchants come from all parts, but particularly from Bristol and Dublin. The city is supposed to have been founded by the Romans, in whose days it was very eminent, and no city in Britain maintained the Roman splendor so long. That it was eminent in the Roman times is unquestionable, from the numerous spoils of their grandeur found here, as vaults, vast foundations, coins, altars, pavements of chequer work, and the like. After it had submitted to the Saxons, the Britons recovered and kept it, till Egbert, the first Saxon Monarch, took it from them about 826; and 60 years after this it was taken by the Danes; but they were besieged, and forced to surrender it to the united Saxons and Britons. In the reign of King Edward the Elder, it was enlarged; and King Edgar having in the 13th of his reign, summoned all the Kings and Princes of the island hither to pay him homage, the Kings of Scotland, Cumberland, and Man, and 5 petty Kings of Wales, swore fealty to him, and rowed him in a barge on the river Dee, while himself sat in triumph, steering the helm. In the reign of

of Henry VIII. this city was impowered to elect members to parliament. In 1695 a mint was established here for coining the new money. The city has 4 gates, 3 posterns, and is two miles in compass. The episcopal see was first translated to it from Litchfield, immediately after the Conquest; but it was afterwards removed to Coventry, and thence back again to Litchfield; so that Chester remained without this dignity, till it was restored by Henry VIII. It had been made a corporation and county by Henry VII. It is governed by a mayor, 24 aldermen, 2 sheriffs, and 40 common-council-men. In the castle, where the Earls of Chester formerly held their parliament, is a stately hall, somewhat like that at Westminster, where the Palatine courts and assizes are held. There are also offices for the records, a prison for the county, and a tower ascribed to Julius Cæsar. A Dutch colony was settled here not many years ago, by whose industry the traffic of this city was much augmented; but the manufacture of most note here, is tobacco pipes, said to be the best in Europe, being made of clay brought from the Isle of Wight, Pool, and Biddeford. The walls, being built, like most of the houses, of stone which is a soft red grit, often want repairing; for which purpose there are officers, called murengers. The keeping of the gates was once reckoned so honourable an office, that it was claimed by several noble families; as East-gate by the Earl of Oxford; Bridge-gate by the Earl of Shrewsbury; Water-gate by the Earl of Derby; North-gate by the mayor of the city. On the E. side of it there is a postern, which was shut up by one of its mayors, because his daughter, who had been at stool-ball with some maidens in Pepper-street, was stolen and conveyed through this gate; this has occasioned a proverb here, "When the daughter is stolen shut Pepper-gate." The city is well supplied with water from the river Dee by mills, and the Water-tower, which is one of the gates of the bridge. The center of the city, where the 4 streets meet facing the Cardinal points, is called the Pentise, from whence there is a pleasant prospect.

spect of all the four at once. The suburb of Hanbrid is called by the Welsh Treboth, i. e. Burnt-town, it having been often burnt by them in their incursions. The houses are, generally speaking, distinguished from all the buildings in Britain; they are for the most part of timber, very large and spacious, but are built with galleries, piazzas, or covered walks before them, in which the people who walk are so hid, that to look up or down the streets, one sees no body stirring, except with horses, carts, &c. and yet they may be said to be full of people. By the same means also the shops are, as it were, hid, little or no part of them being to be seen, unless one is under those rows, or just opposite to a house. "It is a city," says a late writer, "without parallel for the singular structure of the four principal streets, which are as if excavated out of the earth, and sunk many feet below the surface, the carriages drive far beneath the level of the kitchens, on a line with ranges of shops, over which, on each side of the streets, passengers walk from end to end, in covered galleries, secure from wet or heat. The back courts of all these houses are level with the ground, but to go into any of these four streets, it is necessary to descend a flight of steps." This was formerly reckoned the glory and beauty of Chester, but now its disgrace and deformity; for to obtain this convenience of walking dry from one end of the street to the other when it rains, the houses are lessened, whose fronts would otherwise come out into the streets as far as those galleries; also the shops are dark and close, and many ways incommodious; yet with all this inconvenience and disadvantage it is a very handsome city; and in those streets where the rows do not cloud the buildings, there are very large and well built houses. The streets are generally straight, and very broad, and crossing each other in right lines, meet in the center. On the S. side of the town, and on a rising ground surrounded in part by its river, is a strong stately castle, to which the walls on that side join, and from thence it is a most agreeable walk round the whole

whole city upon the walls, intercepted only by some of the towers over the gates. It is kept in good repair, and has always a strong garrison; being of great importance when any military preparations are making for Ireland, or any disturbance raised on that side the country, it being a good place for magazines. The exchange is a neat building, supported by columns 13 feet high, of one stone each. From the city walls there is a prospect of Flintshire, and the mountains of Wales. Here is a noble bridge with a gate at each end, and about a dozen arches, over the Dee, which here falls into the sea; it is the largest and longest river on the W. side of Britain, between the Severn and Clyde, but a strange river, both for the force of its current, and the quantity of its waters in the winter season, and upon hasty rains or snows; for then the mountains of Wales, from whence they come, pour down such floods, that the height of the waters is sometimes frightful; and, not many years ago, such an inundation happened, as drowned and drove away their new-built quay, the warehouses newly erected there, and all the goods that were in them, to the incredible loss of the merchants, &c. Here are 11 parish churches. The great church is a stately venerable pile, and looks as antique as the castle. In this church they pretend to shew the monument of Henry IV. Emperor of Germany. Here are weekly assemblies, and horse-races upon St. George's day, beyond the Rhodee, which is a fine large green, but so low, that it is often overflowed by the river Dee. Here is a charity-school for 40 boys, who are taught, clothed, and maintained, by a fund of 500l. and 70l. a year subscription. The markets here are Wednesday and Saturday; and the fairs, to which abundance of merchants and tradesmen come from all parts, particularly Bristol and Dublin, are February 24, July 5, and October 10, each for a week. This place was of great account, so early as in the days of King Arthur, for teaching the arts and sciences, and the learned languages. King Ethelwolf, and two other British kings, are said to

to have been crowned here. A melancholy accident happened here, Nov. 5, 1772, when near a hundred persons were blown up, at a puppet-show, occasioned by gunpowder in a cellar. The port, which is formed by Hyle Lake and the Point of Aire, is but indifferent, the bar often almost choaked up, and at best very difficult, the ships being forced to unload their goods at six miles distance, and to send them up to the city in small vessels; otherwise Chester, which is much better situated for trade than Liverpool, must have surpassed it long ago: but, by the assistance of two acts of parliament, the inhabitants have in some measure surmounted this difficulty, by having a channel cut, 10 miles in length, through which large vessels can now come up to the city. The continual resort hither of passengers to and from Ireland, adds not a little to its trade.

The adjacent country is the richest in pasturage of any on the W. side of Britain, as is plain from its produce of cheese; of this it is said London takes off 14,000 tons a year; that the navigation of the Trent and Severn carries off 8000, and the kingdoms of Scotland and Ireland 4000; besides what goes away by land-carriage, and is consumed in Wales, and in the several inland counties: so that the whole produce is computed to be at least 30,000 tons..

The episcopal see was first translated to this city from Litchfield, then to Coventry, and from thence to the ancient see again.

MALPAS, 9 miles from Nantwich, 166 from London; on a high hill not far from the river Dee, on the borders of Shropshire, has a church in the most eminent part of the town, a grammar school, an hospital, and a good market-place; and had formerly a castle, now in ruins. The town consists of three streets, now well paved, though it was called *Mala Platea* in Latin, the Bad Street, and for the same reason was called by the Normans *Mal-Pas*.

CHOLMONDELEY, 3 miles from Malpas, stands on the river Weaver, near the place where it receives the Comber.

Comber. It appears by deeds, in Lord Cholmondeley's possession, that this place has been spelt 25 different ways.

TORPORLEY, 6 miles from Cholmondeley, and 172 from London, is a town, church, and parsonage, well known for their situation, being a great thoroughfare on the Chester road, and the usual place for keeping hundred-courts, &c. It is a small town, on a gentle descent. It has formerly been a borough, and enjoyed a market on Tuesday, now disused. There is nothing very remarkable in the church but a waste of good marble in monumental vanity. From hence is a fine view of Beeston, two miles distant.

NANTWICH, 14 miles from Chester, 162 from London, in the Vale Royal, gives name to the hundred, and is the greatest and best-built town in the county: being destroyed by fire in 1583, it was raised out of the ashes with more beauty than before, and continues so to this time. The streets are very regular, and adorned with many gentlemen's houses. It is governed by a constable, &c. who are guardians of the salt springs. It is divided by the Weaver, which is not navigable any further than Winsford bridge, into two equal parts. The Chester canal is now completed, and is finished in a handsome broad basin near this place. In this town were several religious foundations, now no more. The church is a handsome pile of building, in the form of a cross, with an octagonal tower in the middle. The chancel has a carved stone roof, with neat stalls, brought from the abbey of Vale Royal. Here we are shewn the monument of the founder, Sir Roger de Corradox, an ancient British knight, who was said to be immediately descended from the renowned Caractacus. It is of white marble, but much defaced by Cromwell's soldiers, from whose violence nothing venerable was sacred. They were possessed of this town for more than a year, during which time they turned the church into a stable for their horses. There is a charge of five shillings put down in the church book for pitch, to purify the place

place on their departure. The inhabitants carry on a considerable trade, by means of its large weekly market, and of its cheese and salt, which are made to greater perfection here than any where else. The soil in and about this town yields such sweet food for cattle, that though good cheese is made in other parts of this county, yet that made here and hereabouts excels all the rest, as having a taste peculiarly agreeable.

The salt springs in some places are not above three or four feet deep, but the pit in this township is full seven; in two parts of it the springs break out so in the meadows, as to fret away not only the grass, but part of the earth, which has a salt liquor oozing as it were out of the mud. The springs are about 30 miles from the sea, and generally lie along the river Weaver; yet there is an appearance of the same vein at Middlewich, nearer the river Dan than the Weaver. The water is so very cold at the bottom of the pit, that when the briners sometimes go about to cleanse it, they cannot stay in it above half an hour, and in that time they are forced to drink strong waters. The pit yields about one pound of salt for six pounds of brine, and is so plentiful a spring, that whereas they seldom make salt in above six houses at a time, and there are, or should be, above 50 wlich houses in the town, this pit is judged sufficient to supply them all. The quick use of the pit adds extremely to the strength of the brine; for frequent drawing makes way for the salt springs to come quicker, and allows the less time for the admission of fresh springs. It is observed by the briners, that they make more salt with the same quantity of brine in dry than in wet weather: they use for their fuel Staffordshire pit-coal. There are various conjectures concerning the antiquity of these works; however, the manner of managing the salt has altered very much within 60 or 70 years. The grey salt is only the sweepings made of the worst sort; the loaves of fine white salt, for table use, are put into an oven, where household bread has been just drawn, till they are baked firm.

NORTHWICH, 173 miles from London, stands also on the Weaver; the name in British is *Hellathuddu*, i. e. the Black Salt-Pit, where is a deep and plentiful brine-pit near the brink of the river Dan, with stairs about it, by which, when they have drawn the water in leather buckets, they ascend to the troughs and fill them, from whence it is conveyed to the wich houses. The salt, agreeable to the Welch name, is not so white as at the other wiches, nor made with so much ease. This is a very handsome town, and lies so near the middle of the county, that it is often appointed for the meeting of the justices, and other gentlemen, on public affairs. On the S. side of this town, within these fifty years, have also been discovered many mines of rock salt, which they continue frequently to dig up, and send in great lumps to the sea-ports, where it is dissolved, and made into eating salt. When a person is let down into one of these salt quarries, to the depth of about 150 feet, it looks like a subterranean cathedral supported by rows of pillars, all of the same rock, transparent and glittering from the numerous candles burnt there to light the workmen who dig it away. This rock-work extends several acres.

MIDDLEWICH, 4 miles from Northwich, 167 from London, stands near the union of the Croke and Dan, where are two salt springs, which they call sheaths, and great quantities of salt are made here. The rich brine of the chief pit yields, it is said, one fourth of salt, yet is so thrifty of its brine, that the inhabitants are limited to their proportions out of it, and their quantity is made up from pits that afford a weaker brine. This is an ancient borough, and a very large parish, extending into many townships, and has a spacious neat church. The town consists of several streets and lanes that are well peopled.

SANDBACH, 5 miles from Congleton, 162 from London, is delightfully situated on the river Weelock, which comes with three streams from Mowcop-hill; in the market-place are two small stone crosses, on steps,

steps, with certain images, and the history of Christ's passion engraved on them. The ale here is much admired, and said to be equal to that at Derby.

**STOCKPORT**, 6 miles N. E. of Altringham, and 176 from London, S. of the river Mersey. Its rectory is valued at 700*l.* a year. It is a town of good entertainment, with a bridge over the river, which was blown up, to prevent the retreat of the rebels this way in 1745, so that the King's forces, then in pursuit of them, were obliged to ford it up to their waists.

**CONGLETON**, 7 miles from Macclesfield, 161 from London, near the borders of Staffordshire, is an ancient but handsome town, which in old writings is called a borough; it is watered on all sides by the river Dan, the brook Howtey, and the Daning Schew; it is noted for a good trade in leather gloves, purses, &c. and has two churches.

**MACCLESFIELD**, 8 miles from Knottesford, 170 from London, gives name to its hundred, and to a spacious forest on the edge of Derbyshire, which is watered by the Bollin, on which the town stands; it is an ancient, large town, and one of the finest in this county. The church is a handsome edifice, with a high spire steeple, and a college adjoining to it, in which was an oratory, where are two bras plates, on one of which there is a promise of 26,000 years and 26 days pardon, for saying five Pater-nosters and five Ave-Marias. The chief manufacture of this town is buttons; and it has a free-school of an ancient foundation.

**KNOTTESFORD**, 8 miles from Stockport, 173 from London, is a double town, called Upper and Lower, parted by a rivulet called Bicken, and finely situated: there is a market and town-house, where the justices often keep the sessions; and a church, which is only a chapel under Rostherne.

**ALTRINGHAM**, 10 miles E. of Warrington, in Lancashire, and 186 from London, is a town of note enough to be governed by a mayor, but has nothing more remarkable.

FRODESHAM,

## C H E S H I R E.

265

FRODESHAM, 7 miles from Chester, and 184 from London, a good port town, consisting of one long street, with a castle at the W. end; it stands upon the river Weaver, over which it has a stone bridge; it has likewise a harbour for ships. Here is a noble remain of antiquity, called Frodesham castle; but the person who erected it is not known.

HALTON, near Frodesham, stands on a hill. Here was anciently a castle, and some other stately edifices, which time has greatly defaced. The remains of the castle, which was built by Hugh Lupas, earl of Chester, sufficiently shew that it was once a grand edifice.

### THE ROMAN ANTIQUITIES IN THIS COUNTY ARE,

DEVA, which is agreed on all hands to be the city of Chester.

BONIUM seems to have something left in its name of the ancient Banchor, on the river Dee, a monastery of great note among our ancestors; and this conjecture is confirmed by the distances and other circumstances.

The CONGI, a people of the Britons, were settled in these parts, upon the authority of an old inscription dug up near this coast.

CONDATUM seems to be Congleton from the sound, but, from the distances and course of the Itinerary, is rather thought to be Persbrig, in the Bishoprick of Durham, from an inscription dug up there.

### OTHER ANTIQUITIES, &c. WORTHY OBSERVA- TION, ARE

Ashbury church.

Beeston castle, near the village of Bunbury.

Birkenhead priory.

Chester cathedral, chapter-house, castle, bridge, and hypocaust.

Combermere abbey, near Nantwich.

Halton castle.

VOL. II.

M

Holt

Holt castle.  
 St. John's church, at Chester.  
 Ince ruins, near Chester.  
 Malpas church, near Whitchurch.  
 Norton priory.  
 New, or Water tower, in Chester.  
 Rudheath, an ancient asylum.  
 Sandbach church.  
 Stockport church.

**THE GENTLEMEN'S SEATS IN THIS COUNTY ARE,**

Adlington hall, N. of Prestburg.  
 Alderley hall, S. of Chester.  
 Alsanger hall, S. of Sandbach.  
 Arley hall, N. of Great Budworth.  
 Arrow house, near Woodchurch.  
 Ashley hall, S. of Altringham.  
 Ashton Keys, near Delamere forest.  
 Afton Grange, near Great Budworth.  
 Afton park, near ditto.  
 Ash house, S. of Northwich.  
 Ash house, W. of Nantwich.  
 Austerston, S. of ditto.  
 Baddiley Hulse, S.W. of Nantwich.  
 Baguley hall, E. of Altringham.  
 Barnshaw hall, N. of Holms chapel.  
 Basford hall, E. of Nantwich.  
 Batherton hall, S. of ditto.  
 Beach hall, near Macclesfield.  
 Beach hall, N. of Chester.  
 Beeston hall and castle, S. of Torperley.  
 Belmont, near Nantwich.  
 Bexton hall, S. of Knotsford.  
 Bidley.  
 Birches hall, N. of Middlewich.  
 Birtles hall, W. of Macclesfield.  
 Blackon hall, W. of Betley.  
 Blacon house, W. of Chester.

## C H E S H I R E.

267

Bostock house, S. of Sandbach.  
Bostock, S. of Northwich.  
Bottom hall, N. of Whaley.  
Bolesworth castle, N. of Malpas.  
Bradley-hall, N. E. of Nantwich.  
Bradshaw hall, S. of Cheadle.  
Braynis hall, N. of Nantwich.  
Bradwell hall, N. of Sandbach.  
Bredbury hall, E. of Stockport.  
Brereton park, E. of Chester.  
Bridge hall, S. of Stockport.  
Brindley green, N. of Sandbach.  
Brindley hall, W. of Nantwich.  
Brom hall, S. of ditto.  
Brook house, S. of Northwich.  
Broom hall, S. of Stockport.  
Broughton hall, S.W. of Malpas.  
Bulkeley hall, S. of Beeston castle.  
Bunbury, S. E. of ditto.  
Bunnis hall, N. of Prestburg.  
Byley hall, N. E. of Middlewich.  
Calvelly hall, N. W. of Nantwich.  
Calvelly hall, W. of Beeston castle,  
Capelsthorn, near Chelford, W. of Macclesfield.  
Carden hall, N. of Malpas.  
Cathrleton.  
Chance hall, S. W. of Congleton.  
Cheadly hall, S. of Chester.  
Chidlaw hall, S. E. of Malpas.  
Cholmondeston hall, N. of Nantwich.  
Cholmondley, W. of Nantwich.  
Cholinton, near ditto.  
Chorley hall, S. W. of ditto.  
Chorley hall, S. of Wilmflow.  
Church Minshull, N. of Nantwich.  
Cool hall, S. of ditto.  
Combermere hall, N. E. of Whitchurch.  
Copenhurst hall, N. W. of Chester.  
Copping hall, E. of Nantwich.  
Cotton hall, E. of Chester.

## C H E S H I R E.

Cotton Hook, E. of ditto.  
 Cotton hall, near Holms chapel.  
 Crab hall, N. W. of Chester.  
 Cranford.  
 Cranage hall, N. E. of Middlechurch.  
 Crewood hall, E. of Frodesham.  
 Crifleton.  
 Darn hall, near Overchurch.  
 Davenham hall, near Northwich.  
 Davenport hall, near Swetenham.  
 Disley hall, S. E. of Disley.  
 Doddington, W. of Betley.  
 Dodleston hall, S. W. of Chester.  
 Dorfold hall, near Nantwich.  
 Duckinfield hall, near Ashton under Line.  
 Dunham park, W. of Altringham.  
 Dutton hall and lodge, near Frodesham.  
 Earldshaw hall, N.E. of Congleton.  
 Eaton, S. of Chester.  
 Eaton hall, N. of Congleton.  
 Eaton hall, S. of Northwich.  
 Egerton hall, N.E. of Malpas.  
 Elworth hall, N. W. of Sandbach.  
 Eyton, S. of Northwich.  
 Fullishaw hall, S. of Wilmflow.  
 Garland hall, N. of Great Budworth.  
 Gawsworth hall, S. of Macclesfield.  
 Godley hall, S.E. of Duckinfield.  
 Gorse hall, W. of ditto.  
 Goyte hall, E. of Stockport.  
 Grafton hall, N. of Malpas.  
 Grange hall.  
 Haddon hall, S. E. of Great Newton.  
 Hallum hall, E. of Preston on the Hill.  
 Handforth hall, N. of Wilmflow.  
 Harden hall, N. E. of Stockport.  
 Haslington hall, N. E. of Nantwich.  
 Hassall hall, S. of Sandbach.  
 Haughton hall, S. E. of Bunbury.

Henbury

Henbury hall, W. of Macclesfield.  
Hermitage near Holmes chapel.  
Hole house, S. E. of Macclesfield.  
Holford hall, S. W. of Knotsford.  
Hoo grave, at Church Minshull.  
Hool grove (New), N. of Nantwich.  
Hool, N. E. of Chester.  
Hooton.  
Holley, N. W. of Congleton.  
Hollings hall, E. of Prestbury.  
Hollingsworth hall, N. of Mottram.  
Hollinsett, E. of Macclesfield.  
Horton hall, E. of Chester.  
Hulme hall, N. of Middlewich.  
Huxley hall, W. of Beeston castle.  
Janny house, N. E. of Knotsford.  
Kermincham hall, E. of Middlewich.  
Kinderton hall, E. of ditto.  
Langley hall, S. of Macclesfield.  
Lawton hall.  
Lea hall, S. W. of Middlewich.  
Lea hall, S. of Congleton.  
Lea hall, N. of Chester.  
Lea hall, S. of ditto.  
Leach hall, S. W. of ditto.  
Lightwood house, S. E. of Preston on the Hill.  
Lyme park, S. of Disley.  
Manley house, S. of Alvanley.  
Marbury hall, S. W. of Great Budworth.  
Marley hall, N. of Whitchurch.  
Marple hall, S. E. of Stockport.  
Marsh house, S. of Chester.  
Marston hall, S. of Great Budworth.  
Martin Sands.  
Marton hall, N. of Congleton.  
Mere hall, N. W. of Knotsford.  
Merton hall, S. W. of Northwich.  
Millington hall, S. W. of Altringham.  
Mockbeggar hall, near Bidston.

## C H E S H I R E.

Morley house, S. E. of Chester.  
 Morpheny hall, E. of Preston on the Hill.  
 Morton hall, S. of Congleton.  
 Morton priory, near Bidston.  
 Moston hall, N. of Chester.  
 Moulton hall, S. of Northwich.  
 New hall.  
 New hall, S. of Nantwich.  
 New hall, N. W. of Great Neston.  
 New hall, S. of Chester.  
 Newton hall, E. of Wilmslow.  
 Norbury hall, W. of Didsbury.  
 Norton, W. of Frodsham.  
 Oakhanger hall, N. E. of Nantwich.  
 Offerton hall, S. E. of Stockport.  
 Oldfield hall, W. of Altringham.  
 Overton hall, between Sandbach and Congleton.  
 Overton hall, N. W. of Malpas.  
 Oughtrington hall, E. of Lymm.  
 Oulton hall, near Little Budworth.  
 Park hall, E. of Chester.  
 Park house, S. of Middlewich.  
 Park house, N. of Sandbach.  
 Park house, S. of Macclesfield.  
 Peckforton hall, S. of Beeston castle.  
 Peel hall, S. W. of Cheadle.  
 Peel hall, S. E. of Frodsham.  
 Peel hall, S. E. of Chester.  
 Pever.  
 Pool hall, W. of Ince.  
 Pool hall, N. of Nantwich.  
 Portwood hall, E. of Stockport.  
 Poulton, S. of Chester.  
 Pownall hall, W. of Wilmslow.  
 Poynton hall, S. of Stockport.  
 Prestburg hall, near Prestburg.  
 Preston hall, S. of Malpas.  
 Puddington, near Burton.  
 Pump house, S. W. of Congleton.

Ravenscroft

Ravenscroft hall, N. of Middlewich.  
Redacre hall, S. W. of Disley.  
Red hall, N. of Nantwich.  
Redish hall, S. E. of Warrington.  
Ridge; near Macclesfield.  
Rid hall, N. of Altringham.  
Ridley hall, S. of Beeston castle.  
Rock Savage, W. of Haulton.  
Rode hall, near Lowton.  
Shaw hall, N. E. of Nantwich.  
Shocklack hall, W. of Malpas.  
Shrigley hall, N. W. of Prestburg.  
Siddall hall, N. of Altringham.  
Somerford booth, N. W. of Congleton.  
Somerford hall, N. W. of ditto.  
Spurstow hall, near Bunbury.  
Staney.  
Stanley house, near Ince.  
Stayley hall, W. of Ashton under Line.  
Stoak hall, N. W. of Nantwich.  
Stockton hall, S. of Malpas.  
Street hall, S. of Chester.  
Swetenham hall, N. W. of Congleton.  
Tabley (Higher) W. of Knutsford.  
Tabley (Lower) W. of ditto.  
Taton park, N. of ditto.  
Tilston hall, S. W. of Taperley.  
Trafford, S. of Frodsham.  
Vale Royal, S. W. of Northwich.  
Upton, N. of Chester.  
Upton hall, near Macclesfield.  
Utkinton hall, N. of Torperley.  
Warburton, near Mafsey.  
Wardle hall, near Bunbury.  
Weever hall, between Nantwich and Northwich.  
Welton hall, E. of Torperley.  
Weston hall, E. of Nantwich.  
Wheelock hall, S. of Sandbach.  
Whitley hall, near Lower Whitley.

## D E R B Y S H I R E.

Wicksted hall, N. of Whitchurch.  
 Wiftaston hall, N. E. of Nantwich.  
 Willot hall, E. of Wilmflow.  
 Winnington.  
 Withington hall.  
 Withinshaw hall, N. E. of Altringham.  
 Woodford hall, E. of Wilmflow.  
 Wood house, S. E. of Altringham.  
 Wood house, S. W. of Malpas.  
 Wood house, E. of Middlewich.  
 Worth house, W. of Disley.  
 Wrenbury-hall, S. W. of Nantwich.  
 Yate house, N. of Middlewich.  
 Yeardisley, E. of Disley.

## THE REMARKABLE VIEWS AND SITUATIONS ARE,

Delamere forest, N. E. of Chester.  
 Goit vale, and Disley hill, in the road from Buxton,  
 Manchester, S. E. of Stockport.  
 Halton castle.

---

## D E R B Y S H I R E

**I**S bounded on the E. by Nottinghamshire and a part of Leicestershire, which also, with a small part of Warwickshire, bounds it on the S. on the W. by Staffordshire and part of Cheshire; and on the N. by Yorkshire. It is about 55 miles in length from S. to N. 34 in breadth on the N. side; though but six on the S. side, and about 176 in circumference; contains 988 square miles, or 632,320 square acres, divided into 6 hundreds, 106 parishes, 53 vicarages, 503 villages, and 10 market-towns: viz. Derby, Chesterfield, Wirksworth, Bakewell, Ashborne, Bolsover, Alfreton, Chapel in Frith, Dronfield,

Dronfield, and Tidefwell. It is in the province of Canterbury, the Diocese of Litchfield and Coventry, and is included in the Midland circuit. Its principal rivers are the Derwent, Trent, Wye, Erish, Crawlock, Dove, Compton, Rother, Ibber, and Nore. It sends 4 members to parliament: viz. 2 for the county, and 2 for Derby town; pays 6 parts of the land-tax, and provides 560 men to the national militia. It has many medicinal springs at different parts. The soil in the E. and S. parts, which are full of gentlemen's seats and parks, is bountiful in grain, especially barley, which makes many of the inhabitants maltsters, who have a good trade for malt and ale. The W. part, on the other side of the Derwent, is barren, consisting wholly of bleak hills, except some fields of oats; nevertheless there is some grass on the hills, and plenty in the vales, which feed great flocks of sheep and other cattle. Its mountains and quarries yield large quantities of lead, antimony, mill-stones, and grind-stones, marble, alabaster, a coarse chrystral, azure, spar, green and white vitriol, alum, pit coal, and iron, for forming which here are forges.

The bleak mountains, called the PEAK, from the Saxon Paeland (an eminence), abound with many wonderful curiosities, viz.

The mountains called MAM TOR, or MOTHER TOWER, on the N. side of the road from Buxton to Castleton, under which are several lead mines; great quantities of earth and large stones are always falling down from it, be the weather ever so calm, and with so great a noise, as often to frighten the inhabitants. The perpendicular height is said to have been plumbed, and found to be 196 yards. In its bowels is a lead mine which has been worked beyond the memory of the oldest inhabitants, and still abounds with ore, though 100 men are constantly employed in it. There is an immense camp on the sides and top, 1650 yards in circumference. Little Mam Tor is 243 feet perpendicular.

cular, on which has been discovered extensive foundations of buildings.

ELDEN HOLE, a chasm in the side of a mountain, seven yards in breadth, and about twice as long. Its mouth is very wide and craggy, but the inner parts contracted; and it is reckoned bottomless, because the depth could never be fathomed: though a plummet let down by Mr. Cotton (author of the Wonders of the Peak) once drew 884 yards after it, whereof 80 were wet; but it not being perpendicular, on a second trial he could not make the plummet sink half so far. This may however be accounted for, if it be considered, that in sounding great depths, it is possible to mistake the weight of the rope for that of the plummet, which may be accidentally lodged, and yet the rope continue descending. This appears from a very curious account of this tremendous pit, in the Philosophical Transactions, vol. LXI. where it is shewn, that the water at bottom is probably a continuation of the river that runs out of the great cavern at Castleton. There is a tradition which ought to be allowed some little weight in confirmation of this opinion. A poor old woman is said to have pursued a goose that ran away from her, till at last, to her great sorrow, it fell into Elden Hole: but some days after, she heard that her goose was seen at the mouth of Castleton cavern, where she actually recovered it safe! Admitting the truth of this story, which cannot be disproved, the fluttering of the bird's wings had preserved it from being dashed to pieces in the descent; and the current of the subterranean stream conducted it to the outlet.

BUXTON WELLS lie in an open healthy country, 16 miles from Manchester, with a fine down and a variety of prospects. There are at least 9 so called, from a village near the head of the river Wye, where they rise. The water does not tinge silver, nor is it purgative; when drank, it creates a good appetite, opens obstructions; and if mixed with chalybeat waters, which are here also, answers all the end of the Bath waters,

waters, or those of the hot well near Bristol. This bath is of a temperate heat; the vase out of which these wells spring is like marble, and they are inclosed with a neat stone building. These fountains daily purge themselves by running out in a continual current into the adjacent meadows, where they colour the other waters, with which they mix their reeking streams. It is very remarkable, that within five feet of one of the hot springs, there rises a cold one; but the partition being small, and not kept up, they intermix, yet the hot seems predominant. Very considerable improvements have been made in the town; and additional buildings, baths, &c. have been erected to the expence of 50,000l. The bath room being arched over, is made very delightful; and the bath itself will receive 20 people at a time to walk and swim in it. The temper of the water is blood warm, and may be raised at pleasure to any height. Near these wells are marble stones wonderfully disposed in several rows by nature; and at Castleton, not far off, is an ancient castle upon a rock, the ascent to which is so full of windings, that it is not less than 2 miles to the top.

TIDESWELL, 158 miles from London; is situated 5 miles N. E. of Buxton; except two or three houses, the buildings are mean, but the church is large, and was built 1356. A small clear stream runs through the town: here is a spring that ebbs and flows at uncertain times; twice or thrice is an hoar after great rains; but in dry summers it entirely ceases: this well is reckoned one of the wonders of the Peak; it is about a yard deep, and about the same broad; and the water rises and falls three quarters of a yard, and gushes from several cavities at once, for the space of five minutes. It is evident that it has no communication with the sea, nor its flux and reflux.

POOL'S HOLE is a cave at the foot of a large mountain, called Coitmoss, with an entrance by a small arch so low, that such as venture into it are forced to creep on all fours for several paces; but then it opens for

above a quarter of a mile to a considerable height, not unlike the roof of a cathedral; and in a hollow cavern to the right, called Pool's Chamber, there is a considerable echo. In this cavity are great ridges and rocks of stone, and many surprising representations both of art and nature, produced by the petrifying water continually dropping from the rock. Here is a column as clear as alabaster, called Mary Queen of Scots pillar, because it is pretended she went in so far. Beyond it is a very steep ascent, which terminates in the roof in a hollow, called the Needle's Eye, in which, when the guide places his candle, it represents a star in the firmament to those below. If a pistol be fired near the Queen's pillar, it makes a report like a cannon. People go out by another way, over many small currents of water. Near this place are two small brooks of hot and cold water, so united into one stream, that a man may put his thumb and finger into both at once.

The DEVIL'S ARSE IN THE PEAK is a cavern under a steep hill, near Castleton, with a horizontal entrance above 30 feet perpendicular, and at least twice as broad at the bottom. The top resembles a graceful arch chequered with stones of different colours, from which water continually drops that petrifies. Here are several huts like a town in a vault, where some pack-thread spinners live, who are always ready with their lanthorns and candles to shew strangers the place. The cave, a little beyond the entrance, is very dark and slippery, because of a current of water under foot; and the rock hangs so low, that one is forced to stoop; but having passed this place, and a brook adjoining, which is not to be waded sometimes, the arch opens again to a second current, with large banks of sand in and near it; but this too is passable, till we come to a third current, where the rock closes.

Besides these, there are other curiosities. Near a village called Byrchover is a large rock with two rocking stones upon it; one of them four yards high and

and twelve round ; and yet rests on a point so equally poised, that it may be moved with a finger.

In sinking a leaden groove near Brudwal, a tooth was found, which though one fourth of it was broke off, was thirteen inches and a half in compass, and weighed near four pounds ; and among other bones, a large skull which held seven pecks of corn. These representations of creatures and their parts, and other modifications of matter found in Pool's Hole and the mines here, have been supposed to have been some human, some elephantine ; but more justly to proceed from that genus of spars called stalactitæ, by the dropping of water from the roofs of subterraneous caverns.

At the bottom of several mountains of this country are cavities, called by the inhabitants, swallows, because many streams run into them, of which there appears no vent. Some authors think, that the subterraneous rivers in the Devil's Arse, and those springs that come out of the mountains near Castleton, are formed from the conflux of waters in those cavities.

At STANLEY and QUARENDON, near Derby, are chalybeat springs, much like those of Tunbridge and Scarborough ; at the latter is also a cold bath ; and abundance of people resort there in the season to drink the waters.

At KEDLASTON, near Derby, is a well said to be singular in curing old ulcers, but especially the leprosy.

At MATLOCK, a village upon the Derwent, about eight miles from Buxton, are several warm springs. One of the baths is secured by a stone wall on every side, by which the water is retained to rise to a proper height ; and there is a fluiée to let it out when too high. It has an elegant house built over, and room within to walk round the bath. The water is just milk-warm. The spring issues from a rock into a most delightful plain, of above a mile in compass, surrounded by craggy hills, and a rapid stream. The basin, which is of lead, is large enough for eight or ten people to bathe in. Here are the smelting mills, at which

which they melt down the lead-ore, and run it into a mould, where it is formed into pigs. The bellows are kept in continual motion by running water. Over against Matlock bath is that prodigious pile of rocks called the Torr.

From Matlock to Dovedale is another fine romantic excursion. The walk between the rocks begins at a point, where the river Dove turns a corner of the projecting hills, and where the horses should be left, and continues up towards its source. This dale is in every part deep and narrow, the river running sometimes close to the rocks on one side, sometimes on the other, barely leaving a foot-path between. These rocks are of a grey colour, and of every wild and grotesque variety of shape and height: sometimes they stand single, like fragments of walls; sometimes they rise from a broad base, like pyramids; sometimes slender, like pinnacles; and huge fragments hang on the upper part, seemingly almost without support, and to threaten destruction to all who venture beneath them. Yew, ash, and other trees grow out of the crevices, scattered in various parts; which in particular places form a thick wood from the bottom to the top. In one part there is a large natural arch in a rock, which has the appearance of a wall; this leads to a cavern called Reynard's hall, and to another called his kitchen. The rocks continue some distance beyond this, and are then lost by degrees, a fragment peeping out here and there, after the connection is discontinued. The river is of unequal width, very clear, seldom deep, and produces trout and grayling; its course is rapid, and it has many falls, but none of any consequence: it parts the counties of Derby and Stafford at this place.

From viewing the rude natural grandeur of this mountainous county, we shall now attend to the principal towns.

DERBY, 126 miles from London, the county town, so called from having been a park or shelter for deer, stands on the W. side of the river Derwent, which is here

here broad and very beautiful, over which it has a stone bridge of five arches. The river has lately been made navigable to the Trent, which cannot be extended higher than this place, on account of the Wears, over which river a bridge is soon intended to be built; and to have two others over a small rivulet. The old bridge over the Derwent, is extremely narrow and ill-convenient, and too much decayed to remain long in its present state. The S. side is watered by a little rivulet, called Merton-brook, which has nine bridges over it. The most remarkable church in Derby is All-saints or All-hallows, having a beautiful Gothic square tower 60 yards high, with four pinnacles, which was once collegiate, and appears by an inscription in it, to have been re-built about the reign of Queen Mary, one half of the expence paid by the bachelors and maidens of the town. In the reign of King Henry III. it was a royal free chapel, over which the Bishop of Litchfield and Coventry was forbid to exercise any jurisdiction. It was pulled down some years ago, to be re-built. There is an hospital near the church, for 8 poor men and 4 women. By a charter of King James I. it was governed by 2 bailiffs; but in the next reign it had a charter for a mayor, high-steward, 9 aldermen, a recorder, a town-clerk, 14 brethren, and 14 common-councilmen. It has sent burgesses to parliament from the 23d of Edward I. By a grant of King Henry III. no Jew was to live in the town. Besides the collegiate church, it had formerly 3 monasteries; and several others were in the neighbourhood. Many gentlemen who have estates in the Peak, reside here; and on the Row-ditches near this place, are frequent horse-races. It had walls formerly; and in the S. E. corner of it there was a castle, of which there are no tokens now, but Cow Castle Hill; and a street leading to St. Peter's, is in old deeds called Castle Gate. It is a neat town, divided into five parishes; besides which, it formerly had a chapel. It trades in malt and beer, of which last a whimsical poet says,

Of

Of this strange drink, so like the Stygian lake,  
 Which men call ale, I know not what to make :  
 Thick it runs *in*, but *out* most wondrous thin,  
 What store of dregs must needs remain within !

In an island of the Derwent, facing Derby, is a machine, erected in 1734, by Sir Thomas Lombe, for the manufacture of silk, the model of which was brought out of Italy at the hazard of his life. It is a mill which works the three capital engines made use of by the Italians for making organzine or thrown silk ; so that by this machinery one hand-mill twists as much silk as could be done before by 50, and better. The engine contains 26586 wheels, and 97746 movements, which works 73726 yards of silk thread every time the water-wheel goes round, which is three times in a minute, and 318504960 yards in one day and night. One water-wheel gives motion to all the rest ; and any one of the movements may be stopped separately. One fire-engine likewise conveys warm air to every part of the machine, and the whole is governed by one regulator. The house which contains this engine is five or six stories high, and half a quarter of a mile in length. Upon the expiration of a patent of 14 years, the parliament granted Sir Thomas 14000l. as a further recompence for the great hazard and expence he had incurred in introducing and erecting the engine, upon condition of his allowing a perfect model to be taken of it, in order to perpetuate the art of making the same, which model is kept in the record-office in the Tower of London.

At one end of this building is a mill on the old plan, used before this improvement was made, where the silk is fitted in a coarser manner for the shoot. These mills give employment to between 300 and 400 hands, chiefly women and girls. Besides these, there are 7 or 8 other smaller machines of the same kind, some of which are moved by water, others by animals. A great part of the silk is sent from hence to supply the manufactures at Nottingham. The porcelain manufactory here employs

ploys near 100 men and boys; and the perfection that it is arrived to is by no means contemptible. There is a pottery of Queen's earthen ware here; but the chief manufacture is fine worsted, cotton, and silk hose, in which a considerable number of hands are employed.

The china manufactory is very worthy of notice; and does honour to the country; the indefatigable undertaker has brought the gold and the blue to a degree of beauty never before attained in England; and the drawing and colouring of the flowers are truly elegant. About 100 hands are employed here, and happily, very young persons can earn a living in the business.

Another work is carried on here, which though it employs not many hands, ought not to be overlooked: this is the making of vases, urns, and other ornaments for chimney pieces, and even chimney pieces themselves; from the variety of marbles, spars, and other petrifications, which abound in this country, and which take a fine polish.

ASHBORN, 10 miles from Derby, and 139 from London, on the E. side of the river Dove, is famous for sending great quantities of cheese up and down the Trent. It has a stone bridge over the Dove; and its church had its steeple destroyed by a storm, 1782. Market on Saturday. In the church is an inscription on a brass plate, found a few years since, which shews that the building was built in 1251. It has a free-school. Near Ashborne is the village of Mapleton, where is a remarkable flat storie bridge: the span of the arch is 70 feet, and the semidiameter but 11 inches.

TIDESWELL, 17 miles N. W. of Chesterfield, and 158 from London, thus named, probably, from a well or spring at the bottom of a hill near it, which ebbs and flows irregularly, as the air is supposed to agitate or press the water from the subterraneous cavities, already mentioned with the other curiosities of the county.

WIRKSWORTH, or WORKSWORTH, 6 miles from Ashborn, 139 miles from London, is a large well frequented town in the Peak, and the greatest market for lead.

lead in England. At Creich, a village near this town, are furnaces for smelting it; and it is observable, that the season they chuse for this work, is when the west wind blows, as being the most lasting of all. The people employed about this work are called the peak-rills, and have a remarkable court among them called the Barmoot, relating to the mines and controversies among the miners. The King claims the 13th penny, for which they compound at the rate of 1000l. a year; and it is said that the tythe of WIRKSWORTH is worth as much yearly. Here is a neat church, a free-school, and an alms-house. Here is a medicinal spring.

BAKEWELL, 151 miles from London, the best town on the N. W. side of the Peak, on the Wye, near its influx into the Derwent. It has 7 chapels, though but one church, with a market on Monday, and 5 fairs. Here is a medicinal spring. Is supposed to have been a Roman town, from certain altars dug up near it some years ago, in the grounds belonging to Haddon-house, and cut in a rough kind of stone. To the E. of this town is Scarsdale, a rich fruitful tract, so called from the Saxon Skarrs, barren rocks, with which it is surrounded.

WINSTER, a little mineral market town, with innumerable cottages scattered on the side of a hill, in Yolgrave parish, N. W. of Wirkworth, and S. W. of Bakewell, lies near rich mines of lead, 147 miles from London. In January, 1785, a shew being exhibited at a public-house, some gun-powder being scattered on the floor of an upper chamber, took fire, and communicated to the remainder of a barrel, by which the whole upper part of the house was blown up; about sixty people were below, and not one hurt.

REPTON, near the conflux of the Dove and Trent, N. E. of Burton, was anciently a large town, where were buried several of the Mercian Kings. It had formerly a priory; and here is a free-school. In a close N. of the church was lately discovered, near the surface, a square of 15 feet, enclosed by a wall, once covered with wooden joists and flat stones, containing a coffin,

in which was a human skeleton 9 feet long, surrounded by at least 100 more of common proportion, with their feet pointing to it; with the floor paved with flat stones.

CHESTERFIELD, 9 miles from Bakewell, 148 from London, the chief town in Scarsdale, is handsome and populous, with a church; the spire of its steeple, which is timber covered with lead, is warped awry. It has a free-school, and a large market-place, well supplied with lead, and other commodities, in which it deals considerably with the neighbouring counties; and also with London. Market on Saturday.

CHAPEL IN THE FRITH, 24 miles N. W. of Chesterfield, and 163 from London, on the confines of the Peak, near Cheshire.

BOLSOVER, near Chesterfield, and 147 miles from London, is a large well built town, noted for the making fine tobacco pipes. Has a market on Friday.

DRONFIELD, 4 miles W. of Bolsover, and 154 from London, among the mountains at the edge of the Peak, in so wholesome an air, that the natives commonly live to a great age, and it is therefore resorted to; so that it abounds with gentry and fine buildings. It has a charity-school and a free grammar-school.

ALFRETON, 10 miles from Derby, and 139 from London, is supposed to have been called Alfred's town, and is chiefly famous for its malt liquor, which has a curious flavour. Market on Friday.

#### ANTIQUITIES IN THIS COUNTY ARE,

Ashford camp.

All Saints church, at Derby.

Bakewell church, font, cross, &c.

Beauchief abbey, N. W. of Dronfield.

Bolsover castle, in Scarsdale.

Brough castle, near Hope Moor.

Castleton castle, in the Peak.

Codenor castle, S. of Alfreton.

Dale abbey, N. E. of Derby.

Danish

Danish stone cross, in the church yard, at Eyam.  
 Greasley priory and castle, near Stepennhill.  
 Horeston castle, N. of Derby.  
 Melburn castle, S. of ditto.  
 Old camp, on Mam Tor.  
 Repton church, S. of Derby.  
 Roman bath, at Buxton Wells.  
 Tupton castle, near Chesterfield.  
 Mapleton bridge.  
 Ashborn church.  
 Hapton hall, near Wirksworth.  
 Haddon grange, Little Chester.  
 Bredsal priory house.  
 Hardwicke house, near Chesterfield.  
 Brampton chapel.  
 Streetly chapel.  
 Winster Barrows.  
 Druidical monuments at Edale; also on Stanton moor, Hartle moor, Mam Tor, Marble Stones, &c. &c.

#### THE GENTLEMEN'S SEATS IN THIS COUNTY ARE,

CHATSWORTH, in the Peak. This structure, erected by the first Duke of Devonshire, has little that can attract the eye of the connoisseur. The grandeur, however, with which it is fitted up, the magnificence of the marble pedestals, and the great quantity of rich carving, by the famous Gibbons, are all very striking. It is remarkable for a beautiful chapel and hall, adorned with the finest paintings by Verrio. To describe its green-houses, summer-houses, walks, wildernes, rivers, canals, basons, &c. would be endless. Two facts deserve to be mentioned; Mary Queen of Scots was a captive here 17 years, under the care of its first foundress, the Countess of Shrewsbury, in memory of which the new lodgings are still called the Queen of Scot's apartments. Marshal Tallard, who had been entertained here some days, by the Duke of Devonshire, said,

said, " that when he should return to France, and " reckon up the days of his captivity in England, he " should leave out those he had spent at Chatsworth."

KEDDLESTON HALL, near Derby, which may properly be stiled the glory of Derbyshire; eclipsing Chatsworth, the antient boast of the county. This house was rebuilt in 1761. Here is a medicinal well that has the virtues of Harrowgate.

Abney, E. of Eilden hole.

Addlestone hall, N. W. of Alfreton.

Alderwashley, near Wirksworth.

Aldwark, S. of Winster.

Alport, S. of Bakewell.

Appleby Stanton, S. of Derby.

Arlston, E. of ditto.

Aston, N. E. of Castleton.

Aston, S. of Wirksworth.

Barlborough hall, near Staveley.

Barrow, S. of Derby.

Barrowcote, near ditto.

Barton Bapuz, W. of Derby.

Bread hall, W. of Chapel Frith.

Birchwood park, S. of Ashborn.

Bolsover castle, near Chesterfield.

Bothems hall, near Chapel Frith.

Brackenfield, N. W. of Alfreton.

Bradley, near Ashborn.

Bradwell, S. of Casterton.

Bramford, E. of ditto.

Bretby hall, near Burton.

Broadlow Ash.

Brosterfield, near Wardlow.

Burchill, W. of Chatsworth.

Butterley, near Codnor castle.

Caldwell hall, near Barton.

Calow, near Wirksworth.

Carlingthaithe hall, near Alfreton.

Castleton.

Caulk, near Staunton Harold.

Cawnor,

Cawnor, N. of Chatsworth.  
 Cawton, E. of Bakewell.  
 Chaddedon.  
 Chamber Knowle, near Tideswell.  
 Chester (Little) near Derby.  
 Clowne, near Bolsover.  
 Codnor castle, N. of Derby.  
 Cold Eaton, N. of Ashborn.  
 Compton, near Codnor castle.  
 Corthan, W. of Chatsworth.  
 Coton, S. of Burton upon Trent.  
 Cowdale, W. of Bakewell.  
 Creswell, N. E. of Bolsover.  
 Cromford, N. of Wirksworth.  
 Croughton, S. W. of Bakewell.  
 Crox hall, S. W. of Burton upon Trent.  
 Deddick hall, near Matlock.  
 Dove bridge, near Uttoxeter.  
 Drakelow, near Burton upon Trent.  
 Duck Manton, S. E. of Dronfield.  
 Dunston, N. of Chesterfield.  
 Eaton, near Uttoxeter.  
 Egginton, near Monksbridge.  
 Elwall hall, near Derby.  
 Eyam, near Stony Middleton.  
 Formark hall, S. of Derby.  
 Foston, E. of Uttoxeter.  
 Frithley, near Codnor castle.  
 Furland hall, S. of Chesterfield.  
 Gledles, N. E. of Dronfield.  
 Gratton, W. of Winster.  
 Gresley castle and priory, near Darklow.  
 Haddon hall, near Bakewell.  
 Hardwicke hall, N. W. of Mansfield.  
 Harwood Grange, S. E. of Chatsworth.  
 Hassington Grange, near ditto.  
 Hassop, N. E. of Bakewell.  
 Hatton, S. W. of Derby.  
 Havley, N. of Alfreton.

Heathcote, W. of Winster.  
Higham, near ditto.  
Highlow, E. of Castleton.  
Holland park, near Ashborn.  
Hollington, N. W. of Derby.  
Hoone, S. W. of ditto.  
Hopton hall, W. of Wirksworth.  
Horsley, N. of Derby.  
Houghton, E. of Bolsover castle.  
Hucklow, near Eilden hole.  
Huckney hall, N. of Mansfield.  
Hugh park, near Ashborn.  
Ible, S. of Winster.  
Ilam, near Matlock.  
Inkerseed, N. E. of Chesterfield.  
Ireton, N. of Derby.  
Keynsington, W. of Wirksworth.  
Kilborn, N. of Derby.  
Kingstardale, S. W. of Tideswell.  
Langford hall, near Ashborn.  
Langley hall, W. of Derby.  
Lascou, near Codnor castle.  
Lea, N. of Ashborn.  
Lea, E. of Uttoxeter.  
Longford, near Derby.  
Lytton, S. of Tydeswell.  
Mackley, E. of Uttoxeter.  
Mackeney, N. of Derby.  
Mapperley, ditto.  
Marsh hall, near Chapel Frith.  
Marton, near Derby.  
Melbourn castle, S. of Derby.  
Mellar, near Hayfield.  
Middleton park, W. of Derby.  
Miln house, S. of Tideswell.  
Miln Town, near Matlock.  
Mircaston, N. of Derby.  
Morley park, E. of Worksworth.  
Nedham Grange, W. of Winster.  
Netherthorp, N. E. from Chesterfield.

Newbold,

Newbold, near Chesterfield.  
 New Meadow, S. of Tideswell.  
 Newton Kings, S. of Derby.  
 Oakthorpe, S. of Derby.  
 Ogstone, N. W. of Alfreton.  
 Okesgreen, near Uttoxeter.  
 Osmaston, near Derby.  
 Over Haddon, S. of Bakewell.  
 Owlersett hall, N. W. of Whaley bridge.  
 Pilbury Grange, W. of Winster.  
 Pilsley, near Hardwick.  
 Remshaw, near Chesterfield.  
 Ripley, near Codnor castle.  
 Risley, E. of Derby.  
 Roosly, W. of ditto.  
 Rowsley hall, S. of Chatsworth.  
 Rowland, S. E. of Tideswell.  
 Saperton, W. of Derby.  
 Seal Grange, W. of Ashby de la Zouch.  
 Seal Overn and Nether, ditto.  
 Sharlow, S. E. of Derby.  
 Sherbrook, S. E. of Bolsover.  
 Shirley, near Brailsford.  
 Sinfold, S. of Derby.  
 Stanley park, near Chesterfield.  
 Somercotes, S. of Alfreton.  
 Southward Grange, near Derby.  
 Staden, S. W. of Tideswell.  
 Stancliff, E. of Winster.  
 Stansby, S. E. of Chesterfield.  
 Stoke, N. of Chatsworth.  
 Stourston, near Ashborn.  
 Stretton, N. of Alfreton.  
 Stubley, near Dronfield.  
 Sudbury park, near Sudbury.  
 Sutton, near Bolsover.  
 Swadlingcote, N. W. of Ashby de la Zouch.  
 Swanwick, S. of Alfreton.  
 Tansley, near Matlock.

Tissington hall, N. of Ashborn.  
Tharsel hall, S. of Mellor.  
Therlebouch, W. of Tideswell.  
Thornwell, E. of Castleton.  
Thuraston, W. of Derby.  
Thurlaston, S. E. of ditto.  
Tolley, W. of Dronfield.  
Tunsted, W. of Tideswell.  
Tupton castle, near Chesterfield.  
Underwood, N. of Ashborn.  
Wadiself, W. of Chesterfield.  
Wakebride hall, N. of Wirksworth.  
Walton hall, near Chesterfield.  
Wardlow, S. E. of Tideswell.  
Warmsdale, N. of Bakewell.  
Warsop park, near Mansfield.  
Washington, W. of Alfreton.  
Watsfanwell bridge, N. of Wirksworth.  
Weddingwell, W. of Tideswell.  
Wendosley hall, near Winster.  
Wesholm, near Derby.  
Weston Underwood, N. of Derby.  
Whaley, E. of Bolsover.  
Wheat Croft, W. of Alfreton.  
Wheston, W. of Tideswell.  
Wigwell, near Worksworth.  
Wilsley or Winshill, near Burton.  
Williamsthorp, S. E. of Chesterfield.  
Windley hill, N. of Derby.  
Wingerworth hall, near Chesterfield.  
Wingfield, S. W. of Alfreton.  
Woodland Willows, N. of Castleton.  
Wooley, N. W. of Alfreton.  
Woodthorp, N. of Bolsover castle.  
Woodthorp, S. of Chesterfield.  
Worm hill, near Tideswell.  
Walkot, S. W. of Winsted.

*The following Places are remarkable for extensive Views.*

From the Devil's Arse in the Peak, near Castleton, and the descent into Hopedale.

Pool's and Elden's hole, W. and N. E. of Castleton, and from Mam Tor.

Matlock, near the Derwent, and from High Tor.

Dove dale, three miles N. of Ashborn.

Monsal dale, two miles N. W. of Bakewell.

Eyam, or Middleton dale, E. of Tideswell.

Upper Dove dale, five miles N. of Ashborn.

Donnington cliff on the Trent, S. E. of Derby.

Hopping Mill. Ware on the Derwent, five miles S. E. of Derby.

Chee Tor on the Wye, near Buxton.

Near Ashford in the Water, in the road from Tideswell to Bakewell.

Windley hill, between Derby and Wirksworth.  
Mam Tor.

---

## STAFFORDSHIRE

IS bounded on the E. by Warwickshire and Derbyshire; on the S. by Worcestershire; on the W. by Shropshire and Cheshire; which last, joining to Derbyshire on the N. where it ends in an obtuse angle, makes the N. border. It is divided by the Trent into the N. E. and S. W. parts; the former of which is subdivided into the Moorlands, which are the more Northerly mountainous parts; and the Woodland, which is the more Southerly part of the county. Staffordshire lies from S. to N. almost in the form of a rhombus, being 8 miles in length, 30 in breadth, and 142 in circumference;

ference; containing 1006 square miles, or 810,000 square acres; divided into 5 hundreds, 139 parishes, 39 vicarages, 670 villages, one city, viz. Litchfield, and 17 market-towns, viz. Stafford, Newcastle under Line, Tamworth, Burton, Uttoxeter, Tutbury, Wolverhampton, Eccleshall, Cheadle, Abbot's-Bromley, Betley, Brewood, Leek, Penkridge, Rugeley, Stone, and Walsall. Its principal rivers are, the Trent, Manyfold, Chernet, Lime, Peak, Stour, Tern, Dove, Borne, Sow, Blith, Tean, and Smestall, with very extensive navigable canals. The most noted places are, Ecton, Moon and Mowcap hills, the Cloud, Needwood forest, Cannock wood or chace, and Black-mere. It sends 10 members to parliament, viz. 2 for the county, and 8 for the following places, viz. Litchfield, Stafford, Tamworth, and Newcastle under Line; pays 7 parts of the land-tax, and provides 560 men to the national militia. It is in the province of Canterbury, in the diocese of Litchfield and Coventry, and is included in the Oxford circuit. Its manufactures are chiefly woollens, iron, and earthen-ware; and the town of Burton is famous for its ale. This county, being mostly hilly, the air is generally good. The Moorlands, which are mountainous, and therefore reckoned the most barren, produce a short but sweet grass, with which they breed as fine large cattle as those of Lancashire. Sheep are also fed in the Northern as well as the Southern parts, in great numbers; much of the wool produced from them is manufactured in the clothing trade. Even the barren moorlands, when manured with marl and lime, mixed with turf ashes, produce good oats and barley; and as to the Southern parts, and some adjacent parishes in the N. they produce all kinds of grain. In these parts they also sow hemp and flax. Both the Moorlands and Woodlands yield lead, copper, iron, marble, alabaster, mill-stones, coals, marles of several sorts and colours, other useful earths, and likewise valuable stones and minerals of various sorts. In the more fruitful parts are several marles, which are used with great success;

cess on the lands. Here is likewise brick earth for red bricks, and others that burn blue; fuller's earth, potter's clay, particularly a sort used in the glass-houses; slip, a reddish earth, with which vessels are painted yellow; red ochre, and tobacco-pipe clay. It likewise yields fire-stone, rocks of lime-stone, a kind of iron-stone called mush, as big as the crown of a hat, and containing about a pint of a cold, sharp, pleasant liquor, which the workmen are fond of; the best sort of iron wares are made of this stone; also haematites, or blood-stone. The principal river in this county is the Trent, the third river in England, which, by the late inland navigation, has communication with the rivers Mersey, Dee, Ribble, Ouse, Darwent, Severn, Humber, Thames, Avon, &c. which navigation, including its windings, extends above 500 miles, in the counties of Lincoln, Nottingham, York, Lancaster, Westmoreland, Chester, Warwick, Leicester, Oxford, Worcester, &c. Early on the morning of Oct. 9, 1789, the banks of the aqueduct of this canal, across Wincham valley, in this county, gave way; from whence the water rushed down into the river beneath with the greatest impetuosity. Two corn mills on the same stream below were in imminent danger of being forced down by the vast body of water driving from the canal upon them, but fortunately received much less damage than might have been expected; in consequence of which, and the general heavy rains on the preceding night, there was one of the greatest floods on the river Weaver ever known: the water in the river rose from 16 to 18 feet above its usual height.

LITCHFIELD, 118 miles from London, is a large, neat town, which, with Coventry, is a bishoprick; it stands low, near 3 miles from the Trent, and is divided into two parts by a little clear rivulet, over which are two causeways with sluices. The bishop's see was erected, as it is said, in 643, by Oswy, King of Northumberland. That part of the city which stands on the S. side of the rivulet is called the city, and the other the close. In the S. side is a gaol for felons, a free-school,

school, and a large well-endowed hospital for the relief of the poor. The Close is so called, because it is inclosed with a wall, and a deep dry trench on all sides, except toward the city, where it is defended by a great lake or marsh formed by the abovementioned brook. The cathedral, which stands in this close, was originally built by Oswin, King of Northumberland, in 646, and rebuilt and enlarged by Offa, King of Mercia, in 766, but was again rebuilt in 1148; and considerably enlarged in 1296. It is 450 feet long, of which the choir is 110, and the breadth in the broadest place 80. The N. door is extremely rich in sculpture, but too much injured by time. The body, which is supported by pillars formed of numbers of slender columns, has lately had its decayed leaden roof replaced by a slated covering. In 1789 it went under a general repair, when the massive groined arch betwixt the W. end of the church and the transept, which had forced the side walls out of its perpendicular, was removed. The choir merits attention on account of the elegant sculpture about the windows, and the embattled gallery that runs beneath them; to which the altar-piece of Grecian architecture but ill corresponds: behind which is Mary's chapel, divided from it by a most elegant stone skreen of beautiful workmanship. Here stood St. Chad's shrine, which cost 2000l. The chapter-house is an octagon room: It suffered much in the time of the civil wars, when its spire was destroyed, and the cathedral itself converted to a stable; but was thoroughly repaired after the restoration of Charles II. at the expence of 20,000l. and made a noble and admirable structure: it is walled in like a castle, but stands on such an eminence that it is seen 10 miles round. Its portico or front can scarcely be paralleled in England. There were till lately 26 statues of the Kings of Judah in a row above it, as big as the life; and on the top, at each corner of the portico, is a stately spire, beside a fine high steeple on the middle of the church. There are several statues on the outside of it, as well as within.

The choir, which is in great part paved with alabaster and cannel coal, in imitation of black and white marble, has a chapel behind it. The prebendaries stalls are likewise of excellent workmanship. In 1776 a beautiful painted window, a benefaction of Dr. Addenbrook, was put up at the Western end of the church. Litchfield is a long straggling place, though it has very handsome houses in it; and, as it is a thoroughfare to the N.W. counties, has several good inns. The ale is reckoned incomparable here, as it is all over the county. The country hereabouts is both pleasant and fruitful. The brook, which has two bridges over it, runs into the Trent. The streets are well paved, and kept very clean.

STAFFORD, 135 miles from London, is the shire town, where the assizes are held. It stands low on the river Sow, over which it has a good bridge. Here are two handsome churches, a free-school, and a spacious market-place, in which stands the shire hall. It is well built and paved, and much increased of late both in wealth and inhabitants, by its manufacture of cloth. The old custom of Borough-English is still kept up here; which is a customary descent of lands, in some ancient boroughs, to the youngest son; or, if the owner hath no issue, to his youngest brother. The original of this old custom is attributed to the lords of certain lands having the privilege of taking their tenants wives the first night after marriage: wherefore, in time, the tenants obtained this custom, on purpose that their eldest sons (who might be the lords bastards) should be incapable to inherit their estates. But the reason of the custom (Littleton says) is, because the youngest is presumed in law to be the least able to provide for himself. The buildings are for the most part of stone and slate, and some of them in the modern taste. Not only the assizes, but the quarter-sessions, are held in this town. It is an ancient borough, governed by a mayor, recorder, 10 aldermen, 20 common-councilmen, a town-clerk, and two serjeants at mace. King John

John made it a corporation, and Edward VI. both confirmed and enlarged its charter. In Doomsday-book it is termed a city; but though it is more commodious for transacting the business of the county, it is much inferior to Litchfield. William the Conqueror built a castle here, since demolished: it stood on a little insulated hill, a mile S. of the town, surrounded with a deep foss. It was garrisoned by the King in the civil wars, taken and demolished by the parliament in 1644. The font in St. Mary's church is a singular piece of antiquity. The church has been collegiate. The dean's house is now converted to a school. The county infirmary, finished in 1772, is situated a little distance from the town, and supported by subscriptions, &c. of between 800l. and 900l. per ann. The town had formerly four gates, two of which are not existing; and it was in part surrounded with a wall, but was never able to resist a siege. Here is an hospital, built in the last century. The market is on Saturday.

**NEWCASTLE UNDER LINE, or LOME,** 14 miles from Stafford, 149 from London. It has three great fairs for all sorts of cattle, and a fourth for wool. The chief manufacture is hats. The streets are broad, and well paved, but most of the buildings low and thatched. The clothing trade flourishes here, and the town is surrounded with coal-pits. It has only one church, though formerly four. There is a great quantity of stone-ware made near this place, superior to any other in England; so that they annually export 20,000l. worth of it.

**CHEADLE,** 10 miles N. E. of Stone, and 144 from London, near the source of the river Dove.

**LEEK,** 13 miles N. E. of Newcastle, and 154 from London, lying amongst the barren moorlands, has a manufacture of buttons. In Blue-hills, in the neighbourhood, are coal-mines; and a salt stream comes from thence, which tinges the stones and earth through which it runs with a rusty colour, and, with the infusion

of galls, turns as black as ink. Here are rocks of a most surprising height, without any turf or mould upon them.

TAMWORTH, 8 miles S. E. of Litchfield, and 113 from London, is so equally divided by the river Tame, which has its conflux here with the Anker, that one half, viz. the W. part, stands in Staffordshire, and the E. in Warwickshire; and each chuses a member of parliament. It is the oldest town in these parts, and was the royal seat of the Mercian Kings. Here is a grammar-school, founded in the Staffordshire part of the town, by Q. Elizabeth, and a fine charity of that rich bookseller, Mr. Guy, who founded that noble hospital in Southwark. Here is a considerable trade in narrow cloths, and other manufactures; and it is noted for exceeding good ale. The church is collegiate, and stands, where once was a nunnery, in the Staffordshire part of the town.

WOOLVERHAMPTON, 124 miles from London, stands upon a high ground; but all the water the town is supplied with, except what falls from the skies, comes from four weak springs of different qualities, which go by the name of Pudding-well, Horse-well, Washing-well, and Meal-well. From the last they fetch all the water they use for boiling and brewing, in leather budgets, laid across a horse, with a funnel at the top, by which they fill them; and to the other wells they carry their tripe, horses, and linen. It is a parish near 30 miles in compass, and contains, according to Sir William Dugdale, 17 great villages, wherein are but three small chapels of ease, not capable of containing a tenth part of the inhabitants, who have been commonly computed to be near 30,000 souls, and of these 7 or 8000 are thought of age to communicate. In this parish K. Edgar founded a chapel of 8 portionaries, the chief of whom he made patron to them all, and sole ordinary of the whole parish, *cum omnimodo jurisdictione*, and thereby made the church, *cum membris*, exempt from Coventry and Litchfield: in which condition it hath

hath ever since continued, subject to no power but the King of England, and under him to the perpetual visitation of the Keepers of the Great Seal. Edward IV. united the deanery of this church to the deans of Windsor, for ever, in such sort, that the two colleges still remain distinct as before, having two several books of statutes, two several seals, and revenues proper to each respectively. Within the jurisdiction are nine leets, whereof eight belong to the church. The dean is lord-borough of Wolverhampton, Codsall, Hatherton, and Petshall, and of Dudley in Worcestershire; and hath all manner of privileges belonging to the view of frank-pledge, felons goods, deodands, escheats, marriage of wards, and clerks of the market, which is rated at 150l. a year, as the whole is at near 300l. a year. Each of the portionaries have a several leet. A monastery was built here by King Edgar's sister, Vulfruna, a pious woman; from whence this place, which before was only called Hampton, had the name of Vulfrune's-Hampton, and by corruption Wolverhampton. Henry III. granted it the market on Wednesdays (which is reckoned the second in the county), and a fair on July 10. Here is a free-school; besides which, here is a charity-school for 50 boys, who are both taught and clothed; and another for 40 girls, some of whom are also clothed. It is a populous, well-built, and healthy town, in spite of the adjacent coal-mines; which is ascribed to its high situation; and it is said the plague was hardly ever known here. The chief manufactures of this town are locks, here being the most ingenious locksmiths in England. Their locks are made in brass or iron boxes, curiously polished. When they make six, eight, or more, in a suit, as they are bespoke, they will order the keys so, that neither of them shall open each other's lock, but one master-key shall open them all. By this means, when the locks are set on, and the inferior keys kept by distinct servants, neither of them can come at the other's charge, yet the master can come at them all. Besides, the master turning his

key in any of the servants locks but once extraordinary, the servants themselves cannot come at their charge; and, if they attempt it, the key will only run round, and not hurt. Some of the iron-work is made in the town, but the chief part of it by the farmers, for several miles round; for in this country every farm has at least one forge; so that, when the farmers are not employed in the fields, they work as smiths at their forges; and they bring all their work to market, where the great tradesmen buy it up, and send it to London, from whence it is exported all over Europe. Mean time, it is observed, that this town does not increase in buildings, like Birmingham, because it is church-land for most part, and consequently the tenure not sufficient to encourage people to lay out their money upon it. The pulpit is very ancient, and of stone; and in the church-yard is a very old stone pillar, 20 feet high, but in a ruinous state. A new church was built here, under the sanction of an act of parliament, and consecrated in June, 1760, called the chapel of St. John.

WALSALL, 5 miles from Litchfield, and 116 from London, on the top of a hill, has a good market; and, having several iron mines near it, the inhabitants make spurs, bridle-bits, buckles, &c. in which they carry on a considerable trade. Here is dug the best sort of iron ore, which the miners call mush; it contains a cold sharp liquor, so pleasant to the taste, that the workmen are fond of it.

BETLEY, 9 miles N.W. of Newcastle, and 157 from London, near the borders of Cheshire.

PENKRIDGE, 4 miles from Wolverhampton, and 123 from London, is noted for its horse-fair, which is reckoned the greatest in England, especially for saddle-nags, which are brought hither from Yorkshire, and all the horse-breeding counties.

RUGELEY, 7 miles from Litchfield, 126 from London, is a handsome, well-built town, situate near the river Trent, in the Lancashire and Cheshire road from London, and on one side of Cankwood-chace.

BREWOOD,

BREWOOD, 8 miles N.W. of Wolverhampton, and 132 from London, is a pretty town. A dreadful earthquake is said to have happened here the 4th of November, 1678.

BURTON, 123 miles from London, on the N. side of the Trent, is chiefly noted for its fine ale. It once had an abbey, a castle, &c. but the bridge some think the finest piece of workmanship of any civil public building in England. It is all of squared fre-stone, and above a quarter of a mile in length, with 37 arches, where the river divides into three channels. The parish church is adjoining to the decayed abbey. The town consists chiefly of one long street, extending from the abbey to the bridge. Here is a manufacture of cloth. Barges come up hither, by the help of art, with a full stream, in a deep safe channel. Near this place is Needwood, a large forest, with many parks in it, where the sporting gentry divert themselves with hunting and horse-racing.

TUTBURY, or STUKESBERY, 128 miles from London, stands near the Dove, a little before it falls into the Trent. The castle was given by William the Conqueror to Henry, Earl de Ferrariis, who built a priory contiguous to it, in which he was buried. It now belongs to the Duke of Devonshire, and is still a good house.

BROMLEY-ABBOTS, 7 miles from Tutbury, and 129 from London, is a pretty town, on the skirts of Derbyshire, remarkable for a sport on New-year's-day and Twelfth-day, called the Hobby-horse-dance, from a person who rode upon the image of a horse, with a bow and arrow in his hands, with which he made a snapping noise, and kept time with the music, while six other men danced with as many reindeer heads on their shoulders. To this hobby-horse belonged a pot, which the Reeves of the town filled with cakes and ale, toward which the spectators contributed a penny; with the remainder they maintained their poor, and repaired their church. But this is now discontinued.

**UTTOXETER, or TOCESTER,** 7 miles from Tutbury, and 134 from London, stands on a hill of easy ascent, near the river Dove, over which is a firm stone bridge: the town is rather rich, by means of its fine meadows and cattle, than neat in respect of buildings. The market is reckoned one of the greatest in these parts, for cattle, sheep, butter, cheese, corn, and all provisions. Some of the London cheesemongers, by their factors, make purchases to the value of 500l. a day.

**STONE,** 5 miles from Stafford, and 141 from London, is a place on the Trent, with commodious inns, in the great road to West-Chester; it was so called from a heap of stones, to preserve the memory of the murder committed by Wulpher, King of Mercia, on his two sons, for embracing Christianity; but he afterward repented and became a Christian. This heap of stones their mother turned into a tomb, and thereupon erected a church.

**ECCLESHAL,** 6 miles from Stafford, and 142 from London, near the river Sow, is a pretty town, noted for pedlars wares.

#### AMONG THE ANTIQUITIES IN THIS COUNTY, ARE,

**THE Lows,** as they are called, near Wiggington, which, from the pieces of bones, coals, and ashes, they contain, appear to have been the depositaries of Roman bones after they were burnt.

**AT CHICKLEY,** 14 miles from Newcastle, are three stones, with little images cut upon two of them, and erected spire-wise, in the church-yard, which are very remarkable; but it is not known when, by whom, or for what purpose, they were set up.

**IN DUDLEY-CASTLE HALL,** 4 miles from Wolverhampton, is a table of one entire oak plank, 17 yards in length, and 1 in breadth; at first it measured 7 yards and 9 inches more, which were cut off to suit it to the hall. The tree grew in the new park at Dudley, and

is

is said to have contained 100 ton of neat timber. The castle stands on a high mountain, and is cut out of a rock, with a lofty tower on it, from whence is a prospect into five shires, and part of Wales. It was built by Dudo or Doda, a Saxon, about the year 700.

APEWOOD-CASTLE, on the edge of Shropshire, is a fortification, supposed to have been British, standing on a lofty promontory, with a steep ridge for half a mile together, having hollows cut in the ground, over which it is thought they pitched their tents.

*There are Roman Encampments also at*

Ashwood heath, N. E. of Kinver.

In Needwood forest.

Near Kinver.

Near Wrottesley.

In Beautesart park, 4 miles from Litchfield.

The King's ditch, at Tamworth.

#### THERE ARE OTHER ANTIQUITIES, viz.

Alton castle, N. N. E. of Croxton abbey.

Burton abbey and bridge.

Caverswell castle.

Croxton abbey, near Cheadle.

Darlstom castle, near Stone.

Dudley castle and priory.

Eccleshall hall.

Hilton abbey, near Cheadle.

Litchfield cathedral, castle, &c.

Stafford church and castle.

Stourton castle, near Stourbridge.

Tixhall manor-house gate.

Tutbury castle and priory.

Wolverhampton church, &c.

*The most remarkable Views are from,*

- Stafford-castle hill, 1½ mile from the town.
- Narrowdale, N.W. of Oakover.
- Abbot's castle, near Wolverhampton.
- Leek hills, in the road to Congleton.
- Ecton hill, between Newcastle and Leek.
- Barbicon, 4 miles N. of Birmingham.
- Sinai park.
- Tutbury castle.

**THE GENTLEMEN'S SEATS IN THIS COUNTY ARE,**

- Acton Trussell, near Stafford.
- Aquilate, near Newport.
- Arley hall.
- Ashmers, near Wolverhampton.
- Apsley, near Brewood.
- Ashenhurst, near Leek.
- Aston, near Stone.
- Badnall, near Eccleshall.
- Barlaston, near Stone.
- Barnhurst, near Wolverhampton.
- Beaudesart park, near Litchfield.
- Bellamour hall, near Rugeley.
- Bescot, near Walsall.
- Biddulph hall, near Leek.
- Bishton, near Rugeley.
- Black Ladies, near Brewood.
- Blakeley, near Stone.
- Blakenall, near Burton.
- Blazing Star, near Cheadle.
- Blithfield, near Bagots Bromley.
- Blore Pipe, near Eccleshall.
- Blunt's green, near Uttoxeter.
- Bold, near Pagets Bromley.
- Bradley, near Dudley.
- Great Bridgesford, near Stafford.
- Bromley Hurst, near Pagets Bromley.

Brough

Brough hall, near Stafford.  
Broughton, near Eccleshall.  
Burnhill, near Albrighton.  
Butterton, near Newcastle.  
Byana, near Eccleshall.  
Callings wood, near Burton.  
Callow hill, near Pagets Bromley.  
Carroway head, near Tamworth.  
Careswell, near Cheadle.  
Charnes, near Eccleshall.  
Chartley castle, near Uttoxeter.  
Cheadle.  
Chell (Little), near Newcastle.  
Chefterton, near ditto.  
Chillington, near Brewood.  
Clayton, near Newcastle.  
Cold Norton, near Stone.  
Colmore, near Walsall.  
Cotton hall, near Rugeley.  
Compton (Upper and Lower) near Stourbridge.  
Corbins, near Dudley.  
Cotton, near Paget Bromley.  
Crakemarsh, near Uttoxeter.  
Croxall, near Litchfield.  
Croxton, near Stone.  
Curborough, near Litchfield.  
Darleston, near Stone.  
Derrington, near Stafford.  
Dilhorne, near Cheadle.  
Dimsdale, near Newcastle.  
Drayton, near Tamworth.  
Dudley castle, near Dudley.  
Dunsley, near Stourbridge.  
Dunstal, near Burton.  
Eardley, near Newcastle.  
Eccleshall castle.  
Edgecall, near Litchfield.  
Eland lodge, near Pagets Bromley.  
Elen hall, near Eccleshall.

Elford,

## S T A F F O R D S H I R E.

Elford, near Litchfield.  
Elmshurst, near ditto.  
Ellerton Grange, near Eccleshall.  
Envile, near Stourbridge.  
Engleton, near Brewood.  
Ettingsall, near Wolverhampton.  
Farewell, near Litchfield.  
Fenton (Great and Little), near Newcastle.  
Fenton park, near ditto.  
Field, near Uttoxeter.  
Fisherwick park, near Tamworth.  
Flashbrook, near Eccleshall.  
Ford green, near Newcastle.  
Freford, near Litchfield.  
Frodley, near ditto.  
Frodswell, near Stone.  
Frog hall, near Cheadle.  
Ditto, near Litchfield.  
Fulford, near Cheadle.  
Gayton, near Stone.  
Goldsick, near Leek.  
Gunstow, near Brewood.  
Hadon cross, near Dudley.  
Hagley, near Rugeley.  
Hairbage, near Leek.  
Hala wood, near Betley.  
Hales hall, near Cheadle.  
Hampsted hall, near Walsall.  
Hanch hall, near Litchfield.  
Handbury, near Pagets Bromley.  
Handford bridge, near Newcastle.  
Handsacre, near Rugeley.  
Harding, near Walfall.  
Hatton, near Brewood.  
Hay end, near Rugeley.  
Heakley hall, near Leek.  
Helmeley house, near Rugeley.  
Heywood park, near ditto.  
Hilderstone, near Stone.

Hill,

Hill, near Newcastle.  
Hillcot, near Eccleshall.  
Hill house, near ditto.  
Hilton, near Brewood.  
Hilton abbey, near Cheadle.  
Hilton park, near Wolverhampton.  
Hinley hall, near Dudley.  
Hints, near Tamworth.  
Hoarcross hall, near Abbots Bromley.  
Hogs hall, near Litchfield.  
Holbeach, near Dudley.  
Hollies, near Stourbridge.  
Hollingbury hall, near Uttoxeter.  
Holly-bush, near Pagets Bromley.  
Horton, near Leek.  
Hound hill, near Uttoxeter.  
Hudlesford, near Litchfield.  
Hyde, near Brewood.  
Hyde, near Stafford.  
Ilam, near Cheadle.  
Ingestree, near Stafford.  
Ipston, near Cheadle.  
Irelly, near Stourbridge.  
Johnson, near Eccleshall.  
Kiel hall, near Newcastle.  
Kieldfield hall, near Walsall.  
King's Bromley, near Rugeley.  
Kingsley, near Cheadle.  
Kinnerston, near Penkridge.  
Knightley hall, near Stafford.  
Knighton, near Eccleshall.  
Knoll end, near Betley.  
Knutton, near Newcastle.  
Knypersley, near Leek.  
Leaton, near Stourbridge.  
Ledcroft.  
Leek.  
Lees hill, near Uttoxeter.  
Lindon, near Dudley.

Linedon,

Linedon, near Stourbridge.  
 Little Aston, near Walsall.  
 Lockwood, near Cheadle.  
 Lodge, near Eccleshall.  
 Long Brickley, near Burton.  
 Longercroft, near ditto.  
 Longford, near Newcastle.  
 Loxley hall, near Uttoxeter.  
 Lyn, near Litchfield.  
 Madely manor and Great, near Betley.  
 Mawgreen, near Walsall.  
 Mayford, near Stone.  
 Meere, near Stourbridge.  
 Millgreen, near Walsall.  
 Milmeese, near Eccleshall.  
 Milwick, near Stone.  
 Monmore, near Wolverhampton.  
 Moreton, near Pagets Bromley.  
 Morse, near Stourbridge.  
 Mosely, near Brewood.  
 Nichols, near Wolverhampton.  
 Needwood, near Burton.  
 Nether Tone, near Cheadle.  
 Newborough, near Litchfield.  
 New park, near Newcastle.  
 Newcastle.  
 New hall, near Betley.  
 New Rowl, near Stafford.  
 Norbury, near Eccleshall.  
 Normacote Grange, near Cheadle.  
 North Cleut, near Stourbridge.  
 North Holm, near Leek.  
 North Mathfield, near Cheadle.  
 North wood, near ditto.  
 Norton, near Newcastle.  
 Norton, near Cannock.  
 Oakley, near Litchfield.  
 Okeover, near Cheadle.  
 Old Fallings, near Wolverhampton.

Onco<sup>t</sup>

Oncot, near Stafford.  
Orgrave, near Litchfield.  
Orflow, near Penkridge.  
Ousley, near Stafford.  
Packington, near Litchfield.  
Paradise, near Brewood.  
Park hall, near Cheadle.  
Pateshall, near Wolverhampton.  
Paynsley, near Cheadle.  
Penford, near Brewood.  
Penkull, near Newcastle.  
Penover, near Wolverhampton.  
Pepper hill, near ditto.  
Pillaton hall, near Penkridge.  
Pipe hill, near Rugeley.  
Pipe hill, near Litchfield.  
Pipe (Great and Little), near Litchfield.  
Prestwood, near Stourbridge.  
Purton, near Wolverhampton.  
Ranton, near Dudley.  
Ranton abbey, near Stafford.  
Ranton, near ditto.  
Redware, near Rugeley.  
Reynolds hall, near Walsall.  
Rodbaston, near Penkridge.  
Rolston, near Burton.  
Ronden lanes, near Wolverhampton.  
Rudge, near Eccleshall.  
Rudyard, near Leek.  
Rushall hall, near Walsall.  
Rushton James, near Leek.  
Sandall, near Dudley.  
Sandon (Great and Little), near Stone.  
Sandwell, near Wolverhampton.  
Searscot, near Tamworth.  
Seasdon, near ditto.  
Seawell, near ditto.  
Sedgeley hall, near ditto.  
Seighford, near Stafford.

Shenston, near Litchfield.  
Shire lanes, near Dudley.  
Shredicot, near Penkridge.  
Shuckborough, near Stafford.  
Shut end, near Dudley.  
Smallwood hall, near Uttoxeter.  
Somerford, near Brewood.  
Stafford castle.  
Standon, near Eccleshall.  
Stansop, near Leek.  
Stanfold, near Tamworth.  
Stichbrook, near Litchfield.  
Stockings, near Brewood.  
Stone.  
Stone house, near Cheadle.  
Strongtow, near Leek.  
Stourton castle, near Stourbridge.  
Stratton hall, near Wolverhampton.  
Stritton, near Penkridge.  
Sughall (Great), near Eccleshall.  
Swinerton, near Stone.  
Swinsin, near Litchfield.  
Swithamley, near Leek.  
Tanhorne, near Tamworth.  
Tamworth.  
Teston hall, near Burton.  
Thatchmoor, near Litchfield.  
Thorne, near ditto.  
Thursfield, near Newcastle.  
Tipton, near Dudley.  
Tittensor, near Stone.  
Tixhall house, near Stafford.  
Trentham, near Newcastle.  
Toddesley coppice, near Rugeley.  
Tuckhill, near Stourbridge.  
Tunstall, near Pagets Bromley.  
Tunstall, near Wolverhampton.  
Turnhurst, near Newcastle.  
Upper Fold, near Uttoxeter.

Upper Tene, near Cheadle.  
Uttoxeter.  
Welford, near Eccleshall.  
Wallgrange, near Leek.  
Walton, near Stafford.  
Walton Grange, near Penkridge.  
Weaton, near Leek.  
Weetmore, near Burton.  
West Bromwich, near Birmingham.  
Weston park, near Brewood.  
Weston Coyney, near Cheadle.  
Wichnor lodge, near Litchfield.  
Whitgrave, near Eccleshall.  
Whitmore, near Newcastle.  
Whittington, near Litchfield.  
Whittington, near Stourbridge.  
Wightwich, near Wolverhampton.  
Willbrighton, near Penkridge.  
Willenhall, near Walsall.  
Willingsworth, near Dudley.  
Willowbridge wells, near Eccleshall.  
Wingate, near Leek.  
Wolesley park, near Stafford.  
Wombern park, near Dudley.  
Wood Eytون, near Penkridge.  
Wood hall, near Wolverhampton.  
Wood-head, near Cheadle.  
Woolstanton, near Newcastle.  
Wooton park, near Cheadle.  
Worley (Little), near Cannock.  
Wrinchill, near Betley.  
Wrottesley, near Wolverhampton.  
Yarlet, near Eccleshall.  
Yefield hall, near Wolverhampton.

## S H R O P S H I R E

**I**S bounded on the E. by Staffordshire; on the N. by Cheshire; on the S. by Worcestershire, Herefordshire, and Radnorshire; and on the W. by Montgomeryshire and Denbighshire, in Wales. It is divided into two parts by the Severn, which runs through the county from W. to S.E. It is 47 miles in length, 38 in breadth, and 210 in circumference; containing 1320 square miles, or 844,800 acres; divided into 15 hundreds, 170 parishes, 615 villages, and 15 market-towns, viz. Shrewsbury, Ludlow, Bridgnorth, Wenlock, Bishop's-castle, Drayton, Wem, Whitchurch, Church-Stretton, Cleobury-Mortimer, Newport, Shifnal, Wellington, Ellesmere, and Oswestry. The principal rivers are the Tweed, Severn, Teem, Clun, Ony, Warren, Tern, Corve, Rea, Kemlot, and Mele. The most remarkable places are Wire, Mors, and Hocksto forests; St. Gilbert's, Caradok, Wrekin, Stiperston, and Titterston hills; Brownclere, Breteen, and Cleobury mounts; Burning-well, Bishop's-Moat, Cowesdale, and Blaze heaths; Boscobel house and grove; Caractacus's camp; Acton-Burnell castle and barn. It sends 12 members to parliament, 2 for the county, and 10 for the following places, viz. Shrewsbury, Ludlow, Bridgnorth, Wenlock, and Bishop's-castle; pays 7 parts of the land-tax, and provides 640 men to the national militia. It is in the province of Canterbury, diocese of Hereford in part, and the remainder in that of Litchfield and Coventry, and is included in the Oxford circuit. The air of this county is very healthy. The soil in the S. and W. parts, which are the most hilly, is not so fruitful as the low grounds, where plenty of grain is produced. Besides inexhaustible pits of coal, here also are mines of copper, lead, iron-stone, and lime-stone. Over most of the coal-pits lies a stratum of a blackish, hard, but very

very porous substance, containing great quantities of bitumen, which being ground, and well boiled in cop-  
pers of water, on the surface swims the bituminous matter, which by evaporation is brought to the consist-  
ence of pitch, or by the help of an oil distilled from the same stone, and mixed with it, is so thinned to a sort of tar, which now serves for caulkings ships. Its manufactures are gloves and stockings, woollen cloths, flannels, and cannon. It is reckoned the largest inland county in the kingdom.

SHREWSBURY, 156 miles from London, is delightfully situated on the banks of the Severn. Its situation is nearly the center of the county. It has suffered several times by floods, particularly in Dec. 1740, when it even flowed into the chancel of the abbey-church; again in 1770, when the waters exceeded that in 1740 by a foot in height. In 1748 a dolphin was taken in the Severn near this place, where that river produces excellent fresh-water fish. The Saxons termed it Scrobbes-berg, because the hill it stands upon was covered with shrubs; the Normans Scropesbery, Stoppebury, and Salop; the Britons called it Penguerine, i. e. a brow of alders. It has two neat bridges over the Severn, which surrounds it, except on the N. side, in the form of a horse-shoe, and renders it a peninsula. King Edward I. held a parliament here, in 1283, when the Lords sat in the castle, and the Commons in a barn. The Court resided at Acton-Burnell, where David, the last of the Welch Princes, was executed, and his body quartered, which is the first instance of the kind. Richard II. held a parliament here also, when he sat with his crown on his head, in 1397, created several Peers, and made Chester a Principality. Henry VII. visited this town in his route from Milford-haven; and, in remembrance of their assistance to him, frequently visited it after his accession to the throne, particularly in 1488, when he held the feast of St. George in St. Chad's church; the whole expence of which, with the attendance on the Queen and Prince, amounted to 39l. 17s. 6d.

6d. The corpse of Henry Piercy, the younger, surnamed Hotspur, who had rebelled against Henry IV, and who was routed and killed at a place in the neighbourhood, from hence called Battlefield, was taken out of his grave, by order of that King, and put between two mill-stones in Shrewsbury; after which, it was here beheaded and quartered: and his uncle, the Earl of Worcester, being taken prisoner, was also beheaded in this town. Richard, Duke of York, and George Plantagenet, sons of Edward IV. were born here. Near the Black-Raven inn, which is of note by being mentioned in the play of the Recruiting Officer, there is one of the largest schools in England. It was first founded and endowed by King Edward VI. by the name of the Free Grammar-School. Queen Elizabeth rebuilt it from the ground, and endowed it more largely. It is a fine stately fabrick, with a very good library, a chapel, and spacious buildings, not inferior to many colleges at Oxford and Cambridge; in which last university several scholarships are founded in its favour. Besides hospitals, and St. George's, St. Chad's, and other alms-houses, here are also several charity-schools, where 140 boys and 40 girls are taught, and part clothed. An orphan-house was opened here in 1759, and an elegant structure erected in 1760, at the expence of the Foundling hospital in London; but no children having been lately sent to it, it is now used as a woollen manufactory. The building cost 12,000l. Here is an infirmary for 60 patients, which was opened in April 1747. There is a town-house here, built in 1552, a long timber building, in which the assizes are held, as are the sessions and other courts. Adjoining it is the green-room, where the assemblies used to be held; and near it the exchequer. Near the town-hall is the market-house, built in 1595; over which is held a market for Welsh cloths. The cross is a building, erected with arches, supporting a reservoir of water, from which the town is supplied; it contains 1000 barrels of water. The present structure was erected in 1755, of arched groin

groin work, to support the bed of the cistern. Here are several halls belonging to the trading companies. The inhabitants enjoy a theatre, which was formerly a palace, and built before 1326, and converted to the present purpose in 1765. It was a well-built and well-frequented place so long ago as the Norman conquest, when 12 of the townsmen were bound to keep guard, when the Kings of England came hither, and as many to attend them in hunting. An abbey was founded here, whose abbot was mitred, and sat in parliament. It was called St. Giles, or the Holy Cross, and was built in 1085, dedicated to St. Peter and St. Paul, and suppressed at the general dissolution; of which nothing now remains but the W. part, from the cross aisle to the W. tower; and the stone roof of this part lately fell down. In a garden near it is St. Winifrid's Pulpit, a neat Gothic stone structure, said to be a master-piece of the kind. St. Giles's church is said to be the oldest in the town. St. Chad's church stands on the site of a palace, belonging to the Princes of Powis, burnt down by the Saxons. This church was destroyed by an accidental fire in 1393, but was re-built soon after. This building, which is a Norman Gothic structure, was under repair in July 1788, when its decayed tower suddenly fell down, while the workmen were gone to dinner, and in a great measure destroyed the whole of this venerable fabrick. St. Mary's, the other collegiate church, was founded by King Edgar, and is exempted from the jurisdiction of the bishop. The spire of this church, which stands upon an elevated part of the town, and is seen at a great distance, has been several times damaged by high winds. St. Alkmund's church is also an old structure, with an high spire, and is an irregular square pile of Norman architecture. St. Julian's church is a modern structure, built in 1748, except the tower. Besides these churches, there have been several religious foundations in this town, and at present there are several dissenters meeting-houses. It was first paved in 1254; and it is now, in consequence of an act, 1756, well paved and lighted.

In 1750 it contained 8141 inhabitants and 1884 houses, now considerably increased. A dreadful fire broke out here on April 1, 1774, which consumed 50 dwelling-houses, besides barns, stables, &c. The market-days for corn, cattle, and provisions, are Wednesday and Saturday; and every Thursday is the market for Welch cottons, friezes, and flannels, of which here are sold as much as comes to 1000l. a week. They all speak English in the town, though it is inhabited both by English and Welch; but, on the Thursday market-day, the chief language is Welch. King Charles I. incorporated the bailiffs and burgesses of this town, by the name of mayor, aldermen, and burgesses; and the government thereof consists of a mayor, recorder, steward, town-clerk, 24 aldermen, and 48 common-council-men, who have their sword-bearer, 3 serjeants at mace, and other inferior officers. The corporation has a power of trying causes within itself, even such as are capital, except for high-treason. The burgesses qualified to chuse its members of parliament are about 450. The streets of this town are large, and the houses tolerably well-built. It is said, Charles II. would have erected this town into a city, and that the townsmen, refusing this honour, were afterwards called *The Proud Salopians*. This town has been many years famed for its delicate cakes, and its excellent brawn. There is such plenty of provisions of all sorts here, especially salmon and other good fish, both from the Severn and the Dee, and the place itself is so pleasant, that it is full of gentry, who have assemblies and balls here once a week, all the year round, it being a town reckoned not inferior to St. Edmundsbury, or Durham, for mirth and gallantry, but is much bigger than both together; and it is observed, that more gentlemen's coaches are kept here, than in any town in the N. W. part of the kingdom, except Chester; for the cheapness of provisions draws many genteel families to the place. One great ornament of this town is that called the Quarry, from stones having been dug there formerly, but since converted

verted into one of the finest walks in England. It takes in at least 20 acres, on the S. and S. W. sides of the town, between its walls and the Severn; it is shaded with a double row of lime-trees, and has a fine double alcove in the center, with seats, one side facing the town, and the other the river. There is a very noble gate upon the Welch bridge, over the arch of which is the statue of Llewelin, their last Prince of Wales; this being the town where the ancient Princes of Powis-Land, or North-Wales, used to reside. The E. bridge, or stone bridge, was rebuilt in 1769, now called the New bridge, consisting of 7 arches, and is 410 feet in length. The walls and gates are yet standing, though there are houses built on some part of the walls, with two Bridewells, one for the town, and the other for the county. The castle, of which some parts are still remaining, was built about the year 1083, by R. de Montgomery, afterwards Earl of Shrewsbury. It stands on a rock, almost encompassed by the Severn. The great Roman road, called Watling-street, is visible at Wroxeter, in the neighbourhood; and in the bottom of the river, when the water is low, are to be seen the remains of a stone bridge. This road is raised a good height above the soil, and so straight, that it may be seen from an eminence 10 or 15 miles both ways. Roman coins are frequently dug up here, as are bones of men of a large size.

BRIDGENORTH, 139 miles from London, so called from the building of some bridge over the Severn, to the S. of it, is a very ancient town on the banks of that river. It stands secure upon a rock, through which the way leading to the upper part of this town was cut. It is a large place, consisting of the upper and lower towns, separated by the Severn, over which it has a stone bridge of 7 arches, with a gatehouse on it, beside some houses for defence and ornament. Its situation is pleasant, as well as commodious for trade; its air healthy, and its prospect delightful. The hill on which the upper town stands rises 60 yards from the W. bank of

the river. Many of the houses are founded upon a rock, and most of their cellars are caves hewn out of it. The church is a large handsome structure. Some part of the demolished castle is converted into one of the finest bowling-greens in the kingdom for its prospect. Upon the brow of the castle-hill there is a walk which was much the delight of Charles the First, who was here three times in the civil wars, and said he thought it the pleasantest in his dominions. The town consists chiefly of three streets, well paved, and well built, one of which is called Mill-street, because it leads to the town-mills, that are parallel to the river on the W. side, and is adorned with stately structures.

This town is a place of great trade, both by land and water. Its market is well stocked, and its fairs are resorted to from most parts of the kingdom, for horses, black cattle, sheep, butter, cheese, bacon, linen cloth, hops, and most other goods and merchandize. The town is well furnished with all sorts of artificers, and is famous for making stockings. Here are two churches, one called High Church, from its situation on the highest part of the hill, and the other within the castle. The town is supplied by leaden pipes with very good water, from a spring about half a mile's distance; but a sufficient quantity of the Severn water is thrown up to the top of the Castle-hill, by an engine for that purpose, the contrivance of those who erected the water-works at London-bridge. There are good mills also belonging to the town, built on a little river, called Wherfe, which falls into the Severn. There is an hospital in the High-Church-yard for 10 poor widows of the upper town. A hollow way leads from this high part of the town to the bridge, which is much admired by strangers, it being hewn through a rock to the depth of 20 feet on the W. side; and though it is a very great descent, it is made easy by steps and rails.

DRAYTON, 17 miles from Shrewsbury, and 153 from London. It is seated on the river Tern, which separates this county from Staffordshire.

CLEO-

CLEOBURY-MORTIMER, 136 miles from London, near the river Rea, on the borders of Worcestershire.

LUDLOW, 29 miles from Shrewsbury, 138 from London, is situated on a hill, near the place where the river Theme joins with the Corve. It has a large neat church, which stands on the highest ground in the town. This town, lying so near Wales, receives great advantage by its thoroughfare, and education of the Welch youth of both sexes. The inhabitants are reckoned more polite than their neighbours. The town is divided into four wards, and has seven gates in its walls. The street which enters the town is spacious; and the castle, to which it leads, has a commanding prospect. This noble structure stands on a rock in the N. W. angle of the town, near the river Theme; was built by Roger de Montgomery, but is now dropping to ruin. Within its walls is a palace, where the Lords Presidents under the Princes of Wales used to lodge, and also a neat chapel. The river Theme, which runs on the S. side of the town, with a good bridge over it, has several dams or weirs across it, and turns abundance of mills. In the market-place is a conduit, on the top whereof is a long stone cross, bearing a niche, wherein is the image of St. Lawrence. The country round is exceedingly pleasant, fruitful, and populous, especially that part called Corvedale, from the river Corve above-mentioned.

WENLOCK, 10 miles from Shrewsbury, 143 from London, is an ancient corporation. It had in Richard the II<sup>d</sup>'s time a copper-mine, but is now only noted for lime-stones and tobacco-pipe clay. Wenlock-abbey was founded by Roger de Montgomery, Earl of Shrewsbury, A.D. 1081, for the monks of the Cluniac order; he dedicated the church to St. Milburga.

CHURCH-STRETTON, 153 miles from London, is noted for a good corn-market.

ELLESMORE, 16 miles from Shrewsbury, and 172 from London, has its name from a great lake or mere, noted for good fish.

BISHOP'S-CASTLE, 15 miles from Wenlock, 152 from London, is a small town, but an ancient body corporate; its market is noted for cattle, and all sorts of commodities. This town is upon the river Clun, in a kind of promontory between Montgomeryshire and Radnorshire.

SHEFFIELD, 12 miles W. of Wolverhampton, in Staffordshire, and 136 from London. Here is a small charity-school.

WHITCHURCH, 20 miles from Shrewsbury, 161 from London, is a pleasant, large, and populous town, but of no great trade, on the borders of Cheshire. In the church are some ancient monuments, particularly that of the famous Sir J. Talbot's, the first Earl of Shrewsbury, who became so renowned in the wars with France, as to be called the English Achilles. This church was handsomely rebuilt in 1712.

OSWESTRY, 172 miles from London, is an ancient, pleasant market-town and corporation, situated on a plain at the foot of the mountains, toward Denbighshire. On the market-days there is a great traffic carried on there for Welch flannels and friezes; of which commodities it is the staple. The town is encompassed with decayed walls; and adjoining are the scarcely distinguishable remains of an ancient castle. This seems now little more than a small round hill, from which is a very fine view of the circumjacent country. The church of St. Oswald stands without the new gate, but there is not one in the town. Here is a grammar-school, and a large charity-school.

WELLINGTON, 12 miles E. of Shrewsbury, and 152 from London, is seated near Wrekin Hill, and is a small place; but the market is good. It was at this place that, in the beginning of the civil wars, King Charles I. assembled his army, in his way to Shrewsbury, and here published his orders for strict discipline, and made a protestation, that, if he conquered, he would maintain and preserve the liberties of the people, and privileges of parliament, and govern by law, as well as defend the established religion, &c.

WEM

WEM, 12 miles N. of Shrewsbury, and 166 from London, is a town of good note and antiquity. Sir Thomas Adams, draper, and lord-mayor of London, gave the house here, in which he was born, to be a free-school for the children of this town, and liberally endowed it.

NEWPORT, 140 miles from London, is a town with a well-furnished market, on the borders of Staffordshire, by the Roman way, called Watling-street; but most remarkable for a free-school founded and endowed by William Adams, Esq; of London, haberdasher, a native of this place, to the amount of 7000l. He also gave a library, with salaries and houses for the master and usher, and an acre of ground to each, and two acres for the boys to play in. He also built an alms-house, and gave 500l. toward building the town-house.

#### THE ANTIQUITIES AND OTHER REMARKABLES ARE,

The WALLS, a Roman camp, 4 miles E. of Bridgnorth, in Worvill parish; the form of it nearly square.

About half a mile from OSWESTRY are the most curious remains of a Roman camp any where perhaps to be seen in England. It consists of five or six deep trenches one above another, including a circular hill nearly two miles round; the summit of which is a delightful flat spot, containing about ten acres of good land. From the sides where the trenches are, was lately cut down a wood of stately oaks. It is much to be wondered at, that no description has hitherto been given of this formidable camp, which goes by the name of Old Oswestry, and which will delight any curious investigator of history and remains of antiquity.

CAER-CARADOCK, or the GAERR, a large hill at the conflux of the Clun and Themé, the scene of that action between Ostorius the Roman, and Caractacus the Briton, of which we have a very distinct account in Tacitus. The tokens are still to be seen near Landerden, where are two barrows, in which have been found burnt bones and an urn.

On TONGLEY-HILL and BISHOP'S-MOAT, near Bishop's-Castle, are Bury-ditches of greater area than any other.

On CLEE-HILL, 10 miles from Bridgenorth, are the remains of an ancient camp; it is also famous for producing the best pit-coal, and has some veins of iron.

PITCHFORD, a small distance from Wenlock, has a well where a liquid bitumen floats, which the inhabitants skim off, and use instead of pitch; some think it good against the falling-sickness, and for wounds.

BROSELV, 6 miles from Bridgenorth, is noted for a well exhaling a sulphureous vapour, which when contracted to one vent by means of an iron cover with a circular hole, and set on fire by a candle, burns like spirits of wine with a heat that will boil food. It is remarkable that meat broiled in its flame has not the least ill taste from its sulphur; and yet more strange, that the water of itself is extremely cold; and as soon as ever the fire is put out, it feels as cold as if none had been there.

WREKIN-HILL is noted as the highest ground, and stands between the Severn and the Watling-street, 1398 feet above the level of the sea.

STIPERSTONE-CLEA, N. of Bishop's-Castle, E. of Cherbury, is a stupendous pile of stones, above 1800 feet high.

At WROXETER, the ancient Uriconium, the remains of Roman fortifications and buildings are still visible, which in the middle are about 20 feet high and 100 in length. It stands on the Severn, near its junction with the Tern.

This place was surrounded with a wall three yards thick, consisting chiefly of pebbles, and had a vast trench round it, which in some places is still very deep.

WHITE LADIES, in the parish of Tonge, on the E. side of the county, is noted for having been the shelter of King Charles II. who fled hither after his defeat at Worcester, and was so closely pursued by his enemies, that he was conducted to the neighbouring grove of Boscobel, and there hid himself in an oak, from whence

he

he had the satisfaction of seeing the parliament soldiers, who were in quest of him, diverted to the other side of the wood in the chasing of an owl. The tree is now inclosed with a brick wall, travellers having almost cut it away. It is said the King, coming hither after his restoration, gathered some of the acorns, planted them at St. James's, and used to water them himself. The fishermen here have a pretty device for catching fish, which is called a coracle, wherein one man being seated, will row himself very swiftly with one hand, whilst with the other he manages his fishing-tackle; it is of a form almost oval, made of split fallow twigs interwoven (round at the bottoms), and that part next the water is covered with a horse's hide. It is about five feet long, and three broad, and so light that they carry it out and home on their backs.

THOMAS PARR, who lived to the age of 152 years and nine months, was a native of this county, in the parish of Winnington.

The IRON BRIDGE, in COALBROOK DALE, over the Severn, though no antiquity, is well worth observation. The whole was cast in open sand; each piece 70 feet long. The whole bridge is covered with iron plates, covered with clay and iron flag to the breadth of 24 feet, and a foot deep. The span of the arch is 100 feet 6 inches; and the height, from the base line to the center, 40 feet. The whole weight of the iron is 378 tons, 10 cwt. Each piece of the long ribs weighs 5 tons, 15 cwt. It was cast in Coalbrook, in 1779, and erected the same year.

There is also in this spot another singularity, being a manufactory of mineral tar, carried on by a nobleman, and occasioned by the discovery of a spring of natural tar and pitch, of a quality superior to any yet known; and also a spring of brine; which are likely to prove very advantageous to the proprietors. The masters of the coal-works at the Dale, in 1787, having ordered an arched navigable canal to be made from the river Severn, about a mile below Madeley-wood, under the

Hay-hill, and to be carried on from thence several miles under the same, to serve as a drain, and also to carry the coals they should meet with, by the same canal, to the river Severn (the mouth of the canal being nearly equal with the surface of the water in the river); when they had drove about 300 yards, they met with a small spring of the tar, which the workmen said yielded three or four barrels per day; and when they had gone fifty or sixty yards further, they found another spring of it, so very copious as to prevent their working for some time. This, it is said, commonly yields 70, and sometimes 80 gallons per day; and there are, besides, several smaller springs, in different places, yielding the tar so very plentifully, that the masters cannot provide barrels fast enough, and have ordered the men to make large reservoirs in the canal to hold it. They have found also a spring of brine, which is as strong as most of those which are used in this kingdom for making salt.

A most remarkable incident happened here on Thursday morning, May 27, 1773, about four o'clock. About 4000 yards from the river Severn stood a house, where a family dwelt; the man got up about three o'clock, and heard a rambling noise, and felt the ground shake under him; on which he called up his family. They perceived the ground begin to move, but knew not which way to run; however, the people took to their heels, and, just as they got to an adjacent wood, the ground they had left separated from that on which they stood. They first observed a small crack in the ground about four or five inches wide, and a field that was sown with oats to heave up and roll about like waves of water; the trees moved as if blown with wind, but the air was calm and serene; the river Severn (in which at that time was a considerable flood) was agitated very much, and the current seemed to run upwards. They perceived a great crack run very quick up the ground from the river. Immediately about 30 acres of land, with the hedges and trees standing (except a few that were overruined), moved with great force and swiftness towards

towards the Severn, attended with great and uncommon noise, compared to a large flock of sheep running swiftly. That part of the land next the river was a small wood, under two acres, in which grew twenty large oaks; a few of them were thrown down, and as many more were undermined and overturned; some left leaning, the rest upright, as if never disturbed. The wood was pushed with such velocity into the channel of the Severn (which at that time was remarkably deep) that it forced the water in great columns a considerable height, like mighty fountains, and drove the bed of the river before it on the opposite shore many feet above the surface of the water, where it lodged, as did one side of the wood; the current being instantly stopped, occasioned a great inundation above, and so sudden a fall below, that many fish were left on dry land, and several barges were heeled over, and when the stream came down were sunk, but none were damaged above. The river soon took its course over a large meadow that was opposite the small wood, and in three days wore a navigable channel through the meadow. A turnpike road was moved more than thirty yards from its former situation, and to all appearance rendered for ever impassable. A barn was carried about the same distance, and left as a heap of rubbish in a large chasm; the house received but little damage. A hedge that was joined to the garden was removed about 50 yards. A great part of the land was in confused heaps, full of cracks from 4 inches to more than a yard wide. Several very long and deep chasms were formed in the upper part of the land, from about 14 to upwards of 30 yards wide, in which were many pyramids of earth standing, with the green turf remaining on the tops of some of them. Hollows were raised into mounts, and mounts reduced into hollows. Less than a quarter of an hour completed this dreadful scene.

THERE ARE OTHER ANTIQUITIES; AS,

Abberbury castle, near Tong castle.

Acton-Burnell castle, S. S. E. of Shrewsbury.

## SHROPSHIRE.

Bildestow abbey, S. of the Wrekin.  
 Bishop's-castle inn, vaults, bowling-green, &c.  
 Bridgenorth castle.  
 Brocard's castle.  
 Burford church, S. E. of Ludlow.  
 Caerke castle, near Westbury.  
 Charlton castle.  
 Clun castle, near Bishop's-castle.  
 Delaly castle, near Bildestow.  
 Ellesmere church.  
 Haughman priory, near Shrewsbury.  
 Hales Owen castle.  
 Hopton castle, N. N. W. of Ludlow.  
 St. Julian's church, at Shrewsbury.  
 St. Kenelm's chapel, near Hales Owen.  
 Littlehull priory, S. W. of Newport.  
 Ludlow castle and church.  
 Morton-Corbet castle, near Wem.  
 Offa's dyke.  
 Oswestry castle.  
 Powderbache castle.  
 Red castle, near Wem.  
 Rowton castle.  
 Shrawerden, near Shrewsbury.  
 Shrewsbury abbey, church, &c. &c.  
 Stoke castle, S. S. W. of Drayton.  
 Tong castle, E. of Shifnal.  
 Watlesbury castle, near Hales Owen.  
 Wat's dyke.  
 Wenlock abbey, N. W. of Bridgenorth.  
 Whitchurch church.  
 Whittington church and castle.

## THE PRINCIPAL SEATS ARE

Abbey and underhill.  
 Abbey Foregate.  
 Acton Burnell, near Shrewsbury. This castle is  
 remarkable for the statute of Acton Burnell,  
 made here in the reign of Edward I.

Adderley

Adderley hall, near Drayton.  
Alderton.  
Apley, near Quat.  
Arcal.  
Aston.  
Attingham house, near Shrewsbury.  
Audley.  
Barwick, near Shrewsbury.  
Bellaport, near Drayton.  
Belserdine, near Wenlock.  
Blodwal.  
Boreatton.  
Buntingdale hall, near Drayton.  
Candover park, near Shrewsbury.  
Cangley.  
Chetwynd park, near Newport.  
Cleobury park, near Cleobury-Mortimer.  
Cond hall, near Shrewsbury.  
Coweshall hall, near Drayton.  
Criggon.  
Darnford.  
Didmarston.  
Dothill.  
Ellesmere.  
Eyton.  
Frodesley park, near Shrewsbury.  
Goulding, near Condover.  
Halston.  
Hardwick.  
Harcott park, near Hadscott.  
Harnage grange.  
Haughton hall, near Shefnal.  
Hawkstone hall, near Hodnet.  
Heath, near Ludlow.  
Keynton.  
Kinlet hall, near Mortimer.  
Linley, near Wenlock.  
Longnor park, near Shrewsbury.  
Loton hall, near Shrewsbury.

Lutwyche

## SHROPSHIRE.

Lutwych.  
 Moreton-Corbet, near Shrewsbury.  
 Morvil, near Wenlock.  
 Oakley park, near Ludlow.  
 Oatley, near Ellesmere.  
 Onslow, near Shrewsbury.  
 Orton.  
 Park hall, near Oswestry.  
 Pepper hill.  
 Pitchford park, near Condover.  
 Porkington, near Oswestry.  
 Priors Leigh.  
 Rowton castle.  
 Ryton hall.  
 Sansaw hall, near Lee.  
 Shavington hall, near Drayton.  
 Shawbury park, near Shrewsbury.  
 Shefnal.  
 Shenton hall.  
 Stich.  
 Stoke, near Wenlock.  
 Tearn, near Salop.  
 Tong castle, near Albrighton, on the borders of  
     Staffordshire.  
 Walcot.  
 Wattlesborough.  
 West coppice, where there is a deer-park bounded  
     by the Severn.  
 Weston, near Hodnet.  
 Wistanton, near Ludlow.  
 Willy, near Wenlock.  
 Wilmores.  
 The LEASOWES, the seat of the late ingenious  
     William Shenstone, Esq. The great arts of  
     design and composition exercised in laying out  
     these gardens, are deservedly the admiration of  
     all persons of true taste and judgment, to which  
     an elegant house was built in 1776.

*The most extensive and beautiful Views are from,*

Bridgenorth, on the banks of the Severn.

Quardon hill, near Church-Stratton.

Wrekin hill, 1398 feet high, near Shrewsbury.

Colebroke dale, near Shefnal.

Endless woods, near Bridgenorth.

The road from Kidderminster to Bridgenorth.

Quatford church-yard.

The road from Ludlow to Montgomery.

Stiperston Clee, N. of Bishop's-Castle, 1800 feet high.

Ellesmere bowling-green, ~~aw yd~~ <sup>21H</sup> ~~21H~~

Amen hill, 5 miles from Shrewsbury, ~~south~~ <sup>SW</sup>

Between Ludlow and Church-Stretton, and south

Titterton-Clee hill, of the Glean, between Lud-  
low and Bewdley.

Pimhill hill, near Shrewsbury.

Between Welchpool and Oswestry.

The Mowr, near Bridgenorth.

The Edge, near Wenlock.

The Parthy, near Ellesmere.

Wenlock Edge, ~~aw~~ <sup>SW</sup> ~~SW~~ <sup>SW</sup>

Wenlock Edge, ~~aw~~ <

Tunbridge

and the County of Kent, and Sussex have all

THE

**PRINCIPALITY****WALES.**

THIS country was by Roderick, the great King of Wales, about the year 870, divided in favour of his three sons into three parts, which they called kingdoms; namely, Demetia, or South Wales; Powisia, or Powis-land; and Venedotia, or North Wales. But this division was attended with such discord, that Powis-land was soon swallowed up by the other two. The ancient records also divided it into three parts; namely, North Wales, South Wales, and West Wales, containing 14 shires, in which were included Herefordshire and Monmouthshire; but as they have both since been taken from it, and reckoned among those of England, the only divisions now are North Wales and South Wales; the former containing Flint, Caernarvon, Montgomery, Merioneth, Denbigh, and Anglesea; the latter, those of Cardigan, Pembroke, Carmarthen, Glamorgan, Brecknock, and Radnor.

Wales was incorporated and united with England in the reign of Henry VIII. By statute the English laws and liberties took place there; and all Welsh laws, customs, and tenures, not agreeable to those of England, were abrogated. By this statute, Wales was divided into twelve counties, each of which has the privilege of returning a Knight, and every shire-town a Burgess, to parliament.

302

RAD.

## RADNORSHIRE

IS bounded on the E. by Shropshire and Herefordshire; by Brecknockshire and Cardiganshire on the S. and W.; and by Montgomeryshire in N. Wales on the N. It is 30 miles in length, 25 in breadth, and 100 in circumference; containing 390 square miles, or 249,600 square acres; divided into 6 hundreds, and 52 parishes, including 4 market-towns, viz. Radnor or New Radnor, Presteign, Knighton, and Rhiadergowey. Its principal rivers are, the Wye, Lug, Terne, Arrow, Somergill, Theme, and several small streams; and its product is cattle, sheep, horses, and cheese; and its only manufacture malt. On the river Wye is a remarkable waterfall, called Rhajadr-gwy. It sends 2 members to parliament, viz. one for the county, and one for Radnor, the county-town; pays one part of the land-tax, and provides 120 men to the national militia. It is in the province of Canterbury, and dioceses of Hereford and St. David's. It has an excellent mineral water at the village of Llandrindod. The air is sharp and piercing. The E. and S. parts are pretty fruitful in corn; but the N. and W. parts are so rocky and mountainous, as to be only fit for feeding cattle and sheep.

RADNOR, 157 miles from London, is a very ancient borough, well built for these parts, but chiefly thatched houses. It was called Radnor by the English, from Rhaiadr-gwy, or the cataract of the river Wye, near the town of Rhaiadr. It stands in a fruitful valley, at the bottom of a hill, where abundance of sheep are fed.

PRESTEIGN, 7 miles from Radnor, and 150 from London, stands on the river Lug, in a rich and pleasant valley, near its entrance into Herefordshire; and is the place where the assizes and county-gaol are kept; on which account it is populous, and well frequented. It is a fair, large, well-built town, and the streets are well paved.

paved. Here is a very good market for grain, especially barley, of which they make store of malt.

**KNIGHTON**, 4 miles from Presteign, and 157 from London, stands in a valley on the river Theme, over which it has a bridge. It is well built, and has a good trade and resort. Its market is well served with cattle, corn, and other commodities.

**RHIADERGOWEY**, 173 miles from London, has a market on Wednesdays.

*The most remarkable ANTIQUITY in this Shire, is*

**OFFA's DYKE**, or Klawdh Offa, so called from Offa, King of Mercia, who had it cast up as a boundary between the English-Saxons and the ancient Britons, who had been driven into Wales. It begins at Bleachey, over against Aust Passage, on the Severn, and extends, from its mouth to that of the Dee, 90 miles. It is said that Harold made a law, that if any Welshman passed this dyke, the King's officers should cut off his right-hand.

**OTHER ANTIQUITIES, &c. WORTHY OBSERVATION.**

On the top of a hill, called **GWASTEDIN**, near Rhiadergowey, are three large heaps of stone, called **Karns**, common on the mountains of Wales.

Abbey of Cwmhir, N. E. of Rhiadergowey.

Bacherogg castle, N. of Pen castle.

Colwen or Maud's castle, N. E. of Builth.

Offa's Dyke.

Pen castle, S. S. W. of Radnor.

**THE GENTLEMEN'S SEATS ARE,**

Abby Cwmhir, near Rhiadergowy.

Aberedow court, near Pen castle.

Bezbrook, near Radnor.

Blethvagh, near Presteign.

Bovien,

Bovien, near Newchurch.  
 Clero court, near Pen castle.  
 Downton, near Radnor.  
 Evenjobb, near Presteign.  
 Gevern Husman, near Radnor.  
 Harpton, near Radnor.  
 Hendwell, near ditto.  
 Hyup hall, near Knighton.  
 Knighton.  
 Llanelway, near Builth.  
 Llanwrthwl.  
 Llewel court, near Pen castle.  
 Maeslough, near ditto.  
 New house, near Presteign.  
 Rhu, near Radnor.  
 Skreen, near Pen castle.  
 Skynlas, near ditto.  
 Talcod, near Rhadergowey.  
 Vedelide, near Pen castle.  
 Vronlace, near Radnor.  
 Weston hall, near Knighton.

## REMARKABLE VIEWS AND SITUATIONS.

Rhaiadr Gwy, the fall of the Wye in the N.W. part of the county.

Knighton, on the Theme, N. of Presteign.

## BRECKNOCKSHIRE.

Is bounded by Radnorshire on the N. from which it is divided by the river Wye; Herefordshire on the E.; Monmouthshire on the S.E.; Glamorganshire on the S.; Caermarthenshire and part of Cardiganshire on the W. It is 33 miles in length, 32 in breadth, and

120 in circumference; containing 590 square miles, or 377,600 acres; divided into 6 hundreds, 62 parishes, and 4 market-towns, viz. Brecknock, Builth or Bealt, Hay, and Crickhowel. Its principal rivers are the Hodney, Wye, Usk, and the Yrvon. It is very mountainous, except on the N. side, but intermixed with a good number of pleasant vales, producing plenty of corn; and its mountains are well stocked with cattle. The air is mild, except on the hills; where it is sharp, but wholesome. This county produces black cattle and goats, venison, and great quantities of wild fowl. It sends two members to parliament, one for the county, and one for Brecknock; pays one part of the land-tax, and provides 160 men to the national militia. It is in the province of Canterbury, and diocese of St. David's. Its manufactures are woollen stuffs and stockings.

BRECKNOCK, or BRECON, 165 miles from London, which is the capital, and almost the center of the county, is a compact, well-built town, where the assizes are held. It stands at the confluence of the rivers Hodney and Usk, over which it has a good stone bridge. It is well inhabited, and has some share in the woollen manufacture. The ruins of its castle, built by Bernard de Newmarch, in the reign of William Rufus, remain. Its markets are well supplied with cattle, corn, and other provisions. Brecknock priory was founded in the reign of Henry I. by Bernard de Newmarch. It is now a parish-church, and still a most magnificent building, situated on an eminence, and built in the form of a cross. In the center of the cross an embattled tower rises about 90 feet high, and lies open to the church above the roof. In the Priory-house, the refectory or dining-room is still remaining. Here was a house of Black friars, which Henry VIII. converted into a college, by the name of the college of Christ's-church in Brecknock; it is still in being, and consists of the Bishop of St. David's, who presides as dean, a precentor, a treasurer, a chancellor, and 19 prebendaries.

**BUILTH,** 10 miles from Brecknock, and 171 from London, a pleasant town, in a woody country, on the river Wye, over which it has a large wooden bridge leading to Radnorshire. This town has a considerable manufacture of stockings.

**HAY,** 151 miles from London, is a good town, on the banks of the Wye, and the borders of Herefordshire. It is supposed to have been well known to the Romans, because of their coins often found there, and some ruins of walls still remaining.

**CRICKHOWEL,** 10 miles E. by S. of Brecknock, and 150 from London, is a neat town, seated on the river Usk, over which it has a bridge. It is governed by a bailiff and two burgesses. There formerly was a castle, called Alisby-castle, the ruins of which are still to be seen, and shew it to have been a place of considerable strength, but by whom it was erected is uncertain.

*The most remarkable ANTIQUITY of this County, is*

**THE MAIDEN STONE,** in British, Mayen y Mor'yn-nion, a rude pillar, in the middle of the road near Brecknock, which is 6 feet high, 2 broad, and 6 inches thick. On one side are the figures of a man and a woman in ancient habits, but whether the work be British or Roman is uncertain.

#### OTHER ANTIQUITIES WORTHY OBSERVATION ARE,

Abber-Lenny castle, near Brecknock.

Blaen-Llveny castle, near ditto.

Brecknock castle and priory.

Brwynnllys castle, on the Llveny.

Crickhowel castle, on the Usk, 14 miles from Brecknock.

Hay castle.

St. Illad's hermitage, near Brecknock.

Llanthew

Llanthew castle.

Penkelly castle.

Tretwar castle.

### ENCAMPMENTS, &c.

Roman camp, near Beakt; and two near Brecknock.

### THE GENTLEMEN'S SEATS ARE,

Abbercleddeu, near Crickhowel.

Brecknock priory, near Brecknock.

Brunalt, near Llanhiangle.

Buckland, near Crickhowel.

Cartherdin, near ditto.

Castlemaddock, near Brecknock.

Cledach, near Crickhowel.

Court y Gallon, near ditto.

Crickhowel castle.

Cym Cwddy, near Brecknock.

Dany park, near Crickhowel.

Dolegar, near Llanhiangle.

Gaer, near Brecknock.

Garth, near Builth.

Gwernevett, near Brwynnllys.

Hay, at Hay.

Kenlliskin, near Llanhiangle.

Llangattock court, near Crickhowel.

Llangoed castle.

Llangennack, near ditto.

Llanthew castle, on the E. of the Hondey.

Llaynez, near Brwynnllys.

Llwyny Vynwent, near Builth.

Nanty Gwered, near Brecknock.

Newton, near ditto.

Pant y Corred, near Brecknock.

Penkelly castle, near ditto.

Pennant, near ditto.

Penpont,

Penpont, near ditto.  
Pont y well, near Brwynllys.  
Rheed Brue, near Brecknock.  
Rhoseverig, near Builth.  
Tallyn, near Brecknock.  
Therrow.  
Trebatoryd, near ditto.  
Tredustan, near Brwynllys.  
Tretwar castle, near Crickhowel.  
Trevit hill, near Brecknock.  
Velindra, near Crickhowel.  
Yselough, near Brecknock.

## REMARKABLE VIEWS AND SITUATIONS.

Builth, on the Wye.  
Tretwar castle, in a vale near Crickhowel.  
Fall of the Hondey.  
Llanthew castle, on the E. of the Hondey.  
Penkelly castle.

---

## GLAMORGANSHIRE,

A Maritime county, having the Severn sea or Bristol channel on the S.; Monmouthshire on the E.; Caermarthenshire on the W.; and Brecknockshire on the N. It is 50 miles long, 24 broad, and 145 in circumference; containing 660 square miles, or 422,400 acres; divided into 10 hundreds, 118 parishes, one city (Landaff), and 8 market-towns, viz. Cardiff, Swansea, Caerfilly, Penrice, Neath, Bridgend, Llantrissant, and Cowbridge. Its principal rivers are the Taff, Rhymny, Ogmore, Avon, Cledaugh, and Tavy. On the coast are Scilly isle, Barry isle, and Scasker isle; with Breaksea point, Nash point, the Mumbles point, Swansea bay, Caswell bay,

bay, Penarth point, Oxwich point, Port-Inon point, Wormshead, and Whitford point. It has also a warm spring, called Tave well, and Swansea mineral spring. It sends two members to parliament, one for the county, and one for Cardiff; pays one part of the land-tax, and provides 360 men to the national militia. It is in the province of Canterbury, and dioceses of Landaff and St. David's. The air on the N. side, where it is mountainous, is very sharp; but on the S. mild and agreeable: the S. more level, and fitter for cultivation, and bears large crops of corn and very sweet grass. As to sheep and oxen, they abound every where, insomuch that, from its very good pastures, it is called the garden of Wales. Its commodities are lead, coals, fish, and butter.

CARDIFF, 161 miles from London, the capital, where the assizes are also held. It has a bridge over the Taff, to which small vessels may come up, and lade or unlade there. This is a large, well-built town, and reckoned the most beautiful in all S. Wales; but, though two parishes, has only one church. It has a good trade with Bristol, and plentiful markets and fairs for corn, cattle, sheep, horses, and swine. Without the E. gate is a large suburb, called Crockerton; without the N. gate stands the White-Friars; and without the W. gate a small suburb adjoining to the Black Friars, wherein stands the castle, a strong, spacious edifice, built by Robert Fitz Hamon, the conqueror of Glamorganshire, about the year 1100.

LLANDAFF, 3 miles W. by N. of Cardiff, and 167 from London, is of no consideration, unless on account of its cathedral, which is a fine structure, and, though built upwards of 640 years since, is still in very good condition. This city stands on the Taff, and was made an episcopal see by St. Dubricius, about the year 490.

At a small distance from Cardiff-point, are two small islands, pretty close together; in one of them, called Barry, is a narrow chink, to which, it is said, if the ear be applied, one hears a noise like that in a smith's shop;

shop; but Bishop Gibson, in his additions to Camden, says, this noise is heard at Wormshead-point, farther Westward.

**COWBRIDGE**, 8 miles from Llandaff, 177 from London, has a stone bridge over the river Ewenny. It stands in a low bottom, and fruitful soil, has a market well-frequented for cattle, sheep, corn, and other provisions, with a harbour for boats.

At **NEWTON**, a village in this neighbourhood, is a well, which is almost empty at high-tide, but flows at ebb-tide ready to run over.

**NEATH**, 6 miles from Swansea, and 201 from London, has a bridge over a river of the same name, noted for quicksands, to which small vessels come up from Burton-ferry, in the Severn, to load coals. It is an ancient town, betwixt which and Cardiff is a large bay, called Cardiff-bay, formed by the Naes above Cardiff, and the Wormshead S. of Swansea. On the W. side of the river is a very old castle; but when or by whom erected is very uncertain: it was rebuilt by Richard de Granville, about the year 1090; and in 1231 it was burnt by Prince Llewelyn. Here are also the ruins of an abbey, founded by Richard de Granville about the year 1150.

**SWANSEA**, 205 miles from London, is an ancient, large, clean, and well-built town, which drives the greatest trade of any town in the county, especially in coals, holds a great correspondence with Bristol, and has an exceeding good harbour, where sometimes 100 ships at a time come in for coals and culm. The town stands on the river Tavy, and its markets are well furnished with all necessaries. Here are the remains of an ancient castle, built by Henry Beaumont, Earl of Warwick, about the year 1113.

**PENRISB**, stands 14 miles S.W. of Swansea, and 219 from London, and has a harbour for ships near Wormshead-point. Here are still considerable remains of a very ancient castle. Not far from hence is another old structure, called Webley-castle, situated on a bold eminence.

CAERPHILLY, 159 miles from London, is seated on the rivers Taff and Rummy, in a moorish ground, and among hills. It is a place of great antiquity.

CAERPHILLY-CASTLE is the noblest ruin of ancient architecture in the whole island, being larger than any castle in England, except Windsor. It stands in a moorish bottom, not far from the Rhymny; and though perhaps the building was originally a work of the Romans, yet the ruins plainly shew it has been rebuilt since their time. A room is still left 70 feet in length, 34 in breadth, and 17 in height; besides several other monuments of ancient grandeur. Among the many stupendous pieces that compose this vast pile of ruins, is a large tower towards the E. end, between 70 and 80 feet high; it has a vast fissure from the top almost to the middle, by which the tower is divided into two separate leaning parts, so that each side hangs over its base in such a manner, that it is difficult to say which is most likely to fall first. Its lineal proportion at top is no less than 10 feet and a half; and what renders it still the more remarkable is, that it has continued to recline from the perpendicular in this manner for many ages past; nor does it appear from history or tradition how or when this rent first happened.

BRIDGEND, 8 miles W. by N. of Cowbridge, and 178 from London. It is seated on the river Ogmore, which divides it into two parts; but they are joined together by a stone bridge.

LANTRISSENT, 10 miles W. of Llandaff, and 167 from London. It is seated in a hilly part of the county, and is an ancient place, governed by a portreeve, who is sworn by the deputy constable of the castle, that stands near it. Here is one of the most extraordinary performances in architecture that perhaps ever appeared. It is a stone bridge thrown from one hill to another over the river Taff, the work of one William Edwards, an illiterate Welshman. The breadth of this bridge is only 8 feet. How so narrow an edifice could be thrown from one mountain to the other is truly astonishing, and worthy the attention of the architect as well as the curious.

curious traveller. The diameter of the circle is 175 feet, the chord of the arch 140 feet, the altitude from the chord to the arch 35 feet. It was twice built, because the abutments gave way.

## ANTIQUITIES, &amp;c. WORTHY OBSERVATION.

**KYNN-BRYN**, in Gowerland, is a monument of a vast unwrought stone, upwards of 20 ton, supported by 6 or 7 others not more than 4 feet high, set round in a circle to bear up the great one, being all of the mill-stone kind. The carriage and fixing of this stone here is plainly the effect of human industry.

Caerphilly castle, already described.

Cardiff castle.

Coity castle, N. of Bridgend.

Cowbridge castle, near Cowbridge.

Denwit's castle, W. of Bovertown.

St. Donat's castle, near Cowbridge.

Dunraven house.

Ewenny priory.

Kynfig castle, S. E. of Markham abbey.

Llandaff cathedral, palace, and castle.

Llanblythian castle, near Caerphilly.

Llanddewy castle, near Llanriden.

Llwghor castle, near Llwghor.

Markan abbey, S. E. of Aberavon.

Morlaeshe castle, near the borders of Brecknockshire.

Neath castle and abbey.

Old tower, near Llantrissent.

Oystermouth castle, near the Severn.

Oxwich castle, at Oxwich point.

Penllyn castle, near Cowbridge.

Pennarth castle, near Swansea.

Penrice castle, in West Gowerland, near the Severn.

Rulam castle, near Cowbridge.

Swansea castle.

Treer castle, near Llantrissent.

Wainwoe castle, near Cardiff.

## GLAMORGANSHIRE.

Watch-tower, near Denwit's castle.

Wenny castle, near Bridge-end.

Witley castle, near Llanriden.

*The most remarkable and extensive Views are,*

The vale of Tave, seen from the mountains of  
Rugmore rock, in the road from Brecon; and  
the bridge of Tavy, at Llantrissant, 8 miles  
from Caerphilly.

From New house, near Cardiff.

The Knoll, N. E. of Neath.

Brecon ferry, S. of ditto, and E. of Swansea.

Road from Bridgend to Cowbridge, and by the  
heights of Clanditham to Cardiff.

## THE PRINCIPAL GENTLEMEN'S SEATS ARE,

Aberpircgwynn, near Neath.

Baglan hall, near ditto.

Boverton, near Cowbridge.

Bovil, near Cardiff.

Breton ferry, near Neath.

Cardiff castle.

Castle Mynych, near Llandaff.

Coed y Gores, near Cardiff.

Coidmerchen park, near Llandaff.

Cornelly (North), near Bridgend.

Cornelly (South), near ditto.

Cothey castle, near Llantrissent.

Cotteral, near Cowbridge.

Coytrehen, near Bridgend.

Courty Carny, near Llwghor.

Cyfartha, near Cardiff.

Cynfig castle, near Aberavon.

St. Donat's castle, near Cowbridge.

Drainen, near Caerphilly.

Duffrin, near Neath.

Duffrin Frood, near Caerphilly.

Dunraven

Dunraven house.  
Eagle bush, near Neath.  
Egheolid, near Cowbridge.  
Energlyn, near Caerphilly.  
Fonman castle, near Cowbridge.  
Galli Vailog, near Market-heath.  
Gilston, near Cowbridge.  
Gnoll, near Neath.  
Henderssen, near Llantrisant.  
Henderswen, near Llwghor.  
Hensoll, near Cowbridge.  
Kelbyrough, near Swansea.  
Keven Malby, near Caerphilly.  
Killvaes, near ditto.  
Kittle hill, near Swansea.  
Knapcoch, near Neath.  
Knoll, near ditto.  
Llandaff.  
Llandough, near Cowbridge.  
Llanrumney, near Cardiff.  
Llanblethian, near Cowbridge.  
Llanbraddock, near Caerphilly.  
Llancayack, near ditto.  
Llaniangle, near Cowbridge.  
Llanfiston, near Cardiff.  
Llanmace, near Cowbridge.  
Llansanor, near ditto.  
Llantrithyd, near ditto.  
Llee Tal y Bent, near Cardiff.  
Margam park, near Aberavon.  
Melin court, near Neath.  
Merthurman, near Bridgend.  
Miskin, near ditto.  
Nash, near Cowbridge.  
Nicholstan, near Llanridien.  
Not hills, near ditto.  
Nydfroych, near Swansea.  
Ogmore, near Bridgend.  
Ogmore (Upper), near ditto.

342 CARMARTHENSHIRE.

Old castle, near ditto.  
Penlegore, near Swansea.  
Penterry Vach, near ditto.  
Popkins, near ditto.  
Pwll y Wrach.  
Roath, near Cardiff.  
Ruperra, near Caerphilly.  
Skeltree, near Swansea.  
Stout hall, near Llanfihangel.  
Swansea castle.  
Thistleboon, near Swansea.  
Tredegar, near Llwyngwril.  
Tregrose, near Bridge-tor.  
Tridixton, near ditto.  
Tuglaes, near Cardiff.  
Wainvoe castle, near Bridgend.  
Ynis Arwelt, near Neath.  
Yniskedwin, near ditto.  
Yniskedwin, near Caerphilly.  
Yuis y Gerrunn, near Neath.

---

C A R M A R T H E N S H I R E

IS bounded on the E. with the shires of Brecknock and Glamorgan; the Severn sea or St. George's channel on the S.; Pembrokeshire on the W. and Cardiganshire on the N.; from which it is separated by the river Tavy. It is 48 miles in length, and 25 in breadth, and 150 in circumference, containing 800 square miles, or 512,000 acres, divided into 6 hundreds, 87 parishes, and 8 market towns, viz. Carmarthen, Kidwelly, Llandilovawr, Llanfihangel, Llangadur, Llangham, Newcastle, and Llanelli. Its principal rivers are the Tavy, Catty, Towy, Brue, and Gwilly. This

This county is well cloathed with wood, and feeds vast numbers of cattle; it abounds with fowl, fish, and game; it has coal and lead mines. On its coast is Machunis Isle, Kidwelly Point, Llanstephen Point, Langham Point, and Carmarthen Bay. It is in the province of Canterbury, and diocese of St. David's. It sends 2 members to parliament, one for the county, and one for Carmarthen; pays one part of the land-tax, and provides 200 men to the national militia.

CARMARTHEN, 210 miles from London, and 70 from the sea, the *Mariodunum* of Ptolemy and *Muri-dunum* of Antoninus, is situate on the river Towy, over which it has a stone bridge, and is a place venerable for its antiquity. It is a very industrious, thriving, and populous town, of great resort, and drives a very considerable trade. The river it stands on is navigable for vessels of 100 tons, quite up to the town, where it has a commodious key. This place was antiently reckoned the capital of Wales; the Britens made it the seat of their parliaments, or assemblies of wise men; and when Wales was erected into a principality for the King's eldest son, the courts of Chancery and Exchequer were fixed here, and continued till the jurisdiction of the court and marches of Wales was taken away. The town is not only supplied with fish from its river, but with great plenty of fish, fowl, &c. from the adjacent country. The neighbouring gentry have their winter houses here, and generally a company of players at that season, besides frequent assemblies and other gay entertainments, so that some call it the London of Wales. In the year 480 here flourished the famous British Merlin, reckoned a prophet. About a mile from the town, almost opposite to the Bishop of St. David's palace, is a hill covered with wood, called Merlin's grove, to which Merlin often retired, the better to pursue his studies. He is said to have been a person of extraordinary learning, for the age in which he lived; and it is thought he obtained the reputation of being a conjuror by his learning and knowledge.

## 344 CARMARTHENSHIRE.

The castle is a noble piece of antiquity. About 10 miles E. of this town are the remains of Denefawr-castle, once the royal seat of the princes of South Wales.

**L LANGADOC**, 18 miles N. E. of Carmarthen, and 287 from London. It is seated between the rivers Brane and Sawthy, which soon empty themselves into the Towy, and is but an indifferent place.

**N EWCASTLE**, 12 miles N. W. of Carmarthen, and 220 from London. It is seated on the river Tavy, which divides this county from Cardiganshire, over which it has a bridge. It is but a poor town, and its fine castle is now in ruins.

**K IDWELLY**, 224 miles from London, is a town in a vast bay, called Tenby. It formerly had a good share in the cloathing trade, but is now mostly frequented by fishermen. Here are the remains of a famous castle, said to have been built by William de Londres, before the Norman conquest.

**L LANIMDOVERY**, 178 miles from London, stands near the river Towy, which Ptolemy calls Tobius, a pretty fair bailiwick. St. Mary's, its parish church, stands at a little distance upon a hill; not far from which Roman bricks and other antiquities have been dug; and a very remarkable Roman way runs between the church and Lhan Bran, the seat of the Gwyns.

**L LANDILOVAWR**, 195 miles from London, is a pretty good town, on an ascent, with the river Towy at the bottom, over which it has a fair stone bridge. Its parish is 13 miles long, and 7 or 8 broad. Its markets are for corn, cattle, and other provisions. About four miles E. of this town are the remains of Caerkenin-castle, situated on a rock.

**L LANGHAM**, or **L LAUGHARN**, 233 miles from London, stands near the Towy, near its influx into the sea, a pretty good town, with some small vessels belonging to it.

**L LANELLY**, 216 miles from London, stands on a creek not far W. from the Og, which separates this country from Glamorganshire. It is a good town, much traded to for sea-coal.

## THE ANTIQUITIES ARE

LHAN-NEWYDDH, near Carmarthen, remarkable for a stone pillar, near the highway, inscribed with these words, *Sepulchrum Severini Filii Severi*; and for being the residence of a great ancestor of Oliver Cromwell the Protector.

AT BRONYSCAWEN, in the parish of Lhan Brody, not far from the former, two hundred Roman coins, of silver, were discovered in 1692 at the entrance of a spacious camp, buried in two very rude leaden boxes near the surface. These are some of the most antient Roman coins we find in Britain; the latest were of Domitian.

CASTLE-KARREG ruins in Cawtrewbychan, on the E. side of the aforesaid camp, on a steep and inaccessible rock, under which are vaults, spacious caverns, and a fountain, whose waters ebb and flow with the tides.

Below TALCHARN, on the bank of the Tavy, stood the white house, so called because built of white hazel rods for a summer-house, where Howel Dha, or the good Prince of Wales, in an assembly of 140 ecclesiastics, beside laymen, gave a body of laws to his people.

AT KIL MAEN LHWYD, an earthen vessel was discovered in 1607, which contained a considerable quantity of Roman coins of embased silver, from the time of Commodus to the tribuneship of Gordian III. Near this place is a circle of prodigious stones.

There is a Roman camp W. of Carmarthenshire, and another in Newcastle in Emlin.

## THERE ARE OTHER ANTIQUITIES, viz.

Aberguilly church, near Carmarthen.

Caer Kenin castle, near Llandilovawr.

Carmarthen castle and priory.

Denesfawr castle, near the Tavy.

Green castle, near Carmarthen.

Kidwelly castle, S. E. of ditto.

Laugharn castle, near the mouth of the Towy.

Llanstephen castle, 9 miles from Carmarthen.

Rook castle, near Laugharn.

Whinstead abbey, near St. Clear.

THE MOST REMARKABLE VIEWS ARE FROM

Grongar hill, 8 miles from Carmarthen.

Road from Llandover to Llandilovawr.

Newton Park, 1½ mile from Llandilovawr.

Road from Llandilo to Neath, over the mountains.

THE GENTLEMEN'S SEATS ARE

Abercothy, near Carmarthen.

Aberlafsh, near Llandilovawr.

Abermaen Gold, near Llanimodvry.

Abermorda, near Carmarthen.

Aberquilla.

Achaith, near Llanfawel.

Albemarles, near Llangadoc.

Altroydin.

Barnsfield, near Carmarthen.

Beauty, near ditto.

Blaen y Gofen, near Llandilovawr.

Brisken Helig, near ditto.

Cappel Ddewy, near Carmarthen.

Castel Piggan, near ditto.

Castel Gorwood, near St. Clear.

Coed, near Kidwelly.

Coedgainge, near Carmarthen.

Coed Lys, near St. Clear.

Coedmore, near Llanfawel.

Colebrooke, near Kidwelly.

Court, near Llanelli.

Court Derlas, near Carmarthen.

Cringer, near Newcastle.

Cunghordy, near Llanimodvry.

Cwm, near Llanstephen.

Cwm Cothy, near Llandilovawr.

Cwm

Cwm Gwilly, near Carmarthen.  
 Cwm y Glaw, near Llandilovawn.  
 Danyralt, near Llangadoc.  
 Derwith, near Llandilovawr.  
 Dole Cothy, near Llanimdovery.  
 Dole Haidd Ucha, near Newcastle.  
 Dole Haidd Ysha, near ditto.  
 Dublin, near Llanimdovery.  
 Duffrin, near Llandilovawr.  
 Earwasted, near Llanelly.  
 Edwin's Ford, near Llansawel.  
 Emlyn castle.  
 Forrest, near Kidwelly.  
 Forrest, near Llandilovawr.  
 Fortune, near ditto.  
 Fox Grove, near Kidwelly.  
 Frood, near ditto.  
 Furnace, near ditto.  
 Gelly Dowyll, near Newcastle.  
 Gelly Vergan, near Carmarthen.  
 Glaesalt, near Llanimdovery.  
 Glaesalt, (Upper) near ditto.  
 Glanbrane, near Llanimdovery.  
 Glanmorlas, near Kidwelly.  
 Glanrannell, near Llanimdovery.  
 Glan Towy, near ditto.  
 Glan y Gurrey, near Llandilovawr.  
 Glanyrwyth, near ditto.  
 Glyn Hier, near ditto.  
 Glynllew Ystread, near Carmarthen.  
 Glynn, near Kidwelly.  
 Golden Grove, near Llandilovawr.  
 Gwern, Ddu, near Carmarthen.  
 Gwylod y Maes, near Llanelly.  
 Henllys, near Llanimdovery.  
 Ischeid.  
 Killsant, near St. Clear.  
 Kity Cwm, near Llanimdovery.  
 Klifstanog, near Carmarthen.

Klun y March, near Llanfawel.  
 Llantron, near Llanfawel.  
 Llaques, near Llanstephen.  
 Llandebie, near Llandilovawr.  
 Llandwvissant, near Llanimodvry.  
 Llanelly.  
 Llaithwen, near Llanelly.  
 Llanmails, near Laugharn.  
 Llanurchbledry, near Llangadoe.  
 Llanfeven, near Llanimodvry.  
 Llechdenny, near Kidwelly.  
 Llethernoyadd, near Llanfawel.  
 Llwing Brain, near Llanimodvry.  
 Llwyn Teg, near Carmarthen.  
 Llwyny Fortune, near Llandilovawr.  
 St. Loe, near Laugharn.  
 Love Lode, near Llandelovwar.  
 Maces Gwyn, near St. Clear.  
 Manarabon, near Llandilovawr.  
 Marchoglwyn, near Kidwelly.  
 Middleton hall, near Llandilovawr.  
 Moddrey house, near Llanimodvry.  
 Mudlaes Cwm, near Kidwelly.  
 Newton castle, near Llandilovawr.  
 Newton, near Laugharn.  
 Pant Glaes, near Llandilovwar.  
 Pen Coed, near St. Clear.  
 Pendine, near Laugharn.  
 Pen place, near Llandilovaur.  
 Pentree, near ditto.  
 Pentree Coon, near ditto.  
 Pen y Bank, near Carmarthen.  
 Pen y Bank, near ditto.  
 Pen y Lan Leth, near Llandilovawr.  
 Pen y Maes, near Kidwelly.  
 Penyr, near St. Clear.  
 Pibwur Wen, near Carmarthen.  
 Pillroath, near Llanstephen.  
 Place Gwynn, near Carmarthen.

Rheed y Bont, near Llanfawel.  
 Rhwyth, near Carmarthen.  
 Rhyd Gorse, near ditto.  
 Rlyyder Wen, near Llandilovawr.  
 Saffron Mead, near Newcastle.  
 Stradley, near Llanelly.  
 Talliaris, near Llandilovawr.  
 Tory Coid, near Kidwelly.  
 Tre Gieb, near Llandilovawr.  
 Treventy, near Laugharn.  
 Trevorice, near Kidwelly.  
 Tre Wen, near Llandilovawr.  
 Trimsaran, near Kidwelly.  
 Tugwin, near Llanelly.  
 Velindra, near St. Clair.  
 West Mead, near Llaugharn.  
 White house, near Llandilovawr.  
 Whitland house, near St. Clear.  
 Whitland abbey, near ditto.  
 Woralt, near Carmarthen.  
 Ystraed Corrwg, near Carmarthen.

---

## PEMBROKESHIRE

**I**S encompassed all round with the Irish sea, or St. George's channel, except on the E. where it joins to Carmarthenshire; and on the N.E. to Cardiganshire. It is the S.W. extremity of Wales, and lies the nearest to Ireland of any of its counties. It is 35 miles in length, 29 in breadth, and 140 in circumference; containing 540 square miles, or 345,600 acres, divided into 7 hundreds, 145 parishes, one city (St. David's), and 8 market-towns, viz. Pembroke, Haverford-West, Tenby, Fishgard, Kilgarren, Newport, Narbath, and Weston. Its rivers are the Clethy, Dougledye, and the Tavy,

Tavy, with several lesser streams. On the coast are Tenhy point, St. Margaret's and Cally isles, Stackpole head, Broad haven, St. Gowen's point, Posheston meer, Pulsater bay, Head of Man, Freshwater bay, Sheppy isle, Milford haven, St. Anne's point, Merlas bay; Skokum, Gatholm, and Skomar isles; the Mewstone and Yarland-stone; Stock rock, Durston haven, Dinas Manu, Bishop's Store, Bishop and Clerks rocks, Ramsey isle, Whitesand bay, St. David's head, Aberithy bay, Abercastle, Penburgho head, Strumble head, Fifgard bay, Newport bay, Aberkibor haven, and Pen Kemy's point. It sends three members to parliament, one for the county, one for Pembroke, and one for Haverford-West. It pays one part of the land-tax, and supplies 160 men to the national militia. It is in the province of Canterbury, and diocese of St. David's. The air of this county is healthy, and the soil fruitful. Its few mountains, chiefly in the N. E. part, have indifferent good pasture: but the parts near the sea abound with rich meadows and good corn. It abounds with goats, fish, fowl, marram, pit-coal, and culm, which is the dust of the coal, and, when made up with a third of mud into balls, makes a sweet and durable fire. This county sends one knight of the shire to parliament, one member for Haverford-West, and one for the town of Pembroke.

**H**AVERFORD-WEST, 11 miles from Pembroke, 236 from London, stands on the side of a hill, but is a very neat, well-built, strong, populous, and trading town, having a fine stone bridge over the river Dougledye, leading to Prendergast, with plentiful markets, a commodious quay for ships of burthen, and a custom-house. There are three parish-churches in the town, beside one in the out-parts, called Prengest. St. Mary's is a very neat building, with a high spire curiously leaded. This town and neighbourhood abounds with gentry: and here the assizes and county-gaol are kept. The priory, of which there are still considerable remains, was founded by Robert de Haverford, about the year 1141. The castle

cattle is supposed to have been built by Gilbert, Earl of Clare. This country, from hence to St. David's, looks dry, barren, and mountainous.

PEMBROKE, 234 miles from London, the county town, stands at the innermost and Eastern creek of Milford-haven. It has two handsome bridges over the two points of it. Here are the remains of an ancient castle, on a rock, in which Henry VII. was born; and under it is a vault noted for a strange echo, called the Wogan, and supposed to have been originally a store-room for the garrison. It was built by Armulph de Montgomery, in the reign of Henry I. It has two parishes, is well frequented not only by gentlemen but likewise tradesmen; has a custom-house, and several merchants, whose houses are well-built. By the favour of its situation, they carry on such extensive commerce, that they employ near 200 ships and vessels; and, next to Carmarthen, it is the largest and richest town in all South-Wales.

ST. DAVID'S is a city, and stands on the most Western promontory of Wales, which extends into the Irish sea, called by Ptolemy *Oceoplarum*, commonly St. David's-head. It is 252 miles distant from London. The Welsh call it Tydewi, from the Archibishop Dewi or David, who translated the archiepiscopal see hither from Caerleon, in King Arthur's days; and having won a great victory over the Saxons, ordered every one of his soldiers to place a leek in his cap for the sake of distinction; in memory whereof the Welsh to this day wear the leek on the first of March. It appears to have been once of good account, and to have had a castle and walls, which though both long since destroyed, and the place reduced, yet it still continues the see of a bishop. It has little worthy of notice beside its cathedral, built in the reign of King John, and dedicated to St. Andrew and St. David: this is a venerable old building, the W. end of which is in good repair, but the E. end has suffered much from time and neglect. This cathedral has no dean; the precentor has the place and

and power of a dean. The episcopal palace and cathedral are encompassed with a stone wall 100 yards in circumference, and is a large and magnificent ruin. There was in it one hall 88 feet long and 30 broad, and another 58 feet long and 23 broad. The other apartments were grand and noble in proportion. This town stands within a mile from the sea; and Ireland, which is 40 miles off, may be seen from St. David's-head in a clear day.

On this coast, near Stackpool Bosher, is Bosherston-meer, so deep, that it could never be sounded. It bubbles, foams, and makes a great noise, before a storm. Though Holy-head in North-Wales is now, yet this once was, the great ferry to Ireland, being an easy passage to that country, and though not shorter reckoned safer.

MILFORD-HAVEN has 16 creeks, 5 bays, and 13 roads, in which 1000 sail of ships may ride securely. It is the best harbour in the three kingdoms, there being no manner of danger in sailing in or out of it with the tide, and almost any wind, by night as well as by day; and a ship in distress may run ashore on soft ooze, and there lie safe. The spring tide rises in the harbour 36 feet, and the neap about 26. But that which makes this the most excellent and useful harbour in this part of the world, is, that in an hour's time a ship is out of the harbour into the sea, and in the fair way between the Land's-end and Ireland: as it lies in the mouth of the Severn, a ship in eight or ten hours may be over on the coast of Ireland. From hence there is a conveyance to the S. E. part of Ireland, lately established by the Post-office under Mr. Palmer's new improvements.

NARBATH, 231 miles from London, is situated on the summit of a hill, on the Eastern side of the county. This town had formerly a castle, the ruins of which are still visible.

TENBY, 6 miles from Pembroke, and 230 from London, is a neat town; its markets are well stored with corn, fish, and other provisions; and the road for shipping

ping is very good. It has a great herring fishery, a large export of coals, and drives a considerable trade to Ireland; so that it is reckoned the most agreeable on all the sea-coast of South-Wales, except Pembroke. Here are the ruins of an ancient castle, built by the Normans, and taken by Rhys ap Gruffydth, Prince of South-Wales, A.D. 1152.

KILGARRON, 4 miles S. W. of Cardigan, and 228 from London, is a long town, consisting chiefly of one street; it has a harbour for boats, a salmon-fishery, and a steep cataract of the river Tavy, called the Salmon-leap, from the admirable dexterity of that fish in leaping over the cataract. When a salmon, in its way up the river from the sea, arrives at this cataract, it forms itself into a curve by bending its tail to its mouth, and then by a sudden spring throws itself up over the precipice.

WHISTON, 3 miles from Haverford-West, and 236 from London, a mean place, but governed by a mayor and bailiffs.

FISHGARD, 16 miles from St. David's, and 243 from London, so called from its fishery, has a good harbour: the trade is in herrings, which are caught at the foot of the cliff on which this town is built.

NEWPORT, 4 miles from Fishgard, and 236 from London, on the river Nevern, has a good harbour and trade with Ireland, chiefly in passengers to and from that kingdom. Though it is a large town, governed by a portreeve and bailiff, and has a neat church, it is poor place, and but thinly inhabited.

On a sea cliff, half a mile from St. David's, is a remarkable large stone, called, in Welsh, *y Maen Sigr*, implying a rocking stone, from its having been mounted up three feet high upon other stones, in such an equilibrium, that a slight touch would rock it from one side to the other; but the Parliament soldiers, in the Civil Wars under Charles I. regarding this stone as the object of a superstitious tradition, destroyed its equipoise, so that it is at present immovable.

In the reigns of K. Henry II. and Q. Elizabeth, the sand on the coast of South-Wales being washed away, and the earth laid bare by continual storms, the inhabitants discovered very large trees, which appeared by the mark of the axe to have been felled, and were through time become as black and hard as ebony. It should seem, therefore, that great part of the coast was anciently a forest, upon which the sea had broke in.

The rocks off St. David's-head, called the Bishop and his Clerks, are once or twice a year the resort of great flights of birds, which come about Christmas, and stay a week or more; and they return again in April to breed, and leave the rocks before August. It is remarkable, that these birds constantly come and go in the night; for in the evening, when they are about to depart, the rocks shall be covered with them, and in the morning not a bird to be seen: on the other hand, at the season of their return, not a bird shall appear in the evening, and the next morning the rocks shall be full of them. Some of these birds hatch their eggs on the bare rocks, without any nest; and some hatch them in holes like rabbit-holes.

#### THE PRINCIPAL ANTIQUITIES ARE,

Benton castle, near Haverfordwest.

Carew castle, N. W. of Tenby.

Castles in Pulslater bay, near Pembroke.

St. David's cathedral, college, and palace.

St. Dogmael's priory, W. of Cardigan.

Haverfordwest castle, priory, and bridge.

Hays castle, near Whitchurch.

Hubberstone priory.

Kelgarren castle, E. of Cardigan.

St. Leonard's castle, near Haverfordwest.

Llanfeth court, near Machynleth.

Llchaiden castle, E. N. E. of Haverfordwest.

Marnorbeer castle, near Tenby.

Nangle castle, near Nangle bay, in Milford-haven.

Narbarth

Narbarth castle, E. of Haverfordwest.  
Newport castle.  
Nevern church, near Newport.  
Pembroke castle.  
Picton castle, near Haverfordwest.  
Punch castle, near Whitchurch.  
Roch castle, near Haverfordwest.  
Romans castle, near ditto.  
Tenby castle.  
Tower at Rubleton, near Pembroke.  
Wiston castle, near Haverfordwest.

*The most remarkable Views and Situations are,*

Mr. Campbell's, Hooke's, and Lord Lion's, near Haverfordwest.  
Milford-haven.  
Up, Pembroke, and Haverford rivers.  
St. Gowon's cave, 3 miles from Pembroke.

#### THE GENTLEMEN'S SEATS ARE,

Bangeston, at Nangle bay, near Pembroke.  
Begelly, near Narbath.  
Berllam, near Newport.  
Bredeth, near Whitchurch.  
Bush, near Pembroke.  
Calder, near Pembroke.  
Camrose, near Haverfordwest.  
Colby, near ditto.  
Cwm Gloin, near Newport.  
Duffrin, near Haverfordwest.  
Earware, near Tenby.  
East Hook, near Haverfordwest.  
Effeston, near Pembroke.  
St. Florence, near Pembroke.  
Fopston, near Haverfordwest.  
Gallewick, near ditto.  
Grove, near Pembroke.

Hen

Hen castle, near Tenby.  
Hendre, near Fishgard.  
Hill, near Haverfordwest.  
Johnston, near ditto.  
Jordanston, near Fishgard.  
Killgetty, near Tenby.  
Killrhua, near Killgerran.  
Ladderston, near Haverfordwest.  
Lawreny, near Narbath.  
Llandilo house, near Haverfordwest.  
Llangolman, near ditto.  
Llangwern, near Fishgard.  
Llan hill, near Killgerran.  
Llannion, near Pembroke.  
Llanrythan, near Fishgard.  
Llanstynan, near ditto.  
Llawhade, near Haverfordwest.  
Llether, near Whitchurch.  
Longshipping, near Haverfordwest.  
Lunney, near Pembroke.  
Manarnanawen, near Fishgard.  
Meerston, near Haverfordwest.  
Moat, near ditto.  
Nash, near ditto.  
Orielton, near Pembroke.  
Orlandon, neat Haverfordwest.  
Parkaston.  
Pencherston, near Pembroke.  
Penpedwas, near Newport.  
Penti park, near Haverfordwest.  
Picton castle, near ditto.  
Pontvâne house, near Newport.  
Prendergast, near Haverfordwest.  
Richardston, near ditto.  
Robeston, near ditto.  
Rose pool, near ditto.  
Sandy haven, near Haverfordwest.  
Slebech, near ditto.  
Stackpole court, near Pembroke.

Stone hall, near Whitchurch.

Studdock, near Haverfordwest.

Sumer hill, near ditto.

Trecoo.

Trefgarn, near Haverfordwest.

Trewern, near Newport.

Vaynor, near Narbath.

Vogar, near Tenby.

Wenallt, near Newport.

Wiston castle, near Haverfordwest.

Wolden, near ditto.

## CARDIGANSHIRE

IS bounded by Merioneth and Montgomeryshire on the N.; by Pembroke and Carmarthenshire on the S.; by Radnor and Brecknockshire on the E.; and is washed on the W. by the Irish sea. It is 47 miles in length, 20 in breadth, and 130 in circumference; containing 590 square miles, or 377,600 acres; divided into 5 hundreds, 64 parishes, and 6 market-towns, viz. Cardigan, Aberistwith, Tregarron, Llanpiter or Llanbeder, Llanbadernvawr, and Llannarth. Its principal rivers are the Tavy, Rhidal, and Istwith. On its coast are Cardigan island, Mount head, and Cardigan bay; it has several lakes, and Rescob forest. It produces corn, plenty of cattle, sheep, game, river and sea fish; has mines of lead, copper, and silver ore; and enjoys a milder air than any other county in Wales. The soil is in general very fruitful, except the N. and E. parts, which consist of a continued ridge of mountains; but every where there is pasture sufficient to maintain numerous flocks of sheep, and large herds of cattle. It sends two members to parliament, one for the county, and one for Cardigan; pays one part of the land-tax, and

and supplies 120 men to the national militia. It is in the province of Canterbury, and diocese of St. David's.

CARDIGAN, 222 miles from London, is pleasantly situated at the mouth of the Tavy, over which it has a good stone bridge leading into Pembrokeshire. It is a large, ancient, and populous borough, and carries on a considerable trade, especially to Ireland, the tide flowing up to the town. The church is a handsome structure, and the castle is still in being, but in a ruinous condition. It was built by Gilbert de Clare, about the year 1160.

ABERISTWITH, 203 miles from London, is situated on the river Rhidal, not at the mouth of the river Isthwyth, as its name imports. It is a large, populous, and rich town, but dark and smoaky, and has an increasing trade in lead and fish, but has no parish-church. It was formerly fortified with a castle and wall, but both are now in a ruinous condition. It was built by Gilbert Strongbow, son to Richard de Clare, in the reign of Henry I.

LANNARTH, 15 miles N. W. of Llanbeder, and 213 from London.

LLANBADARNAWR, 227 miles from London, has a large church, formerly a cathedral and the see of a bishop: it is well-built, and has a good market, but a bad harbour.

LLANBEDER, ST. PETER, or PONT STEFFAN, 194 miles from London, is a small town on the river Teivy, over which it has a bridge leading to Carmarthenshire. The town stands on a plain, but the church on a hill.

TREGARRON, 7 miles from Llanbeder, and 202 from London, has a fine church, which is the only thing remarkable in the place.

### THE MOST REMARKABLE ANTIQUITY IS

SRAFLOUR-ABBEY, built originally by Hore Refus, Prince of South-Wales, in the year 1164; but being burnt in the Welsh wars, King Henry I. rebuilt it. Many

Many of the Welsh Princes were buried here; it being in their time a venerable structure, and where their acts and successions were recorded and kept from 1156 to 1270.

OTHER ANTIQUITIES ARE,

Aberistwith castle.

Cardigan castle and priory.

Llanbadarnvawr church.

Numerary stones, at Neuodh, near Cardigan.

THE PRINCIPAL GENTLEMEN'S SEATS ARE,

Aberllolwyne, near Aberistwith.

Abernant Buchan, near Cardigan.

Abertrynant, near Aberistwith.

Airglawdd, near ditto.

Blaen y Pant, near Cardigan.

Blaynpennel, near Tregarron.

Bronwydd, near Cardigan.

Carrog, near Tregarron.

Coedy park, near Lanpiter.

Crosswood park, near Tregarron.

Dery Wermod, near Lanpiter.

Dole Goch, near Tregarron.

Dolhaydd,

Foes y Blydded, near Tregarron.

Gallt yr Odin, near Lanpiter.

Gogertham, near Aberistwith.

Gurnes, near Cardigan.

Kyllgwynn, near Cardigan.

Llachlee, near Llannarth.

Llanina, near ditto.

Llanller, near Lanpiter.

Llanvar.

Llanvaughan.

Llanverclydogen, near ditto.

Lliyd Jack, near ditto.

Lodge, near Aberistwith.

Mabws,

Mabws, near Tregarron.  
 Mannachty, near Llannarth.  
 Mellivor, near Tregarron.  
 Millfield, near Lanpiter.  
 Nanteos, near Aberistwith.  
 Noyadd Llannarth, near Llannarth.  
 Olmarch, near Tregarron.  
 Pantur Unne, near Llannarth.  
 Penglais Fawr, near Aberistwith.  
 Penny Bont, near Tregarron.  
 Peterwell, near Llandovery.  
 Strata Florida, near Tregarron.  
 Tyglin Ucha, near Llannarth.  
 Tyglyn Isha, near ditto.  
 Vadva, near ditto.  
 Wern Newidd, near ditto.

## REMARKABLE VIEWS AND SITUATIONS.

Llannarth, 18 miles N. E. of Cardigan.  
 Aberistwith castle.



## MONTGOMERYSHIRE

**I**S bounded by Shropshire on the E.; by the shires of Cardigan and Radnor on the S.; by Merionethshire on the W.; and by the counties of Denbigh, Merioneth, and Salop, on the N. It is 40 miles in length, 37 in breadth, and 170 in circumference; containing 860 square miles, or 550,400 square acres; divided into 7 hundreds, 47 parishes, and 6 market-towns, viz. Montgomery, Llanwilling, Welchpool, Newtown, Machyneth, and Llanydlos. The principal rivers are the Severn, Rayder, Turgh, Tanat, and Verniew, and some smaller streams. It has numerous hills and mountains, which

## MONTGOMERYSHIRE. 361

which abound with antiquities of the Britons and Druids. It sends two members to parliament, one for the county, and one for Montgomery; pays one part of the land-tax, and supplies 240 men to the national militia. It is in the province of Canterbury, and dioceses of St. Asaph, Bangor, and Hereford. The soil in general on the N. and W. sides is stony, but not unfruitful, especially in the vallies between the mountains; but the S.E. and N.E. parts are exceedingly fruitful, especially those which lie on the banks of the Severn, and are sometimes overflowed by it. Its chief commodities are corn, cattle, horses, copper, lead, fish, and fowl. Its principal manufacture is flannel. The breed of black cattle and horses here is remarkably larger than that in the neighbouring Welsh counties; and the horses of Montgomeryshire are much valued all over England. The air on the mountains is sharp and cold, but healthy and pleasant in the vallies.

MONTGOMERY, 161 miles from London, is situated in a very healthy air, on the easy ascent of a rocky hill, having beneath it a pleasant valley, through which the Severn winds his course. It is called Trevalwyn, or Baldwin's-town, from its founder Baldwin, lieutenant of the marches of Wales, in the time of William the Conqueror; and Montgomery from Roger Montgomery, Earl of Shrewsbury, who built its castle, which was ruined in the civil wars. The town is large, but the buildings indifferent, except a few belonging to considerable families.

LLANYDLOS, 8 miles from Newton, and 180 from London, near the source of the Severn. Its parish is noted for mines of lead and copper.

MACHYNLETH, 198 miles from London, is an ancient town on the river Davy, over which it has a stone bridge. It was here that Owen Glyndwr exercised the first acts of his royalty in 1402. Here he accepted the crown of Wales, and assembled a parliament; the house wherein they met is now standing, divided into tenements.

VOL. II.

Q

LLAN-

362 MONTGOMERYSHIRE.

LLANWILLING, 179 miles from London, is a town of considerable note, and well built. It stands in a dirty plain, but has a good market for cattle, corn, and wool.

WELCHPOOL, 6 miles from Montgomery, and 169 from London, is a large, well-built, corporate town, situated on a lake, in a fruitful valley, where is a good manufacture of flannel. On the S. side is a red castle, belonging to the Earl of Powis.

NEWTOWN, 7 miles S. W. of Montgomery, and 169 from London. It is seated on the river Severn, on the side of a mountain, over which is an intricate and boggy path to Radnorshire.

ANTIQUITIES, &c. WORTHY OBSERVATION,  
ARE,

Battington castle, near Welchpool.

Caerfoose castle, near Newtown.

Delvoren castle, near Welchpool.

Montgomery castle.

Powis castle.

ROMAN CAMPS.

Near Machynleth, and near Llandilos.

THE PRINCIPAL GENTLEMEN'S SEATS ARE,

Aberhirieth.

Battington hall.

Broadway hall, near Montgomery.

Bryngwin.

Carhowell.

Leighton.

Lledyerd.

Llyn Lod, near Machynleth.

Llyn Lyffin.

Lymore lodge, near Montgomery.

Nanterribba.

Newtown hall.

Powis castle.

THE

## REMARKABLE VIEWS AND SITUATIONS.

Powis castle, 2 miles above Welchpool, on the Severn.

Vale of Davy, S. W. of Machynleth.

Same vale continued, and the whole road to Dolgelly.

Hengurt, 1 mile from Dolgelly.

From a hill, half-way between Llanwilling and Welchpool.

Way from Montgomery to Welchpool.

From a bridge, 1 mile S. of Dinasmouthy, in the Machynleth road.

Way from Pistill Rhaidr, by Llan Rhaidr and Llanwilling, to Welchpool.

From Montgomery castle, and a hill near it.

## MERIONETHSHIRE

IS bounded by the county of Cardigan on the S.; by the counties of Montgomery and Denbigh on the E.; by those of Carnarvon and Denbigh on the N.; and by the Irish sea on the W. It is 40 miles in length, 36 in breadth, and 160 miles in circumference; containing 790 square miles, or 505,600 acres; divided into 6 hundreds, 37 parishes, and 4 market-towns, viz. Harleigh, Dolgele, Dinasmouthy, and Bala. Its principal rivers are the Dee, Douay, Avon, and Desunny. The most noted places on the coast are Traeth Bychan, Barmouth bay, Sarnabuch point, and North bar; and inland are Dolgele vale, Pemble meer, and some very high mountains. It sends only one member to parliament, and that for the county; pays half of one part of the land-tax, and provides 80 men to the national militia.

militia. It is in the province of Canterbury, and diocese of Bangor. The country is very mountainous, the soil rocky and rough, and bears but thin crops of corn; but the vallies afford some good pasture for black cattle and sheep, which are the chief support of the inhabitants. The air is cold and bleak, and reckoned unhealthy, being mixed with the vapours that rise from the Irish sea, which might still be more noxious, if the sharp winds, which almost continually blow here, did not prevent them from stagnating. The inhabitants, though they live chiefly on preparations of milk, are stout and handsome, but reckoned idle and incontinent. The number of sheep that feed upon the mountains is incredible: it is said, that Merionethshire feeds more sheep than all the rest of Wales. The only manufacture is Welch cotton.

HARLECH, or HARLEIGH, 223 miles from London, situated on a steep rock near the sea, where there is a harbour for ships. The houses are mean, and the inhabitants few; but it has a garrison for the security of the coast, and an old decayed and useless castle, originally a strong fort of the ancient Britons. In the year 1694 the country about Harlech was annoyed above eight months with a fiery exhalation of a curd colour, which arose from the sea, and was seen only in the night. It set fire to barns, stacks of hay and corn, in its way, infected the air and blasted the grass and herbage, so that a great mortality among the sheep, horses, and cattle, ensued. The flames were weak, and did no harm to the inhabitants, who frequently rushed into the midst of them to save their hay and corn. It was at length extinguished by blowing horns, ringing bells, firing guns, and putting the air in motion various ways, whenever it was seen to approach the shore.

DOLGELE, 36 miles from Welchpool, 205 from London, is situated in a woody valley by the Avon, at the foot of the great mountain Idris, which, by computation, is near 3 miles high, and one of the loftiest in Britain. Here are commodious inns for travellers, and

and a good market for Welsh cottons. It is said, that the church steeple, in which there hangs a bell, is a yew-tree that grows in the mountain.

DINASMOUTHY, 8 miles from Dolgele, and 196 from London, is but a small town, but has a good market.

BALA, 195 miles from London, is a small, ill-built market-town, situated on a flat near Pemble-meer, by the Welsh called the pool of Bala, and Lhin Tegid, which is 4 miles in length, and 3 in breadth, and abounds with a fish called a guiniad, resembling a salmon in shape, and its taste is like a trout. The river Dee runs through this lake, and is noted for salmon.

In the N. W. part of the county a Roman way is still visible, called Helen's Way, being supposed to be made by Helen, the mother of Constantine the Great.

#### ANTIQUITIES, &c. WORTHY OBSERVATION.

Cymner abbey.

Harlech castle.

Owen Glendowr's prison.

#### THE GENTLEMEN'S SEATS ARE,

Coifsegeddal, near Dolgele.

Dolmelynlyn.

Kemmer abbey, near Dolgele.

Nannas, near Dolgele.

#### REMARKABLE VIEWS AND SITUATIONS.

Vale of Festiniog, 20 miles S. of Llanrost, to the W. of Llyn Conway.

Plain of Bala, near Pemble-meer, 4 miles long, and 3 broad.

Cader Idris mountain, the ascent from Dolgele, 2910 feet high.

Pont Aber Glaston, N. of Harlech, 1½ mile from Bethkellert.

Approach to Bala from Llandrillo hill, 8 miles.  
Mount Barvin, in the way from Welchpool to  
Balà, 10 miles.

Vale of Tanybulch, and descent to it, 11 miles  
N. of Harlech, on the river Dwryd.

---

## CARNARVONSHIRE.

THIS, before Wales was divided into counties, was called Snowden forest, and is bounded on the S. by Merionethshire and the Irish sea; on the E. by Denbighshire; and on the W. and N. by the Irish sea. It is 48 miles in length, 23 in breadth, and 150 in circumference; containing 430 square miles, or 275,200 acres; divided into 7 hundreds, 68 parishes, one city (Bangor), and 5 market-towns, viz. Carnarvon, Aberconway, Krekith, Pulhely, and Nevin. The principal rivers are the Conway and the Seint; it has also several lakes. On the coasts are Traweth Mawr, Pulhely bay, St. Tudwell's chapel, Morcros isle, Ynys Gwilin, Bardsey or Bully isle and sound, Porthdinlleyn head, Llanhaiurn road, Carnarvon bay, and Great Orme's head. It has a waterfall near Snowdon peak and Gaunbaunt, 3 miles from Penmaen-Mawr. It sends two members to parliament, one for the county, and one for Carnarvon; pays one part of the land-tax, and provides 30 men to the national militia. It is in the province of Canterbury, and diocese of Bangor. It is a very mountainous country, one swelling above another, especially in the middle, where the tops of many are covered with snow seven or eight months in the year, and are therefore termed the British Alps. It is, however, tolerably fertile, especially in barley; and numerous herds of cattle, sheep, and goats, are fed on the mountains. That

That part bordering on the Irish sea is very fruitful and populous.

In this shire is that remarkable mountain called Penmaen-Mawr; it is situated in the N. part of the shire, where it hangs perpendicularly over the sea, at so vast a height, that it makes the spectator giddy who ventures to look down the dreadful steep. In the narrow passage on the other side, the adventurous traveller is threatened every moment to be crushed to atoms with the fall of impending rocks. But that horrid chasm in the rock is not only rendered perfectly safe, but an object of great curiosity, by reducing a difficult, extensive, and unpromising attempt to the same by strength and compactness, as is to be found in the most familiar piece of masonry. The stones of all magnitudes, so frequently rolling from above, and blocking up the road, to the great danger of the traveller, are now prevented annoying him by a wall, erected to intercept the fragments of the falling rocks; and the waters running down the sides are conveyed, by well-contrived recesses, under the road into the sea. But the present easy elevation of the new road is the chief merit of this great work: instead of the narrow, sharp, and dangerous declivity of the old way, you may now pass this tremendous road on an easy trot; and as the dreadful chasm, which split that part of the road and rock was too large for any single arch to span over, the architect has, from the foot of the precipice, where the sea beats, turned a great number of arches, and upon them raised others in different flights, or stories, till he completed the line which forms the road, extending a mile, with a parapet wall the whole length on the side of the sea, so that the raging of that element such a depth beneath, instead of being, as theretofore, an object of horror, gives every pleasure that so glorious a scene can inspire.

CARNARVON, 251 miles from London, is situated on the channel that separates this shire from the isle of Anglesey, and was built by the command of Edward I. out of the ruins of the city Sagontium, which stood a

little below it. The town has a beautiful prospect of the isle of Anglesey, and is rather strong both by nature and art. It is a small, but clean, well-built town, and the market is supplied with corn, and all sorts of provisions. The old castle was the seat of the British princes about the year 600. Edward of Carnarvon, the first Prince of Wales of the English blood, afterwards Edward II. was born in this castle.

BANGOR, 12 miles from Carnarvon, 247 from London, stands at the N. end of the same firth, or arm of the sea, which separates Anglesey from this county. It was formerly a very large place, and defended by a strong castle, but at present is of very little note, except for being the see of a bishop, and containing 107 parishes. The cathedral is by some reckoned the most ancient in England. It is kept in good repair, two thirds of the rectory of Llandinam being settled to support it. The chief buildings here are the bishop's palace, and free-school house.

ABERCONWAY, 10 miles from Bangor, and 232 from London, was built by Edward I. out of the ruins of the ancient Conovium, and is one of the pleasantest towns in the county, being situated on the declivity of a hill, on the banks of a fine navigable river, which empties itself about two miles off into the sea, at the entrance of that arm which separates Anglesey from Wales. It is reckoned the best port on this side of Britain; but the town is old and decayed, and only shews what it might by trade be brought to. The walls of the now ruined castle were strengthened with 35 watch-towers, which, being very white, make a neat appearance at a distance.

KREKITH, 12 miles S. by E. of Carnarvon, and 237 N. W. of London, is seated on the Irish sea, near Traweth-Mawr bay, or harbour, where a castle formerly stood, now in ruins. It is a small, poor place, though a corporation.

NEVIN, or NEWIN, 13 miles S. W. of Carnarvon, and 249 from London, is seated on the shore of the Irish sea, opposite Pulhely, and is but a very poor town.

PULHELY,

PULHELY, or PWLLHELLY, 6 miles E. of Newin, and 243 from London, seated on the sea side, in the S. part of the county, between two rivers, is a small town, tolerably well built, with a good market for corn and other provisions.

#### ANTIQUITIES, &c. WORTHY OBSERVATION.

Aberconway castle.

Bangor cathedral and palace.

Carnarvon castle.

Clunokvaur abbey, near the Irish sea.

Krekith castle.

Dolbarden castle, at the foot of Snowdon mount.

Dolwyddelen castle.

Sinadon castle, near Aberconway.

#### ENCAMPMENTS, &c.

British camp, called Dinas Dinslee, near Carnarvon, and some fortifications on Penmaen Mawr.

#### THE GENTLEMEN'S SEATS ARE,

Bangor palace.

Bodvyam.

Brynodele.

Glynllivon.

Lloynderis, near Krekith.

Madrin.

Nant.

Penhyrn.

Pennarth, near Krekith.

#### REMARKABLE VIEWS AND SITUATIONS.

Tal y Cavan ferry, on the Conway, in the way to Llanroft, S. of the town.

From the castle, 1 mile E. of Conway ferry.

## DENBIGHSHIRE.

Glovershaw and Bosketlyn, on the coast.

Vale of Bettwyslert, S. of Snowdon peak, 22 miles from Carnarvon.

Snowdon, or Mael y Gwddi, 19 miles from Carnarvon, 3720 feet high.

Rhaidr y Wanaf, near Llanrost, a water-fall.

Rhaidr-y-Pandy-pen-Machno, near the last; a water-fall.

Penmaen-Mawr, between Conway and Bangor, 1545 feet high.

Rhaidr Fawr, a water-fall, near Snowdon peak.

Gaunnant, a water-fall, 3 miles from Penmaen Mawr.

Way from Carnarvon to the ferry of Mehew.

Off Bettws bridge, and the confluence of its brook with the river Conway, and all the road from thence to Llanwrst.

## DENBIGHSHIRE

IS bounded on the S. by Merionesh and Montgomery shires; on the W. by those of Merioneth and Carnarvon; on the E. by Shropshire and Cheshire; and on the N. by Flintshire and the Irish sea. It is 30 miles in length, 20 in breadth, and 170 in circumference; containing 670 square miles, or 428,800 acres; divided into 12 hundreds, 57 parishes, and 4 market-towns, viz. Denbigh, Ruthin, Wrexham, and Llanrost. Its principal rivers are the Clwyd, Dee, Conway, Allen, Keriog, Kelyn, and Elwy. Its manufactures are those of gloves and flannels; and its products corn, cattle, goats, and lead. It sends two members to parliament, one for the county, and one for Denbigh; pays one part of the land-tax, and provides 280 men to the national militia. It is in the province of Canterbury,

bury, and dioceses of St. Asaph and Bangor. The W. and E. parts of this county are healthy, but barren, and thinly inhabited, except some small fertile spots; but the middle part, called the vale of Clwyd, is pleasant, fruitful, healthy, and much inhabited. The air is reckoned healthy, but rendered sharp and piercing by a vast chain of mountains, which almost surround the county, and for the most part of the year are covered with snow. The soil is various, and almost in the extremes of good and bad. The hills, on the Eastern borders of the county, look, at a certain distance, like the battlements or turrets of castles. The inhabitants in general are long-lived: those in the vale of Clwyd are remarkable for their vivacity.

DENBIGH, 250 miles from London, is a handsome, large, populous town, on the banks of the Istron, and was at first built on a steep rock, but by process of time has been removed to the bottom of it. It stands on a branch of the Clwyd, has a good trade, and is by some esteemed the best town in North-Wales. It has a good market for corn, cattle, and other provisions; and two churches. Here are the ruins of a castle dismantled in the civil wars; and also those of an abbey of black monks, founded and endowed by Adam Salisbury, in the reign of Henry III.

RUTHIN, 5 miles from Denbigh, stands near the center of the county, is a very populous and large town, and has the greatest market in the vale of Clwyd. Here are the remains of an ancient castle. Among the hills S.W. of Ruthin is a place called Kerig y Drudion, the Druid Stones; and here are still to be seen two stone monumets, supposed to have been erected by the ancient Druids. They are in the form of chests or cells, but for what use at first intended is not conjectured.

WREXHAM, 10 miles from Ruthin, 184 from London, is by some reckoned the largest town in North-Wales. It is situated on a small river which falls into the Dee; it is well-built, and has a large church, in which are many ancient monuments. In the steeple or tower,

tower, which is very high, are about 52 statues as big as the life.

LLANROST, 14 miles from Bangor, and 204 from London. It is seated on the river Conway, over which it has a fine stone bridge, built by Inigo Jones, and said to be his master-piece. It is but a small place, yet has a good market-house and a free-school.

LHANSANNAM, 7 miles from Denbigh, is noted for a cave in the side of a rock, containing 24 seats, much frequented by shepherds and others who attend their cattle, and is now called Arthur's round table.

LLANGOLLEN, 180 miles from London, 12 miles from Oswestry, and 4 from Chirk castle. It is seated in a small vale on the river Dee, over which there is an elegant stone bridge of four or five arches, the piers of which rest upon the solid rock that there forms the entire bed of the river. The rapidity of the current occasions a foam and noise at once pleasing and awful; and almost every ten yards the stream is broken into agreeable cascades. About a mile distant is Castle-Dinas, supposed to have been built by a Prince Brenus, who withdrew to Rome, where he died. This castle stands on the top of a most strange hill, extremely difficult to ascend; and the tradition of the country is, that great treasures are concealed within it, in an iron cradle, of which the Devil has the care. No one had the boldness to search for these riches until the year 1766, when a noted conjuror in the neighbourhood, with some miners, came to an agreement with the proprietor for leave to dig: but they soon desisted, from a distrust lest the money concealed might be inferior to gold or silver. It is said Prince Brenus left papers behind him in Italy, giving account of the treasure in this castle, which were lately discovered; and it is certain, that two Italian gentlemen applied to the proprietor for leave to search the ruins, but could not agree with him about it.

The great hill called Keven Mena, near this place, commands one of the most ravishing prospects that can be

be conceived. Llangollen, and the country within two miles round, exhibit, according to some, the greatest curiosity, and the most romantic and astonishing scenes, on the face of the castle.

At PISTIL RHAIAD'R there is a noble cascade, or cataract, the like to which is not in this island, or perhaps in Europe; where the fall of water from the mountains to the lower pool is near 240 feet. About the middle there is a large basin, through the outer bank of which the water has forced its way, and left an arch, over which the shepherds, who climb the rocks, sometimes creep.

The first fall is a large perpendicular sheet, which being broken by the rock, is turned on one side, and has a fine effect; it then falls into the basin already mentioned, from which it descends, through the breach it has worn, near 18 feet, but in a narrower stream, turning still to the Southward, to another basin, from whence it falls perpendicularly to the bottom. When there happens to be a flood, the water shoots quite beyond these lodgements, and falls the whole depth in one amazing stream: an effect which might be produced at pleasure by making a reservoir at the top of the mountain.

This cataract gives name to the parish; Pistil in the British language signifying a spout, and Rhaiad'r a cataract.

In this county are a great variety of ruined castles, forts, and intrenchments, some of which are supposed to be Roman, but the greatest part British.

#### ANTIQUITIES, &c. WORTHY OBSERVATION.

Arthur's Round Table, at Llansanan, S. W. of Denbigh.

Chirk castle and church, near Llangollen.

Denbigh abbey and castle.

Dinas-Bran castle, near Llangollen.

Druid Stones, S. W. of Ruthin.

Gresford

## DENBIGHSHIRE.

Gresford church, near Wrexham.  
 Holt castle, near ditto.  
 Llandaffstilio church, near Llangollen.  
 Ruthin castle.  
 Pillar of Ellisag, in Vale Crucis.  
 Vale Crucis abbey, near Llangollen.  
 Wrexham church.

## ENCAMPMENTS, &amp;c.

British encampments called the Roots of Gresford.  
 Tommen y Rhodwydd, near Vale Crucis.  
 A British post on Bealis hill.

## THE GENTLEMEN'S SEATS ARE,

Acton, near Wrexham.  
 Bodidtis, near Llandegla.  
 Brin y Pis, near Bangor.  
 Castle, near Ruthin.  
 Chirk castle, near Llangollen.  
 Erthig, near Wrexham.  
 Eynton, near Bangor.  
 Gwenhailed, near ditto.  
 Gwynnonog.  
 Holt castle, near Wrexham.  
 Llanarmon Bach, near Llangollen.  
 Llandaffstilio, near Llangollen.  
 Lleweny, near Denbigh.  
 Melay.  
 Meriadog.  
 Trevalyn, near Wrexham.  
 Trevor hall, near Llangollen.  
 Wynnstay, near Wrexham.

## REMARKABLE VIEWS AND SITUATIONS.

Gresford village, N. of Wrexham, on the Tagi-dog, and Marford hill.

Vale

Vale of Llanrwst, on the Conway, 2 miles off Conway.

Dyffryn, near Wrexham.

Pant Rhaeadr, a water-fall on the borders of Montgomeryshire, in the river Rwyd, 8 miles from Llanwilling.

The Craigs y Gluseg rocks, near Dinas Bran.

The Dee at Rusbon, and near Wynnstay.

Llangollen, near the Dee, 15 miles W. of Chirk.

The Dee from Llangollen to Corvan, 8 miles N. W. of the last, and 3 miles E. of Llangollen, on the Oswestry road.

---

## FLINTSHIRE

IS bounded on the N. by the great estuary of the Dee; on the E. by Cheshire and Shropshire; and on the S. and W. by Denbighshire. It is 33 miles in length, 11 in breadth, and 100 in circumference; containing 250 square miles, or 160,000 acres; divided into 5 hundreds, 28 parishes, one city (St. Asaph), and two market-towns, viz. Holywell and Corwen. The principal rivers are the Dee, Clwyd, Elwy, and Allen. The most remarkable places are the Dee's mouth, Clwyd's mouth, and St. Winifred's well. It sends two members to parliament, one for the county, and one for Flint; pays half of one part of the land-tax, and provides 120 men to the national militia. It is in the province of Canterbury, and dioceses of St. Asaph and Chester. The soil, particularly in the vallies, is very fruitful both in corn and pasture, which feeds abundance of small cattle; and in some of its mountains are rich mines of lead. The air of this county is cold, but healthy; as appears by the long lives of the inhabitants.

FLINT,

FLINT, 5 miles N. E. of Holywell, and 193 from London, is the shire town, is commodiously seated on the river Dee, yet is but a small town. It was formerly noted for its castle, where Richard II. took shelter on his arrival from Ireland; but having quitted it, he was taken prisoner by the Duke of Lancaster. The castle now is in a ruinous condition: It was begun by Henry II. and finished by Edward I. The assizes are still held in the town.

ST. ASAPH, 212 miles from London, is a city and bishop's see, situated in the vale of Clwyd, at the conflux of the Elwy with the Clwyd; but the buildings are not remarkable for beauty, nor the church for elegance. The episcopal see was founded in the year 560, by Kentigern, bishop of Glasgow, in Scotland, who resigned it to his disciple Asaph, from whom it has its name.

HOLYWELL, 4 miles from St. Asaph, and 209 from London, is a pretty large, well-built town, situated in the middle of a grove between two hills. It is a place of great note, for St. Winifred's well, who is reputed to have been a virgin-martyr; and it is much frequented by people that come to bathe in it, as well as Popish pilgrims, out of devotion. The spring gushes forth with such impetuosity, that at a small distance it turns several mills, and discharges 21 tons of water in a minute. It is perhaps the finest cold bath, and at the same time the most elegant, in the kingdom. It drives several mills for manufacturing brass and iron, and one lately erected for cotton. Over the spring there is a chapel, built by the Countess of Derby, mother of Henry VII. which stands upon pillars; and on the windows are painted the history of St. Winifred's life. There is moss about the well, which some foolishly imagine to be St. Winifred's hair.

CARWYS, 5 miles E. of St. Asaph, and 5 W. of Flint, and 204 from London, is reckoned the chief market-town in the county, and stands near the center of it, between St. Asaph and Flint.

ANTL.

## ANTIQUITIES, &amp;c. WORTHY OBSERVATION.

St. Asaph's church and palace.  
 Bacherigg house.  
 Basingwerk abbey and castle, near Flint.  
 Cargyrlay castle.  
 Culo castle, near Flint.  
 Flint castle.  
 Gelle farm, near Carwys.  
 Hanmer church.  
 Hawarden castle.  
 Holywell, N. W. of Flint.  
 Hope castle, near Hawarden.  
 Maen y Chyfan, near Carwys.  
 Mold church.  
 Northop church, near Flint.  
 Rhudlam castle and priory, N. W. of St. Asaph's.  
 Treer castle, near ditto.  
 St. Winifred's well and chapel, near Carwys.  
 Yowley castle, near Hawarden.

## ENCAMPMENTS, &amp;c.

Mael y Gaer, a British fortress, at Northop, near Flint.  
 Pen y Parc, near St. Asaph's.  
 Bailey hill, near Mold.  
 Castle Estyn, near Carwgle.  
 Mael Arthur, near Kilken.  
 Entrenchments on Bryn y Cloddeau, or the Hill of Ditches.

## THE GENTLEMEN'S SEATS ARE,

St. Asaph palace.  
 Bacherig house.  
 Bettisfield, near Hanmer.  
 Bishop's hall, near Ellesmere.  
 Bistree.

Bretton

## FLINTSHIRE.

Bretton hall, near Chester.  
 Broadlane hall, near Hawarden.  
 Broughton, near Worthenbury.  
 Brynkinalt, near Chirk.  
 Bryn Yorkin, near Cartwgle.  
 Emrall hall, near Bangor.  
 Hanmer, near Hanmer.  
 Hartleath, near Mold.  
 Hawarden, near Chester.  
 Horley.  
 Kilken hall, near Kilken.  
 Ledbrook.  
 Leeswood, near Mold.  
 Leeswood, or Coed Llai, near ditto.  
 Moyston.  
 Pengwern.  
 Prestatin.  
 Talacre.  
 Tower, near ditto.  
 Tremayston.  
 Vron, near Mold.

## REMARKABLE VIEWS AND SITUATIONS.

The vale of Clydd, near Mold.  
 Overton, near the Dee, S. E. of Wrexham.  
 Gwern Heylyd, near ditto.  
 Cargyrley castle, the top of a hill under Bringwyn on the Allyn.  
 St. Asaph's, from the tower of the vale of Clydd.  
 Road from Chester to Ruthin.  
 Hill, near Bodritten, in the way from Rhudlarn to Denbigh.

## ANGLESEY.

## A N G L E S E Y.

THIS county is an island, was known to the Romans by the name of *Mona*, and is celebrated for having been more particularly the seat of the Druids. It is encompassed on all sides by the Irish sea, except on the S.E. where it is divided from Carnarvonshire by the frith of Meneu, which in some places is fordable at low water. It is about 28 miles in length, 13 in breadth, and 80 in circumference; containing 180 square miles, or 115,200 acres; divided into 6 hundreds, 74 parishes, 363 villages, and two market-towns, viz. Beaumaris and Newburgh. The principal rivers are the Meneu and Keveny. On the coast are Aberpaw bay, Gregory point, Wealt island, North Stack, Holyhead island, Carning point, Kemlyn harbour, Hilary point, Dulks bay, and Red-wharf bay and harbour, with Priest-Holme island, and the straits of Meneu. It sends two members to parliament, one for the county, and one for Beaumaris; pays one part of the land-tax, and provides 10 men to the national militia. It is in the province of Canterbury, and diocese of Bangor. It is very fruitful in corn, cattle, fish, and fowl. It also produces plenty of mill-stones, grind-stones, and some alum, copper, red, yellow, and blue ochre.

ANGLESEY, with her sister, the Isle of Man, have been thought to be the Elysian Fields and Fortunate Islands so much talked of by the ancients. The general name *Mona* imports both a *solitary place*, and *furthest island*. The language first brought over to the island of Albion probably continued in it for many ages after, and consequently must be the first language used and spoken in the isle of Anglesey. The Celtic or British language was undoubtedly one of the primary vocal modes and expressions of mankind after the dispersion at Babel, when the nations of the earth divided themselves into separate communities and plantations, and diffusing itself into the Western part of Europe, at last crept

crept into this corner, the isle of *Mona*. This first and common language, from the improvements it underwent in different provinces of the isle of Britain, became diversified into different dialects, and in after ages appeared to strangers like so many languages: as the Welch, Highland Scotch, and Irith, do now, though all proceeding from one common fountain, the ancient Celtic or British. And it is evident, that the present Welch tongue, spoken in Anglesey, is that very language brought in by her first inhabitants, enlarged and polished by the learned Druids, modulated and sweetened by the ancient Bards, and kept up and cultivated to this day by the enamoured votaries of the British muses. These ancient Druids fixed and established themselves in this island as their chief seat and residence: They were the heathenish priests and ministers of religion of the ancient Britons and Gauls, chosen out of the best families, and held in the greatest veneration. They had the administration of all sacred things, and were the judges of all affairs indifferently. The youth used to be instructed by them, retiring with them to caves and forests. They preserved the memory and actions of great men by their verses; and are said to have sacrificed men to Mercury. Their custom of celebrating the oak, and using formed groves of oak for their public ministrations and solemn performances, took their origin, most probably, in common with that of Abraham's, from the Antediluvian practice, the first temples or local consecrations being groves of oak. In many parts of the island are to be seen, either standing or thrown down, divers monuments of Druidical worship.

BEAUMARIS, 242 miles from London, is the county town, where all the public affairs of the island are transacted. It was built by King Edward I. in order to secure his conquests here; for which purpose he erected a strong castle, the ruins of which still remain. The town is both handsome and populous; it has a very good harbour for shipping; and, as it lies in the direct road

road for Holyhead, where the packet-boat for Ireland is stationed, it is much frequented by passengers from London, who set sail from thence for that kingdom. It is a corporation, and the government of it is vested in a mayor, recorder, two bailiffs, who are justices of the peace, and 21 burgesses. It has a very handsome church, with some fine monuments of the Bulkeley's family, and the Knights Templars.

HOLYHEAD, 28 miles from Beaumaris, 244 from London, is the station for the packet-boat to Ireland, being the nearest land to Dublin. It is the most Western point of Anglesey, but is a little island of itself, and has a small village, called in Welch Kaer Gybi, consisting of a heap of straggling houses built on rocks, but several of them have very comfortable accommodations for passengers, both with regard to lodging and diet. The church was formerly collegiate, and founded by one Kebius, a hermit, about the year 650. The walls of the church are the remains of a British fortification, built about the year 450, by Caswallon Lawhrie, Lord of Anglesey.

NEWBURG, or NEWBOROUGH, 257 miles from London, is a small town, situated on the S. point of the island, between Malhtrach harbour, or mouth of the river Keveny, and the bay formed by the river Brant. Its market is pretty well supplied with provisions.

ABERFROW, a small village in that neighbourhood, was formerly famous for the palace of the Kings of North-Wales, thence called Kings of Aberfrow.

#### ANTIQUITIES, &c. WORTHY OBSERVATION.

Beaumaris castle.

Collegiate church at Holyhead.

St. Katharine's castle, near Beaumaris.

Llanddwynwin priory.

Llangudwalader church, N. W. of Newburgh.

Penmon priory, in the N. E. part of the island.

## ENCAMPMENTS, &amp;c.

Roman fort upon Gwydryn hill, N. of Newburgh ;  
and a camp E. of Newburgh.

## THE GENTLEMEN'S SEATS ARE,

Baron hill.  
Bodowen.  
Carey.  
Castlejor.  
Cemes.  
Llangriffent, near Boderis.  
Vaynol.

---

## THE ISLE OF MAN.

THE present name of this island appears to be immediately derived from *Mona*, by which Julius Cæsar mentions it. Other writers have distinguished it from Anglesey, called also *Mona*, under the names of *Moneda*, *Mona Menavia Secunda*, &c.

THE ISLE OF MAN, which is the see of a bishop, lies about half way between Great-Britain and Ireland, directly W. of Cumberland. It is about 30 miles long, and about 15 broad. The air here is cold and piercing, but healthy; the inhabitants living generally to a great age. It is rocky, mountainous, and barren; oats and potatoes being the chief produce of the lands, which the inhabitants manure with lime and sea-wreck. The black cattle are generally less than those of England. In the mountains is a breed of small horses, little more than three feet high; also of small swine; and another of sheep that run wild on the mountains, which are accounted excellent food. Here is an airy of eagles, and three of hawks remarkably mottled. It is supposed to

to contain about 20,000 inhabitants, has four market-towns, 17 parishes, is a diocese of itself, and lies in the province of York.

CASTLE-TOWN is the metropolis, where the Governor keeps his court, and where the courts of justice are held. The castle is built of marble, and surrounded with two broad walls and a moat, over which is a draw-bridge; and adjoining to it, within the walls, is a small tower where state prisoners were formerly confined.

DOUGLAS, situated on the Western coast, is by much the most populous, and the best market in the island. It has of late increased in trade, and proportionally in buildings. The harbour is the best in the British dominions.

PEEL, situated on the Western coast, is a place of considerable trade. Upon a small island close to the town is Peel-castle, one of the strongest in the world, and has a garrison in it. The island on which it stands is a stupendous rock, inaccessible from all quarters but that of the town, from which it is separated by a narrow streight, fordable in low tides. Within one of the churches is a chapel appropriated to the use of the Bishop, and underneath the chapel is a dungeon or prison, for offenders, one of the most dreadful places of confinement that imagination can form. The magnificence of the castle itself is said to exceed that of any modern structure in the world: the largeness and loftiness of the rooms, the fine echoes resounding through them, the many winding galleries, the prospect of the sea and the ships, which by reason of the vast height appear like buoys floating on the waves, fill the mind of the spectator with the utmost astonishment.

RAMSAY is situated on the E. coast, towards the N. part of the island, and is only remarkable for a good fort, and an excellent harbour; N. of which is a spacious bay, where the greatest fleets may ride at anchor with the utmost safety.

The Bishop is styled Bishop of Sodor and Man; whence he derived the title of Sodor is uncertain, and  
is

is variously accounted for; perhaps from a church at Peel, dedicated to *Sarag*, our Saviour, thence originally called *Ecclesia Soterensis*, corrupted into *Sodorensis*. The Bishop, though a Baron of the island, has no seat in parliament. In the several courts of the island, as well ecclesiastical as civil, both parties, whether men or women, plead their own causes. It is only of late years that attorneys came into any practice here, and still law-suits are determined without much expence.

The Isle of Man, though held by the British crown, was, till of late, no part of the kingdom of Great-Britain; but was governed by its own laws and customs, under the hereditary dominion of a Lord, who formerly had the title of King, and who, though he long ago waved that title, was to the last invested with regal rights and prerogatives. But it was thought expedient to vest in the crown all rights, jurisdictions, and interests, in and over the said island, and all its dependencies, holden by the proprietors, the Duke and Duchess of Athol; who then surrendered the same, for the sum of 70,000l. on April 19, 1765.

### ANTIQUITIES.

The churches round Peel-castle are supposed to have been originally Pagan temples. There is perhaps no country in which are more Runic inscriptions than in this island, and most of them upon funeral monuments. Many sepulchral tumuli, or barrows, are yet remaining in different parts. About half a mile from Douglas are still standing some noble remains of a most magnificent nunnery.

F I N I S.

